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# THE HENKEL SQUARE HERALD

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VOL. 3

Henkel Square, Round Top, Texas, October 1862

NO. 10

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Navasota, Sept. 27, 1862.

Editor Telegraph—Nature in her munificence, has planted this town along side of the Central Railroad, and bountifully supplied it with goats, pigs and milk cattle (see hotel bill of fare). Art has embellished it with innumerable "signs," which serve only as ornaments, as they indicate nothing else, at present. The side walks are for "daily walk and conversation" only, for if you try them in the dark, you are bound to slip up, or down, as you may choose. The bridges across the gutters are elegant structures, and their foundations sure.

The town is not now lighted with gas on account of some imperfection in the gas-works. Like the other towns on this road, Navasota is at present dead—dead, but when peace once more dawns it will bloom and blossom. No town has furnished a larger proportion of its inhabitants for the army than this, for which it deserved much praise.

The principal subject of conversation here, aside from the "war news," is counterfeit money. It is universally conceded that the Yankees have followed the directions of their leader, the devil, so long that they can counterfeit every thing but morality, and that when they find themselves in the next world they will find no difficulty in "turning their hand" to whatever work their leader may assign them. If the hides of all Yankees killed or taken prisoners were prepared like parchment, and Confederate notes made from them, the devil's own would not be able to counterfeit them to any great extent, unless they should skin each other for the purpose.

A Yankee is a mighty uncertain animal. It is uncertain when he is conceived whether he will turn out a "he" or a "she"; and after he is fairly born and commenced his earthly career, it is equally uncertain how he will conduct himself. Finally, it is mighty uncertain where he will bring up in the next world, and this is the reason he so readily adopts the "doctrine of election," for he is always ready to take his chances. If he required a "pass" to get to Heaven, nine-tenths of the entire Yankee nation would appear at the gates of Paradise with *counterfeited* scrolls, signed and sealed, on the most approved plan.

Local.

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

## Waco University and Female College.

Waco University, under the direction of the Baptists, opens its present session with over 80 students—and still they come. The sons of indigent soldiers are educated free—yet there is room.

Waco Female College, under the control of the Methodists, opens with over 100 students—still they come, and yet there is room. The city of Waco is proud of her literary institutions.

"Stonewall."

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

Camp near Tupelo, Miss., }  
September 3, 1862. }

Mr. E. H. Cushing—Sir:--Thinking a few papers would be acceptable to you to assist you in filling the columns of your valuable paper, I send you the latest editions received in camps. . . Speaking of cold climates—cannot our friends at home send us a few blankets, and thereby enable us to get through the winter; for we are *very near* destitute of such things as blankets and underclothing, in consequence of our retreat from Corinth, and have not been supplied by the military authorities. I will continue to send you such papers as I can get from time to time, as long as the way for communication is open. More anon.

Yours for the war, H. W.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, October 1, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

**Knitting for the Soldiers.**--This is an important matter, says the Charleston Mercury, and one which we hope will engage the early and earnest attention of all the women of the country who have it in their power to aid in providing for the wants of our brave soldiers. The season for cold weather is rapidly approaching. In a very few weeks our soldiers will require their supplies of winter clothing. Among the articles they will need, and which should be furnished them with as little delay as possible, are good, warm, comfortable socks. The pittance which the soldiers received from the government for clothing, is not enough to supply them with outer clothing along; and hence many are unable to pay for their under clothing, which their necessities compel them to have. Last year at this time, there were thousands of fair fingers busily employed in knitting for the soldiers, and thanks to the untiring efforts of the noble hearted women of the South, the defenders of the country were as comfortably clad during the last winter, as could have been expected. Next winter, there will be more than double the number of soldiers in the field that were last, and renewed and redoubled exertions will be necessary in order to prevent suffering in their ranks from the want of sufficient clothing. It is the duty of those who remain at home to provide for those [illegible], and we feel assured that those who have fathers, husbands, sons, brothers, and friends in the army, will not fail to do all that love, patriotism and duty require.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, October 1, 1862, p. 1, c. 7

Water can be made almost ice cool in the hottest weather, by closely enveloping a filled canteen or other vessel with woolen cloth, kept plentifully wet and exposed.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 1, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

**RECIPE FOR DYING SLATE COLOR.**--Equal portions of the inside bark of sassafras and willow, boiled in a brass kettle; strain the decoction from the bark, and add to two gallons of the fluid a small table spoonful of copperas, the same of alum, or a small portion of the latter. Have the wool well scoured, and taken out of a clean soapsuds; wring it dry and put it into the dye--let it boil a short time raising it out to get air frequently; dry it and then wash it in suds until quite cleansed from the smell of dye. It is a permanent color, and does not take a great quantity of the bark above named; it is richer than almost any other bark I have ever used.

The black jack will dye a good slate color, prepared in the same way, but not so permanent a color as the other.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 1, 1862, p. 1, c. 3

We learn from the Penitentiary that the applications for cloth are filled in the following order: first, the army; second, families of soldiers; and third, the people. At present there are unfilled requisitions for the service to a larger extent, and for 500 families of soldiers; and besides these 30,000 applications of the third class are awaiting their turn. People can see that the prospect of getting anything is very small.

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

Speaking of corn, Mrs. Dr. J. L. Bryan, of the Bay, has placed us under obligation for a slice of the best and most toothsome pound cake we have seen in many a day, and it is made out of corn meal at less expense for other materials than is used in making flour cake. It is certainly very nice.

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

Our friends Phelps and Yerby inform us that the Rangers, near 800 strong, are now in excellent health. Cols. Wharton and Walker and Major Harrison are looking particularly well. The regiment is now in Kentucky.

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

Grimes County, Sept. 28<sup>th</sup>, 1862.

Mr. Cushing.—Dear Sir: You spoke of the ladies making clothing for the soldiers. The ladies of Grimes would be glad to make the clothes for their sons, husbands and brothers if they could get the cloth. Couldn't you see the Quartermaster and get some cloth for me to make clothes for my sons in Arkansas? The penitentiary will not let us have any. I fed and clothed my children till they went to Arkansas out of my reach. What are we poor old others to do? I suppose we can cry—that is a mother's relief. What else can she do? They talk about beauty at the spinning wheel. Mr. Cushing, spinning wheels are of no use without cards, and we haven't got one-third enough cards to do us. We can't do anything, and our children will suffer and die this winter without clothes. What shall we do? Do tell us.

A Mother.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, October 6, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

### Notice.

On and after the 1<sup>st</sup> day of October, the price of board at the Fannin House will be three dollars per day.

W. P. English.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, October 6, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

### A Texas Gardner [sic] at Work, and How he Does It.

Extract from a letter from T. Affleck, dated 20<sup>th</sup> September, 1862:

The long summer's drouth had so thoroughly dried the soil that no preparations for Gardening could be made until a good rain should fall. And it was late before this neighborhood was thus favored. Then, by the time the ground was manured and thoroughly plowed, the surface was too dry for small seeds, and we have had no good rain since. But a fine bed of the white shalot was planted. Beds of beets, turnips, mustard, radishes and peas sown, and doing finely. Seed beds of lettuce, cabbage, and Texas kale sown and doing well. A good lot of cabbage planted and not doing very well. A lot of beet roots transplanted to produce seed. Some El Paso *onions* which I received lately were subdivided and planted. I find in these an old acquaintance which I have not seen before in many years, and though slightly differing from, is the Egyptian or ground onion, I think. I consider them quite an acquisition, and am taking pains to multiply them. The matured bulb is large, flat, and silvery white, very solid, yet formed of a number, say six to the small bulbs, crowded up into one, and are very sweet, crisp and mild.

Tomato plants were closely pruned, well worked, and bushed up like peas, and are now large, healthy looking plants, full of young fruit. Even should they not fully ripen before frost, they will be lifted each with a ball of earth, the ball enveloped in moss and suspended in the cellar, where the fruit will ripen through a great part of the winter. Okra was also pruned closely, well ploughed and hoed, and is now yielding abundance of pods.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, October 3, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

Monroe, La., }  
Sept. 24<sup>th</sup> 1862. }

Dear Standard:--Arrived here night before last, with a lot of Ordnance stores, tents, etc., for which I am endeavoring to procure transportation. Part of the arms for the 29<sup>th</sup>, which started with me from Columbus, were left at Meridian, and I sent the messenger from the Arsenal back after them from Jackson taking charge of the stores to Vicksburg, from which place we took them down the river by steamer, and have all here now. Capt. McMasters remains at Vicksburg to receive the arms, part of which doubtless arrived on Sunday, and the remainder will be arriving all this week. I shall forward from this place as fast as practicable. The Post Quarter Master tells me he will send off part, day after tomorrow.

Gen. Waul will probably turn over to us ten wagons and teams out of the trains which accompanied his Legion from the west.

Maj. Estes with his command of his detached men left on the train for Talular [sic?] this morning. Waul's men will move to-morrow. By the end of this week, I hope all the 29<sup>th</sup> Texas cavalry needs will be en route for Clarksville from the west bank of the Mississippi.

Six boat loads of returned prisoners came down to Vicksburg on Sunday morning—the last of the Western exchanges.

C. DeM.

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

### The Relief Fund.

Houston, Sept. 30, 1852 [sic]  
Ed. Telegraph—Dear Sir—You will be conferring a favor by having inserted in the 'Telegraph', the card of the Committee and Treasurer's Report Relief Fund.

Referring to balance on hand this day, it will be seen that the amount is \$1,783.50. During this month, September, the expenditure was \$1,096.75. For the following month, October, it will require an additional sum of at least \$365 for wood, these two sums, making the sum of \$1,460.75 needed for the month, leaving a balance of only \$322.77, to which add, say the monthly subscriptions due 18<sup>th</sup> proximo, of \$695; total amount \$1,017.75, which will leave a deficit for the month of November of \$79, providing the subscriptions, monthly, are not increased, and that our list of beneficiaries are not increased also with this statement.

I remain your friend,  
C. S. Longcope.

Report of Committee.

Whilst presenting the report of the Treasurer, we take occasion to say, that the families of our brave soldiers, numbering seventy-three on our list, require wood for the winter; this will increase the outlay for the month of October considerably. By reference to the receipts for the month of September it will be seen that there is a decrease in amount, partly owing to a misunderstanding, which the card of yesterday (in the Telegraph) of Judge Hadley, will we trust remove. To us it appears that all should feel alike on this subject. Let it not be said, that Harris county failed or fell short of doing her duty—her whole duty; nor is our receipts confined alone to Harris, but many citizens of Galveston now residing here have contributed liberally.

M. VanAlstyne,  
M. E. Bremond,  
Committee Relief Fund.

[Treasurer's report]  
[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, October 6, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Alleyton, Colorado County, }  
Sept. 10<sup>th</sup>, 1862. }

To the Editor of the San Antonio News.—  
Dear Sir.—You will please announce to the beef drivers of Western Texas, that when they are driving, to use great care not to let beeves or stock cattle run in their herds, as there have been vigilance Committees or mob parties formed in all the counties between the Colorado and Brazos rivers, and any person who lets anything run in their herd, will suffer if it is not taken out before he reaches the Brazos river. The people say, the reason they have taken these steps, is, that they have lost a great many cattle by beef drivers. A man was hung in Austin county, not long ago, because there was a beef found in his herd, that belonged to a soldier, and probably the man was innocent, for cattle will run in herds and drivers cannot always see them unless they pay very close attention. The man that was hung plead not guilty, but all to no effect. As I passed through, several men came out and examined my herd, but luckily, I had nothing that was not mine.

You will please give notice of this in your paper, so that the innocent may not suffer.

Yours truly,  
A Beef Driver.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], October 6, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

### "Victory or Death."

Mr. Editor:--In ordinary times the above caption might probably have been looked upon as insignificant and out of place, but at a time like the present, when we are engaged in a bloody and desolating war with the minions of a tyrant, who would bring us under bondage to an infamously corrupt and rotten Government. . . Our purpose is merely to inform you that the above caption is the motto upon the beautiful banner that floats at the head of the "Southland Braves," of Waul's Legion, and was selected and beautifully embroidered there by Miss Fannie Rogers, the accomplished daughter of your gallant fellow-citizen, Colonel W. P. Rogers. We would let our fair friend be assured, that the banner bearing the glorious old motto of her choice, shall never be disgraced, but shall be committed to worthy hands, with the injunction to bear it aloft in the thickest of the fight, and should he fall, to hand it to his nearest comrade, and bid him carry it on to "victory or death."

Capt. W. R. Sullivan,

Lieut. A. S. Ryan,

Lieut. J. M. Presler,

" W. H. Togsden [?]

M. A. Yorall, Sec'y, "Southland Braves."

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, October 6, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

### Fresh Importation.

Just Received.—An elegant assortment of English 4-6 Prints; and a large assortment of Embroideries, viz: Skirts, Night Gowns, Collars, Hdkfs &c., &c. For sale by

J. S. & J. B. Sydnor.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, October 6, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

**Another "Dangerous" Woman.**—The special correspondent of the Philadelphia Press at Fort McHenry, gives the following information about Miss Susan Archer Tally, another of thee female spies:

Among the recent prisoners at this fort, has been until the 28<sup>th</sup> of June last, a lady, a Miss Susan Archer Tally, of Norfolk who attempted last year to take a coffin full of percussion caps through our lines to Richmond, alleging that the body of her brother was in it. Suspicion excited, the coffin was opened, and the lady incarcerated. It was afterwards found that she had acted as a spy between the pickets of the two armies. She was closely confined in her room during the day, with the exception of a walk in the balcony before her window, and a stroll around the ramparts, for an hour daily, with the officer of the day. She was about thirty years of age, and a very good amateur artist. She took from memory a very good crayon portrait of Gen. Morris, commanding the fort and presented it to him. Liberty having been given to her, she has gone to her home near Norfolk.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 8, 1862, p. 1, c. 6

We hear that the scarcity of medicines some time since so much complained of, is now obviated. We learn on good authority that there is now an unusual large supply of medicines in the State, in the hands of merchants.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, October 8, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

### Our Books.

[next line foreign phrase, partially illegible]  
Long ago a French essayist observed that "the South could not learn to read without the North;" and acting on the foreseeing Frenchman's idea, the North commenced to compose, publish and send to us books of every size, quantity and quality, which were eagerly sought for amusement, pastime and instruction, and while we filled the Northern coffers and emptied our purses, with what were the heads and hearts of our people filled? what did we get in exchange for our gold and our silver? Se shall see. When we got to our school-rooms and look upon the desks and tables, we find the First Reader, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Readers, written by men of Northern principles and published by men of absolute Northern ideas. We mean by Northern ideas the opposition the people of that country hear towards our institutions—not towards the institutions of the South only, but towards us as a people in a commercial point of view. The abundance of gold and silver, our cotton sugar and rice has given us, allured them, and envying our prosperity they sought through the publication of books for us, first, to fill their pockets, and, secondly, to break down our institutions by insidiously inculcating in the minds of our children and people ideas inimical to that very institution which has been such a fruitful source of wealth to us and benefit to the world at large. And they have spared no means, wealth or talent to accomplish their purpose. We of the South could easily have procured the time and talent of our own people, and in encouraging Southern literature have done much to make us independent and to avoid many of the evils we have experienced.

Instead of having pursued that course, we encouraged Northern publishers by buying their productions, which enabled them to give us books cheaper than we could get them at home, and that fact discouraged Southern Authors and Southern publishers and made us dependent on that country for ever book, magazine or newspaper of any literary merit to be found in our houses. Go now into our parlors and libraries and you may see the poisonous emanations of the cunning Yankee Harper, the bold and [illegible] pages of Harriet Beecher Stowe's trumpet, the Atlantic Monthly, and that systematic world-wide promulgator of abolition disciples, the Ledger, and a host of others of [illegible] magnitude, though usually [illegible] in their sentiment to our institutions.

Our children are still taught, the glowingly Federal speeches of Daniel Webster, and burning, misplaced eloquence of Phillips may still be heard in our school-rooms, and still are the poems of Wm. Cowper read in the easy chair and on the sofa while his "Pity for Poor Africans" is ready to tell any one what no abolitionist ever dared to say in our midst, and "The Negroes Complaint" talks Beecher Stowe, Seward, Greeley and every abolition "sympathy argument" that is necessary to stir up the softer feelings of our nature by drawing an impenetrable mantle over the head of reason.

Should these works still occupy their place on our tables and on our shelves? Shall they longer remain ready to instruct but to poison the minds of the rising generation, or shall we commit each and every book

and paper containing a sentiment inimical to our institutions to the flames? Is it not better to destroy them now, or at least such parts of them as are calculate [sic] to make deep and false [sic] impressions on the minds of our children, than to let them create a false sympathy destructive of reason and subversive to the institution of slavery? WE would say burn, burn them when the south winds blow strongest, that even their ashes may be borne from the soil of the South back to the land from which they came. Let us put on our energies and gird ourselves for the task of writing and publishing our own school books and giving our children southern teachers to instruct them; for, not being satisfied with *publishing* those books they had to send yankee teachers to do the work they had left undone. Southern books and Southern teachers will insure us Southern children, and will develop Southern talent equal to any of that misplaced in the Northern States of North America. Let us begin at the beginning, if we would root out the foul seed of thorns and thistles so industriously planted in the Southern fields of education by the Northmen. Let us have nor seed, nor root, nor branch of anything anti-southern in our country. It is the education proper of any country that gives it its strength and importance at home and abroad, and insures it peace and permanent prosperity. If we neglect a thing of so great importance we will find too late the error into which we have fallen, and it may require years and perhaps ages to place us where we could in a few short months have stood securely, and by the education of our children through the talent and genius of the sons of the South commanded the respect of all nations. Away then with Yankee books, and Yankee papers, and Yankee magazines, and give us Southern teachers, Southern books and Southern manufactures now and forever more.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], October 6, 1862, p. 2, c. 1-2

Navasota, October 6<sup>th</sup>.

We saw in the cars, yesterday, a beautiful maiden, just blooming into womanhood. Oh, she was beautiful. Dark, curling locks waved upon her snow white brow, and ringlets of the most glossy hue rested gracefully on a neck as faultless as a fairy's; clear, sparkling eyes, and a mouth that an angel might covet, were hers. While gazing at this angelic creature, emotions of the most tender sort flitted through our mind. We were in ecstasies, and wondered how this rough world could produce so bright a flower. when nearly lost in rapture, we saw that she was about to speak to a lady friend, near her. Leaning over so as to catch the notes of her sweet voice, we distinctly heard her utter these words: "*Look here, Sal, where is the snuff? I han't dipped these two hours!*" Geewhillikens! Whew! Reader, when friend Cushing doubles the present size of his paper, and the war news will permit, we will endeavor to give you some facts and speculations concerning "dipping." It is not now practiced in perfection, for since the price of snuff has "riz" the fair dippers are obliged to lengthen out its sweetness, by mixing it with saw-dust, soot, or anything else they can pulverize. Besides, timber is getting scarce in some sections.

New corn is now being delivered at the railroad in this section at one dollar per bushel.

Local.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, October 8, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

## Galveston.

We have just made a visit to Galveston for the first time in near six months, a longer period than we have before been absent from that city for nearly 20 years. During these six months we find some material changes have taken place. Even before that, the business of the city had been entirely prostrated by the blockade. All incomes from rents and all other sources had ceased, all trade had departed and the poor laboring man could find no employment to support his family. But still the inhabitants had no other home, nor property or means of support any where else, and this made it necessary for nearly the entire population to remain there as long as possible, or as long as they could do so on their previously accumulated means, for as long as these means lasted they could live there in some degree of independence, while by removing their means would soon be exhausted by the increased expenses, and many would be thrown upon the charity of strangers for a support. It was natural therefore that they should desire to continue in possession of their homesteads in Galveston as long as they could do so in safety, though most of the people had removed their most valuable furniture, &c., to places of greater security. But few had therefore abandoned the city at the time we were compelled, by the loss of our office, to make our residence in Houston. Soon after that came the threat of bombardment and a notice for the women and children to leave the city within four days. As it was not supposed the enemy would be guilty of the meanness of making such a threat without any intention of executing, nearly all the families left accordingly and the remaining property was removed as far as practicable, though not without the sacrifice of probably several hundred thousand dollars, and often nearly all the families had to support them, and preparations were made to encounter the threatened bombardment with the best defense that could be made. It was finally discovered that the only object of the threat was to frighten the people into a surrender of the city without a fight, and not being able to accomplish this, the blockaders have remained very quiet ever since. However the citizens suffered almost as much from the threat itself as they would have done from its execution, while the enemy have doubtless suffered far less. It was indeed a cheap way of inflicting injury upon us, though they accomplished nothing for themselves--The effect was an almost entire desertion of the city, except by the troops and those who remained to assist in the defence [sic]. After spending several months in different parts of the interior many families commenced returning, after having encountered almost ruinous expenses and losses, and many having suffered severely subsistence as long as they have any thing left to pay for it, and they can buy most of the necessaries of life cheaper in Galveston than in many places in the interior.--Vegetables are becoming there quite abundant and cheap, while fish and oysters were never better or cheaper than now, and all fresh meat can be had as good and at as low a price as in this city, though corn meal flour, bacon, lard, butter, &c., are somewhat higher.

We found a few stores of dry goods and family groceries open with small stocks to support the gradually increasing demand as the people return to their homes, but all the large business houses on the

Strand and on other streets are closed and must continue so until the blockade is removed. Perhaps the most prominent feature of Galveston consists in its beautiful gardens of flowers and shrubbery which are found at every residence in all parts of the city, and which present a most attractive appearance to the stranger from the taste with which they have been improved. During the absence of the proprietors, these have sometimes been depredated upon as was to be expected, and grape arbors have often been damaged, and many of the oranges, lemons, bananas, &c., have been taken in an unripe state.

The shrubbery is generally so hid in the more neglected gardens with the luxurious growth of grass and weeds that it can hardly be seen. However, we find these gardens in a better state of preservation than we had expected.

Among the vegetables we noticed sweet potatoes, butter, beans, snap beans, cabbage and mustard greens, okra and eggplant in abundance, 20 or 30 cents will buy as much as most families want. In the fish market there are croakers, sheep head, shrimp, &c., and a shinplaster dime will buy a mess of fine panfish for a family. The meat market is well supplied with excellent beef, veal, pork and mutton, the price the same as formerly, that is 5 or 6 cents for beef, 8 cents for veal and 10 or 12 cents for pork and mutton, the present currency buying just as much as gold and silver formerly. And yet the butchers have probably suffered more than most others, as, at the time of the threatened bombardment, their cattle were driven from the Island to the main land and have since been scattered all over the surrounding country; and they will probably never be able to get half of them again. Numbers were also killed in the effort to drive them away, yet many still remain.

We were gratified to see that the troops in Galveston are still regularly drilled and kept in the constant discharge of their duties and all the time in readiness to meet any attack that may be made upon that city. Col. Cook, who is now in command there, is one of the most vigilant and active, as well as popular officers in this department.

During three nights in the week, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, the military band assemble upon an elevated platform erected in the centre [sic] of the spacious public square, and discourses most excellent music with a very large variety of musical instruments, that can be heard nearly all over the city especially in still nights. We notice a decided improvement in their performance attributable to their constant practice during the past summer. Indeed, notwithstanding their misfortunes the people at Galveston have many sources of enjoyment left in their city.

In our visit to Chief Justice Cole we found him employed just as we left him six months ago, namely, furnishing the means of subsistence to the many poor families of absent soldiers. The amount disbursed in this way by the county since the commencement of the war has fallen but little short of \$1000 per month. And yet, Galveston is one among the very few counties that has never issued any shinplasters--neither have any been issued by the city.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, October 8, 1862, p. 1, c. 4

**The Supply of Sugar.**--This is a question of considerable moment to us at this time, as we are cut off from all other means of supply, except what may be produced from our own soil. And it is extremely questionable, whether from the disturbed condition of the sugar region in Louisiana, the quantity produced there this season, after deducting the stealage of the enemy, will be adequate to the home demand; and it is understood that nearly all the negroes on the coast have been captured and are held by the enemy.

We are ourselves under the stress of a scanty supply, the extreme dry weather during the summer having curtailed a crop not by any means sufficient to furnish the population of our own State, and the market is running up to fabulous prices.

We trust this fact will not be overlooked by our planters, and that the crop of the forthcoming year will be sufficiently enlarged to meet the consumption of the State and the soldiers, who may be accessible to our supply. We are well aware that our climate is somewhat too fickle to justify its extension in a season of peace, when we may have access to other markets; but in a crisis like the present we should strive to render ourselves independent in every article of prime necessity. Our planters sufficiently conversant would do well to risk that portion of their crops last year given to cotton to the production of sugar.

We thus early introduce the notice of this subject that the seed cane may be engaged and horse mills prepared for grinding in season for the next crop.--So long as the war lasts it cannot fail to be a profitable culture, and although the prices may be high, we may be assured of a reasonable supply.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, October 8, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

### **The Attack on Galveston.**

. . . As well as we can learn the result of the last interview with the enemy was that four days from Saturday night, should be allowed for the removal of the women and children and of all who desired to leave, but whether the terms embraced a surrender of the city at the end of the four days, we cannot learn. It is said that during this time the enemy agreed not to bring their gunboats nearer the city. . . Since this suspension of hostilities the inhabitants of the city have been removing as fast as practicable, and the cars and one steamer are now constantly engaged day and night in removing the people with their effects.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, October 8, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

**USEFUL TO HOUSEKEEPERS.**--Recent experiments in more than one family in this city have established the fact that the plant commonly known as "water pepper" or "smart weed," which may now be found in abundance along our ditches and roads, lanes and barn yards, is an effectual and certain destroyer of the bed bug. A strong decoction is made of the herb, and the places infested with the insect washed thoroughly with it. The plant may also with much advantage be stuffed in the cracks and corners of the room. Elderberry leaves laid upon the shelves of a safe or cupboard will also drive away roaches and ants, while the common house fly will not venture in smelling distance of them. These simple remedies should be extensively used.--Washington Telegraph (Ark.)

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 8, 1862, p. 1, c. 6

**PEACH LEAF YEAST.**--Hops cost two dollars per pound, leaves cost nothing, and peach leaves make better yeast than hops. Thus: take three handfuls of peach leaves and three medium sized potatoes, and boil them in two quarts of water until the potatoes are done; take out the leaves and throw them away, peel the potatoes and rub them up with a pint of flour, adding cool water sufficient to make a paste, then pour out the hot peach leaf tea, and let it stand for about five minutes. If you add to this a little old yeast, it will be ready for use in three hours. If you add none, it will require a day and night before use. Leaves dried in the shade are as good as fresh ones. As this is stronger than hop yeast, less should be used in making up the dough.--

Washington Telegraph, Ark.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 8, 1862, p. 2, c. 6

**Distinguished Arrival.**—Major Hobby having in charge his Yankee poet, Capt. Kittridge, arrived in our city from San Antonio on Sunday evening last. There was a general rush to Biscoe's hotel to see the Yankee captain. He is a pretty fair specimen of a Yankee—looking rather savage and more courageous than the generality of his countrymen. He has been paroled and is to go North. His men would be glad to stay in Texas; but our authorities do not wish their presence among us.

Kittridge still insists that the North will "wipe us out." Of course the wish is father to the thought.

Major Hobby is looking well and bears an honorable scar upon his forehead, his hat also shows how near a Minie ball came taking his scalp. La Vive the gallant Major Hobby!—Goliad Messenger.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], October 9, 1862, p. 1, c. 3

We are paying high prices for all kinds of wrapping paper that can be used for printing. Send in your samples with size and price marked.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, October 10, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

**A Heart Rending Casualty.**—About one year since, a young professional man, in northwestern Texas, married a beautiful lady, and in a few days afterwards started for the seat of war. He there exhibited great bravery and won the praises of all by his gallant exploits. Having obtained a furlough, he returned home a short time since. On his arrival his young and beautiful wife did not perceive his approach. Softly he entered his house, and going up slyly behind his busy wife, clasped her by the shoulders. She gave a shriek, and turned to see who the intruder was. As she did so, the husband leaned forward to give her a surprise kiss, when the point of stick which she held in her mouth entered his eye and let its contents out! The concussion forced the other end of the stick into the lady's throat, together with a spoonful of snuff. This so strangled her that she burst a blood vessel and died before relief could be found. Her sudden death, together with the loss of his eye, brought on inflammation of the brain, and in a few hours, he, too, died, and was laid by her side. They were both buried in the same grave. The stick was buried with them; and all those "up to snuff" witnessed the final ceremonies.

Local.

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

### **Clothing for Arkansas.**

There are now over 20,000 Texas soldiers in Arkansas. They left here last spring with clothing, etc., adapted to a summer campaign. Of course they could not take more. Winter is now approaching and it finds them almost entirely unprepared for its rigors. Many, very many of them are destitute of shoes, coats and blankets. So great is their destitution that the ladies of Arkansas have taken up their carpets from their floors and made blankets of them. Thousands have been thus supplied. But many thousands are yet to be supplied.

An organized plan to collect and forward supplies has been adopted by Gen. Holmes, who has sent Col. Purvis of his staff to Southern Texas for the purpose, Col. P. has appointed H. D. Taylor, Esq., of this city, agent, and will appoint other agents in Austin, Hallettsville, Huntsville and Jasper. The counties of Brazoria, Matagorda, Wharton, Fort Bend, Austin and Liberty will send their contributions to Mr. Taylor here.

What is most wanted, is undershirts, drawers, shoes, socks, blankets, etc., and for anything sent a fair valuation will be given and payment made.

Now to the ladies of Texas we come at the request of the government officers, and beg them to renew their exertions in behalf of their brave defenders. Here are our own Texas soldiers exposed to frost, sleet and snow. They have gone out at the call of their country. The government has not the means to clothe them. It appeals to you to furnish the clothing as far as possible, agreeing to pay for all furnished. The appeal will not be in vain. We know it will not. Every household in the country will furnish its share.

What is done must be done quickly. No time is to be lost. Let the packages of clothing be made up and sent forward at once.

The ladies have been appealed to before in this way, and to their everlasting praise never in vain. This appeal we are sure will be met with equal promptness. For their devotion to the cause of the country everywhere exhibited God will reward them with protectors now and for the time to come, with a gloriously free government, established through His blessing by the valor of the brave heroes now fighting their battles.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, October 10, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

### **Wanted.**

A Lady to work a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. Enquire at this office.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, October 10, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

### **Looms and Weaving.**

The undersigned, being a practical Weaver, and having been employed in the Manufactories at Lyons, France, is now building looms, with the flying shuttle which he offers to the public. He will also weave cloth, blankets, &c., at 25 cts. per yard for single width and 50 cts. for double width.

All orders promptly and faithfully executed. Will also purchase all the yarn that may offer.

B. Femelat.

Dallas, Texas, Oct. 11, 1862—16:2mo.

DALLAS HERALD, October 11, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

### **To the Citizens of Southern Texas.**

I have been appointed chief agent of the Army in Arkansas, to procure clothing, blankets, shoes, socks, and hats for our suffering soldiers. I appeal to the patriotic citizens of Southern Texas, particularly the ladies, for these articles. Your own husbands, fathers, brothers and sons are in this army. It is clothing for them I am after. There is not a family, much as they have given, but can spare a blanket, shirt, pants or coat. Even little girls can knit socks, and of these we want not less than fifty thousand pair.

While you are in your comfortable homes, many a soldier is lying on the ground without covering. While thousands of you are treading upon carpets, your brethren in the field are freezing, and the ladies of Little Rock have stripped their houses of carpets to make blankets for them. Will you be behind your sisters in Arkansas?

Our soldiers will winter in Missouri. How much they will suffer I know, for I was there last winter in the swamp with Gen. Jeff. Thompson. Our men are unused to such climate. Already are the cold blasts upon them. They must be supplied, and that soon.

All contributions will be gladly received, and everything paid for if desired. Mr. H. D. Taylor will act as agent at Houston, and agents will be appointed at Austin, San Antonio, Hallettsville, Huntsville and Jasper, as soon as I can visit them. Let contributions be forwarded at once.

J. R. Purvis, Col. C. S. A., Agent.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, October 10, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

**Lavaca County.**--We have always admired Lavaca County. The people are patriotic, industrious and independent. A gentleman from Hallettsville gives a good account of the condition of things in that vicinity. The crops the past season were quite fair; grass is fine, corn is selling at \$1 00 per bushel, bacon at 15 cents per pound, butter 12 1/2 cents, eggs 12 1/2 per dozen, chickens, turkeys and beef at old prices. Verily, the demon of extortion, which curses and paralyses the inhabitants of this city, is unknown in Lavaca County, and its citizens are a happy people. The farmers are manufacturing their own clothing and having enough to eat, drink and wear, they are independent of those mercantile cormorants who are devouring the substances of less favored communities.

SAN ANTONIO HERALD, October 11, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

### **Clothing for Capts. Hill and Van Zandt's Companies.**

—A letter has been received from Dr. E. P. M. Johnson, saying that our friends and fellow-citizens in those companies are destitute of clothing. It is incumbent on all who have friends or relatives in those companies to furnish them immediately. The clothing should be left at the store of G. G. Gregg & Co., by the first day of November next, arrangements having been made to forward them at once.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, October 11, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

### Fifty Negroes Wanted!

I wish to engage for the Confederate State's service, FIFTY NEGRO MEN aged from eighteen to fifty years, to be employed as cooks and teamsters, for the 7<sup>th</sup> regiment Texas volunteers, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the following order:

An Act for the Enlistment of Cooks in the Army.

Sec. 1.—The Congress of the Confederate States of America, do enact that hereafter it shall be the duty of the Captain, or commanding officer of his company, to enlist four cooks for the use of the company, whose duty it shall be to cook for such company, taking charge of the supplies, utensils, and other things furnished therefor [sic], and safely keeping the same, subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the War Department or the Col. of the regiment to which such company may be attached.

Sec. 3.—And be it further enacted, That the cooks so directed to be enlisted may be white or black, free or slave persons; Provided, however, that no slave shall be enlisted, without the written consent of his owner. And such cooks shall be enlisted as such only, and put on the muster roll and paid at the time and place the company may be paid, Twenty Dollars per month to the Chief or head cook and Fifteen dollars per month for each of the assistant cooks, together with the same allowance for clothing or the same commutation therefor, that may be allowed to the rank and file of the company.

Approved April 21<sup>st</sup>, 1862.

Forty of the above negroes will be employed in accordance with the above act, the balance as teamsters in the Quartermaster's department, on the same terms. Those having negroes that they can spare will report promptly to William Bradfield, Marshall, Harrison county, and will assemble them at this place, by the 1<sup>st</sup> of November, where subsistence and transportation will be furnished them to the regiment.

The health of the patriotic soldiers who have so nobly offered themselves in this struggle, for those institutions so dear to us, is essential. To subject those sons who are bearing the brunt of battle to the drudgery of camp when they can be exempted at so little sacrifice to those owning negroes, and can hire them to advantage, is criminal; and it is earnestly expected of the citizens of Eastern and Middle Texas, that this appeal will not be made in vain. The heroic sufferings of the glorious 7<sup>th</sup>, while in Northern dungeons, should of itself be a sufficient incentive to answer this call. Let us save, if possible, *every man* to repay ten-fold the indignities heaped upon us by an enemy, whose sold motive is subjugation, the freeing and colonization of our slaves upon our own soil, with all the attendant horrors.

Q. D. Horr, A. Q. M.

7<sup>th</sup> Texas Regiment.

Oct. 11, 1862

We are pleased to learn that Col. O. Young's regiment, now in Arkansas, will be abundantly supplied with clothing, such as coats, pants, &c. Shoes are now being made for them.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, October 15, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Executive Department, }

Austin, Texas, October 7, 1862. }

Whereas, Gen. T. H. Holmes, commanding Trans-Mississippi Department, has assumed direct control over the contracts made by the Directors of the Penitentiary with Quartermasters within the State of Texas, and has also requested of me that the products of the Penitentiary for the present, be placed at his disposal for the proper clothing of our army, mostly Texians, west of the Mississippi, I have this day directed that the entire products of that institution be placed at his disposal for that purpose, reserving only a moiety for the indigent families of those in the service.

It will therefore be useless, until further notice, for other applications to be made for cloth either through me, or at the Penitentiary.

F. R. Lubbock.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, October 13, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

Sandy Creek, Bastrop Co., Oct. 10, 1862.

Editor Telegraph—Dear Sir:—Having the greatest desire to have our troops comfortably clad during the ensuing winter, I have thought the following hints might be conducive to that very important object. I have noticed some articles in your valuable paper, recently, on the above subject; but it seems that the writers thereof take it for granted that the country is well supplied with cards, (an indispensable article in the manufacture of cloth) which, by-the-by, is not the case: for there is a lamentable deficiency in this, Bastrop county. There is not a sufficiency of cards to more than supply the home demand; and in a very short time the present meagre supply will be useless, from the fact they are generally in the hands of new beginners, and of course not being expert in their use, they soon fail—and when a chance presents itself to purchase, the price affixed by the speculator is so exorbitant that a large majority of the operatives are unable to purchase.

I have thought that probably the surest way to clothe our armies would be for the Government to procure cards sufficient for the demand, and to establish depots at the county seats, under control of reliable agents, and furnish them to the families at a reasonable price, so that all could be supplied—and, my word for it, our brave boys would not suffer for the want of good warm clothing.

The same difficulty exists with regard to salt.—there is but a tythe, in this county, to the amount necessary to put up the pork that will be made; and the price is so high that many, I fear, will not be able to get enough to put up the pork necessary for the families. If the wagons that are in the Government employ, hauling cotton west, would bring return loads of salt from the lakes, the country could soon be supplied—which would enable the farmers to put up a vast amount of pork, amply sufficient for home consumption and a large surplus for the army. I consider, Mr. Cushing, that under existing circumstances cards and salt are articles of prime necessity; for with them our armies can be clothed and fed. To make our armies efficient, we must clothe and feed them well.

If the above suggestions meet your approbation, I feel confident your great desire for the welfare of our troops will cause you to promulge them among the proper authorities.

Very respectfully, &c.,  
Old Texian.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, October 15, 1862, p. 2, c. 2



Cady's Hotel,            }  
Columbus, Miss.,       }  
Sept. 14<sup>th</sup> 1862 }

Dear Standard:--

My last should have been from Richmond, on the 1<sup>st</sup>, had time permitted. I visited on the 31<sup>st</sup> of August, the three first battle fields of the seven days fight near Richmond, and while the impressions upon my mind were fresh, would have been glad to describe them; but I was busy until my departure, and had to omit the visitation of the other fields of battle, and the trip to Drury's bluff, (now called Impregnable,) which I had promised myself.

In company with Gen. T. J. Chambers, who kindly acted as our guide, Hon. W. B. Wright, Col. W. D. Miller of Texas, now chief Clerk of the Post Office Department, and Mr. Rector of Texas, also in the P. O. Department, I started to the battle grounds, driven by a Hackman who was employed during all the fights, hauling the wounded and dead from the ground and who was himself a material assistant to our survey of the fields. We started down the Mechanicsville turnpike, upon which Gen. Longstreet's division was massed, and along which our batteries, and those of the enemy were posted. We were shown where our men crossed the branch of the Chickahominy, passing through swampy ground, and a skirt of timber, and drove them from their first batteries, upon the heights, and saw the evidences of the retreating fight, until we came to where the enemy made their second stand at Ellyson's Mill or Beaver Dam, where during the night after the first battle, they threw up a long line of entrenchments; (rifle pits) running from hill to hill to pass which our men first charged down into a swamp right under their fire, and being unable to cross the long, narrow mill pond, which was so concealed by timber growth as to be unappreciable until they were up to their necks in it, and then had to cross by a narrow bridge over the stream below the mill, and march up in column, subject to a raking fire from the front, and quartering each side of the road, where our men first came down the hill on their side, into the narrow swamp, and while in the swamp exposed to the fire from the long line of rifle pits on the opposite hill side, the fight was desperate, and the carnage terrible. Our men he buried by the road side, with head sticks, marked in pencil. Many of them were Georgians. They were unable to rise the opposite hill, as I have said, because of the deep pond, or creek intervening, but running to the foot bridge, and taking the narrow road right by the mill the enemy began to leave their strong position, as soon as our men got within three hundred yards of them. It seems strange to look at the ground that men would have abandoned such a position, until the assailants had mounted the earth works and were upon them. But they did. Right here it is proper to mention the information which our negro driver gave us.—He fully participated in all the feelings which the sight of the ground called up, and thought it strange that the enemy should come to drive people from their own homes. He said that as our men charged down the hill into the swamp about 40 carriages & buggies came right after them, the occupants walking right in among the troops, disregarding the fire and picking up the bodies of their dead or wounded friends and carrying them off. He said that Genl. Longstreet finally ordered them back. He said he was employed during the whole time, and

some times had two dead bodies at the same time in his carriage.

The trees, the little old water mill, and two or three old farm houses by the roadside gave very plain record of the fight. The mossy roof of the mill h as a great many new shingles which show where shot, and shell had crashed their way through, and its weatherboarded sides are full of bullet holes. Following the road we see where batteries have been placed at all commanding points, trees lopped off, or with wide creases in their stems; some very large ones, (not a few) cut off at various elevations above the ground.

At last we approach the field of the third days fight, known as the battle of Col Harbor or Gaines' mill. First we came to the abandoned residence of Dr. Gaines' son-in-law, occupied first by the enemy, and afterwards by our army as a hospital. It is a large and handsome residence, with roomy grounds in front, now without a fence. In this yard, as Gen. Chambers tells us, when he first came to it, there was scarcely room to move between our wounded who occupied nearly every foot of space. In the garden lie buried many who were never able to leave. Part of the enemy's camp equipage are strewed about. A negro woman, and child, we were told, had remained here all the time, taking care of the property. The fruit trees are hanging full of Apples, Pears, Peaches & Damsons, to which we helped ourselves freely—indeed a great part of the way, our driver taking short cuts through fields denuded of fences had carried us between rows of Apple and Peach trees. Leaving this house, and passing where the enemy had burned a portion of his wagon train and stores, we drove upon the hill fronting that, occupied by the enemy at the great struggle of Gaines' mill, where the Texas Brigade so distinguished itself.

The hill on which we were posted was a gently running creek, with abrupt sides. Along the margin of this creek, for some distance the enemy had cut the timber and it was felled so as to obstruct the creek, and the margin upon their side with the tree tops. With the bodies of the trees they had made a line of breast work. The stems of the trees, from six to twelve inches through, they had placed one upon another lengthwise, holding them in position by heavy stakes. This breast work, about five feet high, they posted their riflemen behind. Above this line, and firing over the heads of their own men, were their batteries. Looking at the ground, one might think that in the creek bed where they could have fired right down upon our men, our loss would have been greatest, but in fact it was greatest as we descended the side of the hill held by us; both grape and musketry doing their work upon us as we descended the slope. As we got to the margin of the creek; they began to leave their breast works, and then our men could not be reached by the cannon which shot above, they fired at the retreating enemy, and had comparatively safe passage, until they got within cannon range, as they covered the brow of the hill, and there it was short work. Immediately behind the breast work, and all the way up the hill, and upon the margin of the hill in the timber, were numberless relics of the enemy—old government hats, cap-pouches,

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## Cady's Hotel

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cartridge boxes, bayonet sheaths, old letters, etc. Inside the breastwork, we found graves and upon the hill, many, where they had been buried singly, and in masses. Yet it did not seem to me, that the number of graves, was comparative with the actual slaughter. This, I suppose, was partly from the burial in heaps, and from the straggling of the places of interment throughout the timber, so as not to be discernable at a glance. In a gully on the hill side where a body had been buried to avoid much digging, the rain had washed it bare. There was the skull [sic]; then the frame work of the breast with the federal uniform, with the belt across the breast, the cartridge box, the cap pouch; and the bayonet sheath. By the side, were some fleshless fingers. There was a little space between the waist line of the coat as though something might have severed the parts of the body, and then came the light blue soldier pantaloons, showing the outline of the hip bones, and the legs, and the fleshless bones terminating the figure of what had once been a federal soldier, and for all we know, one in whom had centered many joys and hopes of a fond house hold, lying there an object of contemptuous hate, in a strange land, a victim, possibly, not of his own inclination, but of the malignant fanaticism of a low spirited government. There lay the remains of others, with skulls [sic] rolling about, or feet and hands protruding from their insufficient covering, while many lookers over the field, from widely distant parts of a once united Confederacy, gazed at them, and remarked involuntarily that hard as it might seem to gloat over the fallen, they could not have wished them any better fate, than to lie where they did unhonored and unknown. The work of removing our own dead had already commenced.—We noticed a freshly opened grave directly under a large apple tree, from which a body had evidently been removed within twenty-four hours. It was easy to understand that it was the body of one of our own men, for he had been buried deeply.

It was the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> Texas, and the 18<sup>th</sup> Georgia, (which terms itself the 6<sup>th</sup> Texas) which had stormed and carried the ground we first examined, where the breast works had been erected; apparently the strongest position the enemy held. An Alabama, a Georgia, and perhaps a Virginia Brigade had been unitedly assailing the hill for four hours, and had all failed and fallen back. It was determined that the hill *must* be carried, and Gen. Whiting called to Gen. Hood commanding the Texas Brigade, to know if the Texans could carry it. He was told, that it was only necessary to give the order; he gave it. Something was said about giving them some support, and after trying his best to rally those who had been previously assailing the position, Geo. Whiting succeeded in getting two companies of Alabamians. While the Texans were taking position preparatory to the charge, Col. John Marshall commanding 5<sup>th</sup> Texas, was truck in the neck by a bullet which killed him instantly.—In the course of the night, Lt. Col. Rainey was wounded in the hand and arm; and the Major of the Reg't, was, I believe, sick at Richmond. One company of a Texas regiment went through the fight without a single commissioned officer.

The Texans charged with a terrific yell,

reserved their fire until it would all tell; went in with a run and continued it clear over the field. If they had marched up slowly they would have been annihilated. There was no pause, from the commencement to the conclusion of the charge. The whole affair was the enthusiastic dash of men who started to go through, who knew they could go through, and did not look upon failure as a possibility.—There was no other fighting like it in the battles near Richmond, except the charge at Malvern Hill, where lives were uselessly wasted in obedience to inconsiderate orders, but where the soldiers of the South established—even to the acknowledgement of the North, their claim to the title of bravest of the brave, unsurpassed by anything that Napoleon's old Guard ever did.

After the examination of the position of the enemy's left, we went over to their right to see where the fourth Texas charged. There Gen. Chambers knew the incidents of every foot of the way, for he was along starting in on horse, but compelled to leave him at the ravine, because the timber was too dense, and making the rest of the way on foot. My old friend and fellow soldier of '36, Col. J. B. Robertson of Washington county, commanded the 4<sup>th</sup>, and came through, I believe, unhurt, or not seriously hurt. Just by where they started in, Wheat and his Tigers lie buried in quantities. I did not understand or do not recollect whether they had been killed before or after the charge of the Texans, but suppose it must have been before. Gen. Chambers told me that he noticed next morning one of the Tigers lying dead, with eleven bullet holes through him.

Where the 4<sup>th</sup> Texas charged, they had timber to go through in descending the hill, and the enemy had their infantry posted in the ravine, which at this part of it, had little, or no water in it. From this ravine they sent up a heavy fire, and there was such a dense smoke that their position was masked. Suspecting after a little, that they were in the line of the ravine, Col. Robertson ordered his men to fire down, and the enemy were soon started, and chased up the hill, and their protecting batteries charged. This ground, down one hill and up the other, was all wooded, covered with small timber, and the hanging limbs, and the bodies of the trees tell the tale plain enough to any one, even if the graves did not. To give an idea, we saw one sapling in the route our men traversed, which showed a surface, as large as an ordinary man's waist, seven feet above the ground, a cannon ball had cut it off, and torn this space down to the ground, eighteen bullets were imbedded in it. If you consider that this sapling was straight, that the enemy were not firing at it, but to avoid it, and hit our men, and that it a perpendicular line of four inches in width and seven feet in elevation, eighteen balls had struck, you can appreciate that leaden balls flew very thickly through that space of woods. Yet we lost not a great many men there, and there is only one way to understand it, and that is the real solution of the apparent miracle. The ravine to be crossed was not deep--- there was no breastwork—the trees caught many of the balls and our men never paused an instant— never stopped to fire, after routing the enemy from the ravine until they got fairly on the hill, in presence

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of the main body, and then they rushed over them. In the pathway of the 4<sup>th</sup> Texas across the plains were large brush-arbor encampments, in which were large bodies of the enemy. Our men first took the battery immediately before them on the summit of the hill, pushed on through these encampments, driving part of the enemy before them, and leaving part behind. They pushed on and were under the brow of the hill, on the far side, and with the intention of charging a battery a half mile off, on the next hill. It was nearly night, and they paused to consult, whether it was better to go to the next battery, or to turn back and attend to the enemy in their rear. Concluding that the latter was the safest policy they turned back, and soon encountered the remains of the New Jersey regiment, whose left they had run over, on their way to the second battery. Two or three rounds of musketry were exchanged, and the New Jersey men concluded to avoid annihilation, and surrendered. Where the 4<sup>th</sup> charged the second battery, was in an enclosed field. They had killed nearly all the men at the guns, and the horses; and the carcasses of the latter were lying where they fell. In this pathway to the battery, and within this field or near it, the last Texan killed, had fallen. Delesdernier, of Houston, or Galveston. He was carefully buried, and a board at his head, recited his name, Company, and Regiment, and said that his remains would be taken up by his friends.

From this point we started towards Richmond, not having time to visit the field of the Seven Pines before night. We took with us a few federal cap pouches, and bayonet scabbards, left upon the field; as evidences of the fight, went close by Gaines Mill, and residence, and took the nine mile road to town, crossing the Chickahominy by McClellan's bridge, and over the road which has been cause wayed by him to sustain his heavy artillery. By the margin of the Chickahominy was an anchor left by the foe. All along the road were numberless encampments for large bodies of troops, showing the extent of country necessary for his immense army to encamp upon. It was a country admirably suited for the purpose, and for the movement of large bodies of troops. Nearly all the camps were shaded by small cedars cut and stuck in the ground in regular rows, the foliage of which would retain vitality long enough to suit such a purpose admirably.—Nearly all these camps too, were the places where horses had been fed, and the scattered corn had sprouted in the late rains, and came up in great bodies as though sown broad cast for forage. On the way home too, we saw heavy earthworks thrown up for the defence of the city, and mounted with guns of large calibre. These, I believe, are in available positions all around the city, but probably will never have to be used. No danger to Richmond is apprehended now.

I regretted much that I could not have seen Drury's Bluff, Seven Pines, Malvern Hill, and Fair Oaks, but my business at Richmond was as complete as I could accomplish it, and I did not feel at liberty to stay longer.

The day before leaving I made use of part of the afternoon to visit the famed Tredegar Works, which are invaluable to us, and are massed [?] on a very extensive scale, covering a great deal of ground,

and employing a great number of hands. I went especially to see some large guns just cast, for a special use, the ball for which I had seen in the Ordinance office. I saw guns of various kinds, and calibre, the facilities for making any kind here, being ample. The works are by the side of the James, and have the advantage of any desired amount of water power. Virginia supplies plenty of coal and iron which comes down the canal, and we have in the manufactures of Richmond an immense source of army supplies—flour, cloth, arms large and small, military accoutrements of every character. Our mills for manufacturing Powder and small arms are becoming daily more extensive, and of powder especially we shall soon have ample sources of supply, and that of the best grade. I have the best authority for saying, that the powder manufactured for the government, is fully equal to any in the world. The only inferior powder used is the imported article. We have a plenty of cannon, and are continually manufacturing. Our stock of small arms is nearly equal to the requirement. Clothing for the soldiers will be plentiful whenever the wool of Texas can be got to Georgia, and to Richmond. Our army every where east of the Mississippi is in a high state of efficiency—in fact invincible. Our affairs generally in the best possible condition for a New Nation struggling into existence. In fact the world's history tells of no other instance in which a new born nation depending entirely upon its own resources, has so soon put itself into a self sustaining position. We are nearly all right, and the road to success and honor is plainly blazed before us. Not a little of this is due to our Chief Magistrate, the first President of the Confederate States of America. Whatever carping may be done by disappointed, disaffected, or petulant individuals—some of them controlling public journals. I feel that I have some insight of the man's character, and although I did not effect all I wished, in my applications to him; what I did not effect I got a reason for; a reason founded upon public policy; and my confidence in him, and regard for him, have been heightened by a personal intercourse sufficient to exhibit the mainsprings of his action, and his general tone of character. Not that he is perfect—no man is, and I think I see too strong a tenaciousness to preconceived opinions, and in the sustenance of individuals, and in the support of a particular class of Military man. Yet with these blemishes, I would not exchange him for any man in the Confederacy known to me, for President. I have also a very high confidence in the head of the War Department. A captain of Artillery at the battle of Bethel, he soon became Secretary of War, by virtue of his especial fitness for the station. He is a polished gentleman, who never treats the humblest man rudely, and works at his post much harder than many of the subordinates. Our fellow citizen, the Post Master General, gives universal satisfaction in his office, and does with it all that can be done. The Texas members of Congress in general, are working members. I am indebted for courtesies, to Senator Oldham and to representatives Graham, Sexton, Wilcox, Herbert, and Wright, and also to Senator Mitchell of Arkansas. Our representative Mr. Wright, has been cordial, and unremitting in getting

Continued on page 12

## Cady's Hotel

Continued from page 10

the money on their requisitions. The progress of business at Richmond, impeded by so many checks necessary to the guarding of government interest and security, and by the fact that nobody can get to the Secretary of War, without an M. C. to pass him in every time; and also by the brief time allowed each day for the reception of business, that no man however pushing, can get along fast, if he has more than one object to accomplish.—At first the Stranger thinks that the hours of the Secretary of War are too limited—10 till one; but when he knows that the Secretary is probably in conference with the President before he gets to his office, and if he happens to be in after one [illegible], as I have been and sees the blinds at the back of the room open, and a little bucket with a napkin over it, set in by a negro boy, and the blinds closed again, and see [illegible] making no movement to leave, but [illegible] work upon the papers before him just commencing; or, if he passes the Adjutant General's office after the gas is lighted, as I have more than once, and sees the Clerks all busy, he will begin to appreciate why it is difficult to get along fast. In all the offices, in the War Department building included the Navy Department, he will find this after dinner work going on. At the Quartermaster General's, however, he will find the office closed and see through the windows that the seats are empty, at 3 o'clock; and at the Quartermaster General's he will probably find less courtesy than at any other public office.—I have had nothing to do with it myself, except through Capt. McMasters, but this is the report of more than one.

From Capt. Minor, the agreeable head of the Naval Ordnance Bureau, I learn that the iron resources of our region of country, will at once be developed. A rolling mill will be established the preparation of pig iron greatly extended and if the metal is found of suitable tenacity, a cannon founder, will also be established. Who knows but the Memphis & El Paso R. R.R. may yet find its iron rails at home.

I have come up to this place, a pleasant little city, through some country which reminded me of home, black prairies, with soft rock excavations for cisterns, and fields in which the black was spotted with lime colored earth, and occasionally a pale [?] rock ploughed to the surface. I am told that unassisted cut off even from North Alabama, it has easily subsisted the army moved down from Corinth, to the present time; and that army is now moving northward. I have come for arms and equipments, and shall get nearly everything I want, but may be delayed longer than I like—can tell better tomorrow.

C. DeM.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], October 13, 1862, p. 2, c. 2-5

Ed. Telegraph.—If a few wool carding machines had been brought to Texas, your urgent calls for winter clothing for our troops could have been more than fully met. The Penitentiary is so pressed for woollens that it cannot furnish us with warp, and our wives and daughters cannot card and spin both cotton and wool enough to clothe our soldiers and our little ones at home. Cannot carding machines be obtained?

M.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, October 15, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

Friend Cushing.—Major General Holmes, commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department, has made a requisition for all the goods made at our factory, and endorsed by the Executive with a reservation for the three Regiments composing the "Sibley" Brigade, and the *indigent families* of our soldiers in the service of the Confederacy. By giving notice of the fact through your "Telegraph" it would render a service to *our citizens*, who may be expecting goods from the Penitentiary.

Respectfully yours, &c.

John S. Besser,

Financial Agent of Penitentiary.

Huntsville, Oct. 10, 1862.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, October 15, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

## Theatre.

### Perkins' Hall.

The Dramatic Association will perform every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday to aid the Soldiers' Hospital Fund, giving an entire change every evening. Admission \$1; upper tier 50 cents. Doors open at 7, commence at 8 P.M.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, October 15, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

**WORTH KNOWING.**--In the present scarcity of quinine, it is worth knowing that the berry of the common dogwood will break fever as successfully as quinine. We know four plantations where they used it successfully, last summer. One pill is a dose. The season is now at hand to collect and dry them for use, they will prove invaluable at home and in the hospital of our soldiers.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 15, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

The Milledgeville (Ga.) Reporter says that dog skins properly trimmed and tanned, make excellent shoe leather, equal to calf skin. We don't want to kill the dogs, but we want their skins, and if they can live without it, they are welcome.

Perhaps a further saving might be made, says the Wilmington Journal, if the *bark* of the dog could be used to tan his hide.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 15, 1862, p. 2, c. 6

Mr. T. M. Bagby authorizes us to inform the citizens of Galveston that his warehouse is open for the storage of household furniture, etc., free of charge. This prompt and liberal offer will doubtless be fully appreciated by the unfortunate inhabitants of Galveston, who are now driven from their homes and deprived of nearly all their earthly possessions. Even the wealthiest among them have now generally but little left, after their heavy expenditures and losses for the last 1? months, during which time they have been in a constant state of uncertainty and in daily apprehension of an attack from the enemy. Their worst fears have now been realized; and they are compelled to seek new homes after their means have been well nigh exhausted.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, October 15, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

We are sorry to learn from our friend Robertson, of the Huntsville Item, that the impossibility of getting paper is likely to cause the suspension of that paper. We regret this sincerely, for the Item has always been among the most interesting of our exchanges, and there is not an editor in the South who has been more true to our cause, or more bold and consistent in defending it. But in such times as these the existence of all our journals is very precarious.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, October 15, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

We hear it reported that the Yankee commander off Galveston says he simply came to Galveston to raise the Union flag on the customhouse, and as long as that is respected or not disturbed, he will not molest anybody, but that all may pursue their business as heretofore. It is also reported that he has consented to give six days more for all the inhabitants to remove who desire to do so. We, however, place no confidence in these reports though brought by passengers who came from Galveston by last evening's train. It is of course understood that the train will not make another trip to Galveston. We learn that very few of the inhabitants have been left in Galveston. Of those who have voluntarily chosen to remain and take the chances of Yankee rule, there are some who are no doubt true to us; but there is every reason to believe that many of them will prove traitors to the South. We understand, however, that but few remain.

The citizens were addressed by Col. M. M. Potter and Gen. Howard. The former stated that he had been requested by the military authorities to inform them of the true condition of things, that the enemy's gunboats were in the harbor and commanded the city--that there was no means of defense and that accordingly the troops had all been ordered from the city--that all communication with the city was prohibited while in possession of the enemy--that no supplies would be allowed to go to those who remained, and no trade whatever would be allowed--that those who remained should be apprised of this before hand, and make up their minds with a full knowledge of the facts.

Gen. T. B. Howard followed Col. Potter in a few remarks. He said his duty as commander of the militia of this brigade required of him to enroll every able bodied man for the service between the ages of 18 and 50 years--that he had a force already under arms to enforce compliance with this law, whenever an attempt should be made to evade it, and he accordingly notified them that before leaving the Island, he should, in the discharge of his duty, endeavor to take with him every man subject to the requirements of the law.

We understand that some few attempted to secret themselves, and were arrested, but that others probably made good their escape from the military.

Since writing the above we learn that very few were left in Galveston when the train departed for this place last evening, and that very nearly all the property had been removed that could be of any use to the enemy. We also learn that a dispatch has been received this morning to the effect that the Federals took possession of the city about 9 A.M. to-day, during a heavy storm, and raised the Yankee flag over the Custom House.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, October 15, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

There has been no surrender of Galveston made to the enemy, but the place has been entirely abandoned by both the military and civil authorities, and the enemy took possession of the place much in the same way Lafitte did some 45 years ago. We learn that there were some dozen disloyal renegades to welcome the Yankees.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, October 15, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

**CLOTHING FOR OUR SOLDIERS.**--We invite the attention of our readers to the following official notice. It should never be forgotten that all we have is now at stake, and that not only the present, but future generations are now dependent on the soldiers who are fighting the battles of our country, and who must suffer intensely during the coming winter, unless some provisions are made for to protect them from the inclemency of the weather. They have the glorious example of the suffering army of Washington before them, and we doubt not their patriotism will be found equal to that of our revolutionary fathers in bearing up against the hardships of a winter campaign, but it is our imperative duty to alleviate their sufferings to the full extent of our means to do so.

**Clothing.**

Clothing Bureau, Trans-Miss., Dep'tmt.  
Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 17, 1862

This is to certify that, S. S. Jones of Col. T. C. Hawpe's Texas Cavalry, is hereby authorized to proceed to Texas, and procure any and all Clothing that the citizens may wish to send to their friends in the army, and hire or buy wagons and teams, and take the same to Fort Smith, Ark., the hire or purchase money [?] to be paid on the arrival of the articles at Fort Smith, by Major Pierce, A.Q.M.C.S.A. He is also authorized to purchase, at a fair price, Soldiers Clothing--being careful to select such as is suitable for the service--the same to be paid for by Major Pierce, on the delivery of the articles to him. The parties interested sending an agent to sign receipts for the articles delivered, and to receive the money.

John Burton, Major & A.Q.M.

Chief of Clothing Bureau,  
Trans-Miss., Department.

**To the Public.**

Having been appointed and agent for the Government, to receive and receipt for any and all Clothing, which friends and relatives may wish to send to the soldiers in the direction of Missouri, and also, to furnish transportation for the same to Fort Smith, Ark., I will say for the benefit of all concerned, that the transportation, will be ready by the 25th of October.

I will designate Bonham, Dallas, Waco and Austin, as convenient points of deposit, from which the Government will pay all costs of transportation.--Persons sending Clothing, will pack them in as small packages as possible, and label each package with the name of the Soldier, Regiment, and company, to which he belongs, so there will be no mistake in delivering them.

There will be an agent appointed for each one of the above named places, who will receive and receipt for all packages sent to their care. George W. Baird is the authorized agent at Dallas. It is hoped and fully believed, that the friends and relatives of the soldiers whose bare feet are now crimsoning the stony paths of Arkansas and Missouri, with the purest blood of patriotism, will do all in their power to furnish them with comfortable Clothing for the approaching winter. The Government is leaving nothing undone, which is in its power to do, for the comfort of the soldier.

Respectfully, S. S. Jones, Clothing Agent.

October 1st, 1862.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, October 15, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

We subjoin the following letter giving some details of the affairs at Sabine Pass:  
Four Miles From Sabine Pass, Oct. 5th, '62.

Ed. News:--I am now daily visiting a captured city. The stars and stripes of the fanatical North now wave in full view of me. The invaders keep close to their boats and seldom visit the shore, and then only under a flag of truce. Two schooners are now inside the bar. But few people remain in the city.

A few cases of yellow fever are now reported; had it not been for this, the Federals would have taken quarters long ago in town. The scurvy is prevailing among troops on board the schooners. Capt. Hooper is in command of the boats. Capt. Pennington, of the mortar boat that captured the place, was formerly a resident of this place, and used to sail a schooner, called the "Alliance," all along our coast. He appears very civil to the authorities and seems to detest the cause he is engaged in--this is the way the people of the South are treated. Men who have received a good business start in the world are the most active in our persecution. Let us in the future learn a lesson and profit by the experience of the past.

But two outrages as yet have been committed by the invaders. A house was entered by the sailors and plundered of every thing of value; the authorities protested against it, and Capt. Pennington compelled his men to return every thing, and apologized to the family of the house, who were absent at the time.

On the 1st of Oct. a party of 28 men landed under a flag of truce, and told the people they had no hostile intentions towards them, and that all private property should be respected, &c., and inquired if they wished any provisions, &c. On the day following they again landed under a flag of truce, and removed a family to their boats, who had been for a long time suspected as conveying information to them against us. Our military authorities were about to arrest the family. As soon as their effects were in the launches they set fire to the depot of the Eastern Texas R., and it was entirely consumed. Remember they had landed under a flag of truce. If this is the kind of respect they show for the white flag, we shall never know when we are safe. A truce in one hand and a torch in the other is a new kind of military strategy.

A few nights previous to this occurrence a party landed at Taylor's Bayou, 10 miles above Sabine, on the lake, and fired the R. R. bridge, and took an old man, 60 years of age, and a Capt. of a schooner, and the mail rider, with the C. S. mail, prisoners, and carried them to their boats. The fire was extinguished by private James Courts, of Spaight's battalion, shortly after they left, and the bridge saved from destruction. This was a heroic act, and let us give the poor private credit for his service.

The Federals here have said that in less than one month every part of Texas will be in their possession. Let our people take warning. Be ready--act men who are determined to be free, and the haughty invaders will soon learn that the blood of the old heroes of the Alamo and San Jacinto yet courses in the veins of Texans. Many of the citizens are leaving Sabine. A few will remain and take the chances. But I shall *skedaddle* as soon as the *gridiron* waves over the town on land and sea. I fear nothing now--they fear yellow Jack more than our guerillas.

Yours for the war, SIOUX.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, October 15, 1862, p. 1, c. 4

We understand through Mr. Grahn, late Deputy Postmaster of Galveston, that an arrangement has been made by which letters to persons in Galveston may reach their destination by being mailed at the post office of this city.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, October 15, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

It has been stated in the last 24 hours that there is a case of yellow fever in our city. We are assured that our physicians who have seen the patient agree in pronouncing it yellow fever.

Yellow Fever in Matagorda--We take the following from yesterday's Telegraph. We trust the sickness is not so bad as it would appear to be by this account:

We regret much to learn that yellow fever has become epidemic in Matagorda. There were three deaths on Saturday. There is a want there of medical aid, nurses and medicines. Volunteers who desire to do a work of humanity should go at once. Take the train to-day at 10 o'clock to Columbia.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, October 15, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

### Shoemakers & Saddlers.

50 Shoemakers and Saddlers wanted at the Texas Arsenal. Liberal wages paid.

Conscripts exempt [sic] from military duty when employed by the Government.

G. W. M. Samuel, Capt. P. C. S. A.

Texas Arsenal, Ordnance Officer.

San Antonio, Oct. 16, '62.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], October 16, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

### Guns, Guns, Guns.

The undersigned will purchase and pay the cash on delivery, for all kinds of serviceable arms, suitable for the troops in the field.

W. G. M. Samuel, Capt. P. C. S. A.

Texas Arsenal, Ordnance Officer.

San Antonio, Oct. 16, '62.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], October 16, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

Editor of Houston Telegraph.--Sir:--Two letters of your "Local" have within the past few weeks appeared in your paper ridiculing and execrating the habit of "dipping snuff." I do not pretend to excuse or defend a practice which is of no earthly benefit to the ladies who indulge in it, although it is said that it preserves and purifies the teeth. But I should desire to know what caused the virtuous indignation of "High Private" or "Local" to vent itself of a sudden on "snuff dipping." "Local" can see the motes in the ladies' eye, whilst he is not aware of the beams in those of the gentlemen. Before preaching to the ladies, Mr. Local, you ought to reform the gentlemen first; but chewing tobacco is, undoubtedly, in Mr. Local's opinion, a necessity of life, whilst "dipping snuff" is a nasty, filthy habit. You are aware, Mr. Editor, that smokers find solace and comfort whilst smoking, and ladies ease their mind in the same manner by dipping snuff; it is very hard not to allow them one bad habit, whilst gentlemen have so many. They are denied the privilege of going on little sprees and then excuse themselves on coming home late at night to their husbands that they have been to the lodge. I, therefore, would suggest that all the ladies who wish to indulge in "snuff dipping" be permitted to do so peaceably and without any interference from the male population, and I am backed up by the opinion of a married friend of mine, who says the only time his wife doesn't quarrel with him, is when she has got her tooth-brush between her teeth. Mustachios.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, October 17, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

## Galveston Taken Possession of. Full Proceedings.

Galveston, Oct. 9th, 5 P.M.

To the Press of Texas:

Hon. J. W. Moore, Major pro tem of Galveston, communicated to the undersigned in substance as follows:

Wednesday evening, Oct. 8th, a meeting of citizens was held in the City Hall for the purpose of taking into consideration the state of affairs in the city, in consequence of the evacuation by the military, and the departure from the city of the Mayor and a majority of the Aldermen. The meeting appointed Mr. J. W. Moore, the oldest magistrate in the county, Mayor pro tem for the city, and clothed him with full power over municipal and police regulations during the present emergency.

Part of the enemy's fleet, consisting of four steamers, raised anchor at 9 o'clock A. M., Thursday morning, steamed slowly and cautiously up to the city and took position at the foot of the principal streets, the Harriet Lane being in position to command the street leading to the Custom House. The fleet came to anchor about 10 A.M.

But very few people witnessed the proceedings of the fleet, and the few present looked on sad and gloomy.

The Fire Brigade was stationed at the head of all the wharfs [sic] with instructions to show any Federal party that might land, to the Mayor's office.

No communication took place between the fleet and City authorities up to 1 P.M. About this hour the Commander's steamer fired three shots towards the west end of the Island, whereupon the Mayor pro tem, accompanied by Messrs. T. M. League and Capt. Haviland, at his request, went down to the end of St. Cyr's wharf and made signal to the fleet, which was answered, and shortly after a boat was sent to the wharf and took the party on board the Commander's ship. Our Mayor requested Commander Renshaw to communicate to him his intentions in regard to the City, informing him at the same time of the abandonment of the City by the Military, of the absence of the Mayor and City Council and of his appointment as Mayor pro tem by a meeting of citizens.

Commander Renshaw replied that he had come for the purpose of taking possession of the City; that the City was at his mercy under his guns; that he should not interfere in the municipal affairs of the City; that the citizens might go on and conduct their business as heretofore, that he did not intend to occupy the City for the present, and until the arrival of a Military Commander; but that he intended to hoist the U.S. flag upon the public buildings, and that this flag should be respected. Whereupon the Mayor pro tem answered that he could not guarantee to him the protection of the flag; that he would do everything in his power, but that persons, over whom he had no control, might take down the flag and create a difficulty.

Commander Renshaw replied that although in his previous communications with the Military Commander he had insisted that the flag should be protected by the city, still he thought it would be onerous upon the good citizens, and to avoid any difficulty like that which occurred in New Orleans, he

would waive that point, and when he sent the flag ashore, he would not keep the flag flying for more than a quarter to half an hour, sufficient to show the absolute possession. Commander Renshaw further said that he would insist upon the right for any of his men in charge of an officer to come on shore and walk the streets of the city; but that he would not permit his men to come on shore indiscriminately or in the night; that should his men insult citizens, he gave the Mayor the right to arrest and report them to him, when he would punish them more rigidly than we possibly could; but, on the other hand, should any of his men be insulted or shot at in the streets of Galveston, or any of his ships or boats be shot at from the land or wharves, he would hold the city responsible and open his broadsides on the same instantly; that his guns were kept shotted and double shotted for that purpose; that it was the determination of his government to hold Galveston at all hazards until the end of the war, and that we could not take the port from him without a navy.

The Mayor pro tem, asked his intentions in relation to the railroad bridge, the answer was at first declined, but afterwards in conversation he stated that he did not desire the destruction of the bridge if he was not interfered with; that he would permit the train to run up to this side of the bridge with provisions, which must be carried from there to town in vehicles, the train would not be permitted to run to town, and no communication whatever should be held by water.

Commander Renshaw stated in conclusion, that he had already advised the Admiral to send a cargo of flour, to which our party said nothing and departed.

Shortly after the return of the Mayor and party, a detachment of about 150 Marines and sailors, including about a half a dozen negroes, was sent ashore from the fleet, which landed at Kuhn's wharf and proceeded silently to the Custom House, on which, without any interference or demonstration by the bystanders, raised the United States flag.

After half an hour, 3 p.m., the flag was quietly taken down and the detachment marched back through the same streets to their boats and returned to the fleet. The Mayor pro tem and Thos. M. League, Esq. subsequently, at 4 p.m., addressed the people at the Market, stating the substance of their interview with the Federal Commander.

A resolution of thanks was tendered Messrs. Moore, League and Haviland, by the meeting, for the satisfactory manner in which they conducted their difficult task.

Galveston is very quiet and very dull.

F. FLAKE.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, October 15, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Our Local has got us into business. He called for corn meal cookery receipts the other day, and then left. Since then we have received over a hundred. What shall we do with them? If we had paper to spare we would publish a cook book.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, October 17, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

### Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the members of the Hebrew Congregation, that Dr. J. Anerbach will deliver a lecture (German language) at the Synagogue, in Houston, on Friday, the 17<sup>th</sup> inst., at 10 o'clock, A.M.

L. Rosenfield,  
Secretary.

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

### Hides Wanted.

I will pay for cash any number of Beef, Deer, or Goat skins, delivered at my house, or at Marshall to M. Deloy, for which the highest market price will be paid.

W. R. D. Ward.

Oct. 18, 1862.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, October 18, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

### Clothing of the Soldiers.

The undersigned have been detailed to obtain clothing for their respective companies; W. A. Salmon for Capt. Allen's company and N. H. Calloway for Capt. Berry's company, Clark's Regiment. The Clothing for Allen's company will be left at the store of Mr. Sam. Bludworth, and that for Berry's, with Mr. B. F. Frederici. It must all be in by the 28<sup>th</sup> inst., and plainly marked for the different members for whom it is intended. It is scarcely necessary to urge the relatives and friends of the soldiers to provide them with a liberal share of clothing, and where it is possible, with hats and shoes. The climate where they are destined to spend the winter is very severe, and if they fail to obtain the necessary articles from home to keep them comfortable, they must necessarily suffer, and in many instances die from exposure.

W. A. Salmon,  
N. H. Calloway.

Marshall, Oct. 18, 1862.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, October 18, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

We had the satisfaction and pleasure of a visit from Mr. Ferdinand Lindheimer, Editor of the New Braunfels "Zeitung," an interesting and bold paper. The old gentleman appears to be in fine health. Long may he live to advocate the right.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], October 20, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

**Confederate Minstrels.**—This troupe, composed of gentlemen from Houston, and who come well recommended from persons who have seen their performance, will give an entertainment to-night at the Casino. This troupe, with that patriotism which has characterized every Southern patriot, gives a great portion of the proceeds arising from their entertainment to soldiers and soldier's families. Therefore, those who will contribute something to the cause of the South may expect to be highly entertained. Come one, come all, and help in every good word and work.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], October 20, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

We paid the other day a visit to Mr. S.

Menger's Steam Factory of Soap and Candles. During our presence he was manufacturing star candles on his patent machines, which in quality beat any thing of the kind ever imported from Yankee doodle-oom. He can turn out some 16 dozen candles every 5 minutes.

We wish Mr. Menger every success.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], October 20, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

H. Mayer, a strong merchant of this City has been receiving a great many articles for clothing, and deals them out in broken doses, so that every one may get a part. Now, Merchants, there is an example for you. Let no one buy all of any one article to speculate on the consumers in these times. Give it out in broken doses as Mr. Mayer does, and every Lady can have *one new calico dress*.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], October 20, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Houston, Oct. 16, 1862, 2 P.M.

Col. Chilton who arrived by to-day's train informs us of the particulars relative to the fight between our forces under Van Dorn and Price and the enemy under Rosencrans and Grant. The enemy were attacked on the 2d inst., by our forces about thirteen miles from Corinth...

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, October 22, 1862, p. 1, c. 4

**More Renegades.**—Poor Pierce!—About one hundred renegades, with long faces, unkempt hair, dirty shirts, wide brimmed hats, hang-dog looks, fanatical speech, noses that would rent for steamboat whistles, quietly marched into Matamoros during the week, and squatted themselves down in front of the Yankee Consuls. they said that they wanted to join Lincoln, and they wanted to be fed and shipped to a country less hospitable than Texas, called Yankeedoodledom, where every man claims the right to be meaner than his neighbor. They were a sorry set, and if Pierce ever gets enough fight of them to pay for the grub he is giving them, it will be a surprise to those who believe that renegades are constitutionally cowards. The whole detachment marched down to the sea shore on Tuesday, where they expect to draw rations until a chance offers for them to go north. A singular circumstance is that all these renegades are very anxious to sell their weapons to the white folks behind them.—Fort Brown Flag.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], October 20, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

For the Telegraph.

From the various enquiries of mothers how to clothe their sons in the army and children at home, I will remark that, any man who has nerve enough or can divest himself of his prejudices sufficiently to put one hundred bales of cotton in the city of San Antonio, that he can have in return, in six months, spinning machinery sufficient to make yarns enough to clothe citizens of two of the largest counties in the State, and keep them clothed.

Beauty at the spinning-wheel—such dogmas! Beauty in the South should trip the damasked halls of wealth and intelligence. There are no people on the globe who know so little of their great wealth and power as the people of the Confederate States.

Relief.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, October 22, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

The Corporation at Richmond have passed a Quarantine Ordinance, by which persons from Houston or any district infected with yellow fever are prohibited from entering Richmond to remain longer than half an hour. Passengers on the cars are prohibited from getting out of the cars, except under guard, and then only to remain half an hour, &c.-- The Ordinance went into effect from on the 14th inst.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, October 22, 1862, p. 1, c. 5



Columbus, Miss.        }  
Sept. 17<sup>th</sup> 1862. }

Dear Standard:--

My last was from this place, but its contents had relation mostly to Richmond. Leaving Richmond on the morning of the 3d, Capt. McMasters, myself, and two other Texas gentlemen on military business, came to Lynchburg that night; and remained there two days.—Once again I had a long lingering look at the Blue ridge, and the Peaks of Otter, inhaled the pure air, and looked into the delicious haze of the mountain atmosphere. Its no use talking about sunny skies, and mild climate—these are productive of pleasure, but one who in boyhood has looked upon the mountains looming up to the clouds, and seen the light and shade upon their summits and slopes, and has paddled with his bare feet in the blue waves from the Ocean, rolling up upon some surf beaten beach, nothing else—nothing—nothing supplies the place in whole. Other scenes may render life agreeable; but at every mention in conversation, or in print the old love returns; and the full view of the reality for a little time, brings a period of happiness. My relative, whom I visited near Lynchburg had lived in Alabama once, for eight years; and told me his sensations when he once more got back to the Blue ridge, (he lives within six miles of the base), he felt that he never would be willing to leave the region any more for residence anywhere else. Lynchburg is on a hill side, and not at all attractive to strangers in its first appearance. But a little acquaintance will introduce to you charming residences spotted about the hills, elegantly decorated with rare shrubbery, and within doors, very refined society. Going out of the town westerly, as you reach the outer edge the Blue ridge breaks upon you in a blaze of beauty, and nearly all the way down to the Tennessee line, by the road to Chattanooga, the traveller passes through scenery of continued beauty, hill and dale, and clear running streams.—New river, where we crossed it, clear running, broad and shallow, and full of rocks, is very pleasant to look upon.

Near the border of Smith and Washington counties, men got upon the cars bearing small bags of salt upon their shoulders, procured from the government salt works for family use.—The works in their origin were private property, but the government controls them now, and out of the 3000 bushels manufactured each days' permits individual citizens to get for their own use in quantities of a bushel, 600 bushels daily at one dollar per bushel. Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee have Agents making arrangements for manufacture on State account. I see that the Government of Georgia has already commenced to distribute a little *giving* to each wife or widow, or widowed mother of a soldier in service, half a bushel, and giving them a preference over other purchasers, for more. The water is obtained by boring and is plentiful. We came south by way of Knoxville and Dalton to Atlanta, where we lay over to feel the market for clothes etc. Found it extraordinarily high—much higher than Richmond. Had from Atlanta, Col. Cumby, of Greer's old regiment for a travelling companion. Leaving, we detached a friend to Augusta, and I went to Columbus, (Ga.) to cry the market for clothes etc. At Augusta our friend found nothing for sale that military men wanted. At

Augusta our friend found nothing for sale that military men wanted. At Columbus I found little—that little mostly from Richmond, greatly increased in price. I had heard a great deal about Georgia cloth manufacture, and Columbus has two mills, but none of the products that I could find or hear of, were half as good as our home made Jeans, with plenty of wool in it. The Eagle mills are working strictly for the Government, but the product is poor in every respect, and nearly all cotton. The truth is wool is very scarce east of the Mississippi, and the Texas wool deposited at Jefferson and Shreveport much needed. I examined some clothing in the Quartermasters office here, yesterday, made up in the clothing department here. The fabric I liked much better than any I have seen in Georgia, but was very scant of wool, and the reason assigned was, that the wool could not be obtained.

Louisville, Cincinnati, and Baltimore will soon afford us plentiful [sic] supplies of cloth, and Blankets. In the meantime I have succeeded with some difficulty in getting a partial supply here. None were to be had at Richmond and the supply here not as much in all as I would have required for the regiment; and no present known means of recruiting it; but I begged what I could, and never asked to look at them; us beggars have no choice—especially where there is no variety to choose from.—I am only in *hope* that they may prove good. I have found Col. Trezevant (formerly of Memphis) commanding the Arsenal, Maj. Anderson the Quartermaster and Capt. Logwood military store keeper; very agreeable gentlemen, and have been furnished with all the [illegible] of their control. Remaining here some days, and each day walking through the public works which are extensive—employing 700 hands, I have availed myself of my observation to get some articles which I might otherwise have over looked. Of some of these the supply on hand is not sufficient to fill my requisition, and they will be forwarded as soon as ready.—Part of the shot guns, and most of the accoutrements will start this evening by the Cars, and will be attended to until they get to Clarksville.

From Mobile here it is 21½ hours trip by the cars. The last part of the way is a black land prairie country, usually heavily productive, out this year seriously affected by drought. This place is one of the prettiest town sites I have yet seen. It is pleasantly undulating, has many very tasteful residences, a very large new hotel, not quite finished, and now occupied as a hospital—accommodates 700 patients—The Tombigbee river runs by the town, a clear pretty stream with a high bluff bank on the town side. It affords navigation from some time in December until April, and 2000 bale boats come to this point. There is nothing fine about the stores in the place, though some of them in prosperous times do a heavy business by the attractiveness of the residences large and small grooms upon one every day. Walking on a tour of observation yesterday evening I noticed a large four story brick building, with architectural pretensions; not yet roofed. Was told that it was the New Female Academy.

Attended last night, an exhibition of *Fableau Vivants* [sic?] at the Court House. The house was crowded with an intelligent looking and well

Continued on page 18

## Columbus, Miss.

Continued from page 17

behaved audience. Quantities of feminines—not much beauty, though a great many, who could pass without criticism. Saw more pretty women in Columbia, S. C. than anywhere else, though I know there are, or once were, a great number about Lynchburg. But in Columbia you see them on the streets. A few stranger beauties in Richmond—very scarce; and hardly any I think pertaining to the place. In Mobile in my two visits, have not seen one.

This town is full of Memphians, who have found it convenient to emigrate, and long for the day when they can be permitted to return.

C. DeM.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], October 18, 1862, p. 2, c. 1-2

We see it stated that a man wanting leather to make some shoes for his sons in the army and knowing no other way to get it, he took some hides and got the hair off by putting them in ashes and water. He then boiled some oak bark and put the hides in the decoction while it was milk warm. This soon made good, soft and pliant leather, of which he had the shoes made at once. Let this plan be tried, it will cost very little trouble.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, October 22, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

We hear that by an order of Gen. Hebert, Martial Law is repealed throughout the State of Texas.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], October 27, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Mr. Cushing.—I am led by reading in your last paper, an appeal to the Ladies, in behalf of our needy and well deserving soldiers in Arkansas, to make a few remarks, and propound one query [sic]. May not a lady use the general privilege of making enquiries of Editors without offence?

Willing hands and anxious hearts have awaited impatiently, and in vain, the response to "our call" for material upon which we might employ "fairy-like fingers" in "plying the polished shaft" and burnishing knitting-needles, (that rust for lack of yarn) in the service of the South's favorite sons! Why cannot the "Ladies Aid Association" become a contractor to the Commissary, and distribute to the poor the work without profit or cost to the Government, other than that paid to the laborer? A young lady who has supported herself by her needle, was surprised a few days since, on opening her bundle of work from the Quartermaster's, to find the thread and buttons wrapped in a bill of contractor or agent, by which she discovered *enormous profits on the labor of the poor*, many of whom are wives, mothers and daughters of our gallant soldiers! The ladies give to our brave soldiers their smiles, tears, deepest sympathy, and all we could spare, and prayer and why not let them have our labor without deducting a profit? The Ladies' Aid association is composed of Houston's choicest pearls, and will gladly enter into an arrangement with the Quartermaster, thus saving to the Government the profit which the contractor makes.

X.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, October 20, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

The condition of things at Galveston is such as to render it probable that quite a number of families, most of them the families of soldiers, and all of them without the means of support which they have had, will leave that city soon, and be transferred to some point or points within our lines. The city of Houston is already full.—There is not room here for any number. Our friends in the interior must make provision for the shelter and comfortable support of these people. They are entitled to it; it is their right; there is no charity about it. Let those who can, at once correspond with the Mayor of this city; and when these families arrive they will at once be assigned to homes.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, October 22, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

We understand that one of our citizens, living on the Bay, and three negroes who ran away the other day by taking a boat and going to Galveston. The owner went for them, and was told by the Federal Commander he might take them away with their consent, but not without. They preferred to stay, and so they are lost to the owner.

Our citizens should be careful to have all boats carefully secured, or occurrences of this kind may happen every night.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, October 22, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

We understand from passengers who came up from Galveston yesterday, that as some of our citizens were leaving the city on the evening of the day before, (the 15th) they were fired upon by the Yankee gunboats, but nobody hurt. It appears that there were a number of families who had not been able to leave within the four days, and they took the liberty to leave outside of the prescribed time. The Yankees very probably took them, at the distance of three miles, for a military force. We understand that all families have now left that desire to leave. We learn that there are probably now remaining in Galveston about 2000 souls, most of whom are foreign subjects.

The Yankees are said to have arrested several negroes, and put them at work at Pelican Spit, where they are fortifying and converting our batteries to their own use.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, October 22, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

We are glad to be able to state that Colonel DeBray has offered the families of soldiers in Galveston and others needing assistance, such supplies as may be necessary to render them comfortable if they will come within our lines. We presume the Federals will not be disposed to throw any obstacles in the way of their doing so, as they will thereby be relieved of a burthen [sic]. If this be so, those families have the chance left to them either to remain in Galveston and take their chances with the enemy, or accept the offer made. Col. DeBray has offered them what their immediate wants require, and free transportations to their friends in the interior.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, October 22, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Correspondence of the Telegraph.

Camp Hope, Arkansas, Sept. 29<sup>th</sup>, 1862.

. . . We have an abundance of fine artillery. The men in the ranks have had placed in their hands the best firearms known in modern warfare—Enfield Rifles, with bayonets attached.—These guns, I am assured, came *across the waters* and I believe there are none better. They take the place of the double-barrelled shot gun, a weapon of no account in the hands of infantry soldiers. While all these things have been accomplished, the troops have been drilling constantly, and have been complimented several times by the Major General on account of their proficiency. . . . What this army most needs now, and will need hereafter, is clothing. To the end that this great want may be as nearly supplied as possible, the chief of the Clothing Bureau of this department, has detailed Capt. A. N. Wright, quartermaster of the 17<sup>th</sup> regiment, to go to Texas, where he will present the matter to the people in a proper form. He will establish his headquarters at some central point, and being fully authorized, will purchase the raw material and cause it to be manufactured into clothing. Capt. Wright is a thorough business man and will, I have no doubt, do the government much service. His extensive acquaintance and established reputation, will prove valuable auxiliaries in his labors. It is to be hoped that the people of Texas will extend to him the aid so necessary in the successful prosecution of his business. The soldiers in this department do not expect even the comforts of life in the way of clothing, but what is *necessary* for their existence they must have. Let those who are left behind enjoying the comforts of their homes, not forget those who are undergoing the hardships of a campaign in a cold climate. . . .

More anon.  
SEE.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, October 22, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

The Telegraph publishes a dispatch from Virginia Point to the effect that about 50 Federals landed at this Central Wharf, in Galveston, on Tuesday, and proceeded to the South Battery, where they raised the gridiron, and again took it down after half an hour. They said that Hoffman, the musician, who deserted from us, informed them that Thos. McCarty was a conscript officer. In answer to the inquiry if it were so, McCarty said that he was always ready to do anything for his government. The Federal officer said sharply, "*Recollect, sir, you are under the U.S. Government, and not under the Confederate Government.*" We hope our readers will duly appreciate the importance of this dispatch.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, October 22, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

### **Wanted.**

Persons having PAPER for sale, suitable for making cartridges, will confer a great favor on the undersigned by making it known. I will pay a very liberal price for all such paper.

W. G. M. Samuel,  
Capt. P. C. S. A.  
Ordnance Officer.

Texas Arsenal, San Antonio, Oct 23, '62.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], October 23, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

### **Texas Iron.**

Mound Prairie, Sept. 18th, 1862.

Eds. News:--Believing that the development of the mineral resources of our State, important at this time, when the article of iron is in such demand for our defence [sic], I send you the following for publication:

Mr. Billups (the proprietor of the Gun Factory) and another gentleman, spent a few days in search of iron ore and succeeded in finding an inexhaustible bed of it within a few miles of this place. The Ore is as rich as any I ever saw. Some of it was brought here and tried. I was present during the operation. There was built a small temporary furnace. The yield of metal was good, and the quality excellent. It is as good as any I ever worked. It works very much like Swedish Iron; becomes very hard by cooling suddenly in water; welds very readily. I enclose you a horse shoe nail made of it.

Capital invested in this enterprise, in my opinion, would pay handsomely. There is plenty of timber of the spot to furnish all the coal required, and sufficient water to supply a steam engine to drive the machinery. It would be at this time a patriotic enterprise to establish Iron Works in our State, and would be of vast benefit to us, as a people, at this, and all future time.

The Armory is nearly complete; we are almost ready to put together 100 rifles.

Respectfully,

JOHN LLEWELYN.

[The sample of Texas Iron enclosed in the above, is pronounced by good judges here, to be of superior quality.--Ed. News]

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, October 22, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

### **A Lincoln Raid in the Interior.**

Gainesville, Texas, Oct. 3d, 1862.

Editors Galv. News:--I reached this place yesterday amidst the wildest state of excitement. A secret organization of the Lincolnites was detected within the last few days, the object of which was to murder all the secessionists, take the moveable plunder with them to Missouri, and burn up the balance that might be left. The militia of this and adjoining counties have collected to the number of four and five hundred. They have caught twenty-nine of the outlaws and hung two of them yesterday. Dr. Childs and brother, will examine the balance today, and if found guilty, they will meet the same fate. It is said that they had secret signs and passwords. Those arrested are mostly from Cooke and Grayson counties, though they are said to exist all along the frontier counties.

Yours respectfully

H. C. Stone.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], October 23, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

### **From Virginia Point.**

Virginia Point, Oct. 21.--7 p.m.

The enemy fired three shells at a party of six women this evening. The women were soldiers' wives who came to Eagle Grove to see their husbands, and were near being killed.

The enemy arrested to-day two citizens of Galveston, Jas. Sherwood and old Pappy Burns, as spies. The latter was released, the former retained.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 29, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

### Died.

At the residence of her father, in Colorado county, October 9<sup>th</sup>, 1862, Summerville Thatcher, daughter of Geo. W. Thatcher, in the seventeenth year of her age. Her disease originated while at boarding school. She went in blooming health, but returned a pale sufferer doomed to early death. She lingered for several years, but a fond mother's anxious care, the devotion of her family and friends and the best medical skill were all unavailing to stay the steady progress of her decline, and having passed in great feebleness through heat of summer, she fell like a frail and tender flower at the first rude blast of autumn. All who know her loved her and mourn her loss, but as she was patient in death, they "mourn not as those who have no hope." The writer saw her a few days since for the last time in life. She lay calm, cheerful, beautiful, *knitting socks for the soldiers*. She had knit several pair, but that on which she was then engaged she never finished. She worked thus in weakness and almost to the last for the brave defenders of her home and country's rights, and rests now we trust in Heaven.

W. G. F.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, October 24, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

Friend Cushing:--As you are disposed to publish a "cook-book," provided you can "get paper," please insert the following in that publication. . . .

#### How to Keep Long Hairs from Getting Into the Pudding.

Prevail on all white cooks to keep their heads trimmed close, like a bob-tailed horse, or a modern belle.

#### How to Make a Minute Pudding Resemble in Color a Side of Sole Leather.

Induce the cook to "take snuff" moderately. It will have the desired effect. We have seen it done. . . .

Local.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, October 27, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

In a debate in the Confederate S. Senate on Hospitals, Mr. Semmes, of Louisiana, showed the importance of having female nurses. He stated that the deaths in the Clopton Hospital, Richmond, where there are female nurses has only two per cent; in the St. Francis de Sales, presided over by the Sisters of Charity, the mortality was 3 per. cent, while in the hospitals presided over by men, the average mortality is 10 per cent. Such facts would seem to be conclusive.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, October 29, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

Fort Henry, Virginia Point, }  
October 27<sup>th</sup>, 1862. }

Mr. Cushing—Sir:--Permit me to request through the columns of your paper, a contribution of Lint and Bandages for Cook's Regiment of Artillery, at the hands of the generous ladies of Houston.

Very respectfully,  
Thos. C. Cook,

Act. Surgeon, 1<sup>st</sup> Art. Reg't T. V. P. A.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, October 29, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

We will pay the biggest price, in cash, for brown paper that will do to print on. If you have any let us know by mail.

TYLER REPORTER, October 30, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Jonesville, Texas, Oct. 1862.

Mr. Loughery,

Being a warm sympathizer with our wayworn soldiers, I have concluded to ask you to call the attention of the patriotic ladies of our County to the important subject of socks. I think a little of your persuasive eloquence, through the means of your influential press, could bring at least one pair of socks to you by the middle of November from every lady and girl in Harrison county. The ladies of Marshall, by having a society, something to urge and animate, have done much more than the ladies in the country for the comfort of the soldier. One thinks she will not knit, sew, or send a few garments, because it would be so insignificant an offering, but if there was a concert of action, I think each one would be willing to cast in her mits. Those who have no wool could knit cotton socks which last much longer, and are preferred by many.

Respectfully,

One Who Will Knit a Pair.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, October 25, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

### Clothing Depot.

Jefferson, Texas, Oct. 21, 1862.

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

A. U. Wright,

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

Oct. 28, 1862.

The Jefferson News, Tyler Reporter and Dallas Herald will publish three times each, and send bill to A. U. Wright, Jefferson, Texas.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, October 25, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

### Tobacco.

20 boxes "Bright Emblem" tobacco  
20 boxes "Gardene" tobacco,  
15 boxes "Gerst" tobacco,  
10 boxes "Newton" tobacco;

Also, 20 reams of Letter Paper and envelopes, just received and for sale, either wholesale or retail.

Store on the Northwest side of the public square. Call soon and you will get bargains.

J. F. Womack & Co.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, October 25, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

Don't forget the soldiers on the Texas coast. They want socks, shoes and clothing badly. The materials for making shoes are all in Quartermasters' hands, except upper leather. Any tanners having upper leather to sell, will help the cause by informing Capt. E. C. Wharton, Quartermaster of this post.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, October 29, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

**Soldier's Clothing.**-- . . . We would, however, remark that all the spinning wheels and hand looms in the country should be kept constantly employed to supply any deficiency of clothing for our soldiers. We believe there are several thousands of these in our State, and tens of thousands in the South, and though each hand loom could produce but a few yards, all of them would produce enough in a few weeks to clothe our whole army.--There are thousands of white, as well as of negro women who know how to spin and weave, and the raw material, both wool and cotton, is abundant. Perhaps the work could be expedited by the organization of societies in all our counties, for the manufacture of soldiers' clothing.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, October 29, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

We regret to learn that there is great difficulty experienced in the several manufactories of arms in the State in getting hands to do the work, from the fact that they are in the service in the field, and commanding officers refuse to detail them to the manufactories. We think this unwise. However much we want men in the field, it is certain good and well-skilled mechanics in pistol factories are worth ten times as much as in the field. So of carding and spinning machine makers. We hope commanding officers will consider these things, and when they can help the factories out let them do it.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, October 29, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

#### **To the people of Houston—**

I appeal to you who are lying snugly in your beds, and enjoying the comforts of home this cold wintry night, to take into consideration and relieve the wants of your sentinels, who are posted on the outer wall, without blankets, shoes, socks, and nothing but a few well worn rags to protect them from such weather as we have experienced for the last few days. We have been posted in face of the enemy now a year, and have during that time, received no assistance outside of the command.—The Government is unable to supply us, and if you wish to prevent further levies of men, the best and only way is to keep those you have in the field out of the hospital and grave yards. I need say no more, except that I want blankets or comforts, socks, old winter clothing and under clothing, shoes, &c. Mr. Merriman, of Darling & Merriman, will receive whatever you have to spare, assisted by Mrs. Whitaker and Mrs. Jno. Brashear, and they will immediately forward them to us.

Very respectfully,

A. Whitaker,

Comd'g Houston Artillery Co.,  
Fort Eagle Grove, Galveston Island.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, October 29, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

We see that Gen. D. B. Martin, has a fine lot of "Army Regulations," printed in a nice book form for sale, every person interested should purchase one, as he wishes to dispose of them as early as possible, they can be seen at his office over Boren's store. Price \$7,50.

TYLER REPORTER, October 30, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Our neighbor of the Telegraph makes the following remarks upon the disposition of some property owners in this city to charge extortionate rents to the people of Galveston who have been driven from their own homes:

We hear of miserable shells, with no conveniences whatever, and as could not, in ordinary times, be rented for more than \$5 to \$8 per month, being held at \$40 or \$50. Other places are held in somewhat the same proportion. Such things are wrong. Their effect upon the public morals is terrible. We do not say that those who are guilty of them would, under other circumstances, be guilty of highway robbery; but we do say that we would dislike to fall into their hands without the protection of the law. The cases we have heard of are but two or three, and we don't affirm the city cannot be judged by them. We hope to hear of no more of them. Let such greed be frowned down by public opinion.

We hardly know what are called extortionate rents in this city, but we have had occasion to ascertain the charges in many instances and we believe that most of the small houses with all the improvements belonging to them, can be built and paid for in ordinary times exclusive of the ground on which they are situated for 18 to 24 months of such rent as is now asked for them. We suppose rents have advanced largely since the people of Galveston have recently been compelled to leave that city. But our residence here has not been long enough to enable us to speak positively on this subject. We can only say that we now find it difficult to get a house at any price, and certainly not without a considerable advance on previous rates. But we do not know that those who demand all they can get for rent, are any more chargeable with extortion than those who charge the highest price to be had for the necessaries of life. The truth is, the price of everything is regulated by the demand as compared with the supply, and we conclude this explains the high rents at present in this city. Even before the people of Galveston were compelled to leave their homes, there were very few vacant houses in Houston, and the effect of so large an accession of families seeking to find some shelter, is easily seen. To what extent the people of Galveston may be considered as having a claim on the hospitality of neighboring cities on account of their present unfortunate situation and past heavy losses, it does not become us to say. We will merely remark that this is a consideration entirely distinct from the laws that regulate prices. What may be a fair and reasonable price for rent or an article of necessity is one thing, while the claims of any community on our hospitality present a very different question. Heretofore Houston and Galveston were considered rival cities engaged in an honorable, and as we believe, a praiseworthy competition for the trade of the country. That rivalry is now at an end, and if there was ever any bitterness of feeling we hope that too is buried in oblivion.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, October 29, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

**Swift Retribution.**—The Washington Telegraph of the 15<sup>th</sup> inst., says, some weeks ago, a negro man in Saline township, for attempting the chastity of a lady, the wife of a volunteer, who was promptly hung. Last Monday night a negro man who had been sometime runaway, and who had attempted the life of one of our citizens endeavoring to arrest him was taken in this vicinity and hung before day-light.

As a matter of humanity our citizens should inform themselves of particulars of all these facts and make their slaves well acquainted with them. If any of the poor deluded fools have entertained the idea that the present times give them any impunity to commit acts unbecoming their station, it is a mercy to undeceive them, before their lives become forfeit to their ignorance. Some of them may be misled by evil influences, to entertain ideas which will bring upon them sure destruction.—Shreveport South Western.

TYLER REPORTER, October 30, 1862, p. 1, c. 1, c. 3

#### **Administrators Notice.**

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

B. H. White. Adm'r.

7-49 6t

TYLER REPORTER, October 30, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

#### ***To the People of the Trans Mississippi Department, composed of the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas.***

At no period since the commencement of the contest in which we are now engaged, has there existed a more pressing necessity for active and zealous co-operation on the part of the people of these States with the military authorities, than at the present moment. The partial occupation of the Mississippi River Line by our enemies has so far impeded communication with the other States of the Confederacy, as to compel those charged with the duty of providing for the wants of our army, to seek for and develop [sic] new sources of supply. Our army is in urgent need of blankets and clothing of every description, to enable them to withstand the rigor of the approaching winter, as well as to successfully oppose the invaders of our soil, and they can be furnished with but little from the other side of the Mississippi, or by the few manufactories now established in these States.

In this emergency, Maj. Gen'l T. H. Holmes commanding in this Department, relying confidently on the patriotism of the people, directs me to make an appeal to them for that assistance which all can afford to give without much individual inconvenience, and which, if promptly furnished, will greatly promote the success of our army. Every family throughout this Department, possessed of a spinning wheel and loom, is requested to manufacture as large a quantity of cloth (both woolen and cotton) as the raw material at its command will permit. Those who have no facilities for spinning or weaving, may assist in the good work by making up shirts, drawers, pantaloons, coats and overcoats, and by knitting stockings, making hats or caps, and shoes; while those who have looms adapted to the purpose, can furnish blankets or some other

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Dr. R. T. Lively, Dr. Underwood, C. K. Wood, B. W. Stidham, W. O. Stidham, H. L. Cook, and John Stanley, having been suspected of connection with the band of robbers which was discovered to exist in Cook County, were arrested by order of the Chief Justice of Grason [sic] County and sent to this place for trial or commitment. On Wednesday morning they were brought before B. L. Goodman Confederate Commissioner and duly arraigned. The case was set for examinations on the 13<sup>th</sup> day of Nov. next, and the parties admitted to bail in the sum of two hundred dollars for their appearance at that time, upon the charge of a conspiracy to murder and rob.

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#### **Confederate Court.**

This court adjourned [sic] last Thursday at 9 o'clock, P.M. closing a term of eight weeks. We learn that the session has been one of great labor and that an immense amount of business was transacted. Three clerks were employed constantly in writing the minutes of the court and the Receivers and their assistance [sic] kept diligently at work until [sic] the close of the term. A large amount of money arising from Sequestration, will be paid immediately, by the order of the court into the Confederate treasury. The Receivers presented the first annual report of their proceedings, which ought to be published and generally [sic] read. It is a clear able and intrusting [sic] document, showing the manner of their proceedings under the sequestration act. We hope to find room for its publication. It has seemed to us that the importance and value of the labours [sic] of the Confederate Court in administering [sic] the sequestration act are not sufficiently appreciated. The cruelties and outrages of our base enemies have been employed since the war begun [sic], and are still employed not only in making widows and orphans, but in plundering and destroying their only means of support, burning houses, furniture, food and clothing, stealing negroes, and laying in ruin the homes and the hopes of thousands of our citizens [sic]. To raise a fund to compensate as far as possible these hopes is the object and end of the labor of the Confederate Court. The fund is raised from property and debts of alien enemies, and the Government itself is the trustee for its disbursement [sic]. It is believed that this district [sic] will contribute to this fund more than ten millions of dollars, and that the entire cost of realizing and paying it over to the Treasury may not exceed two and a half per cent, and certainly will not reach five per cent of the gross amount realized.

The next term will commence in Thyler the first Monday in April 1863 at which time a Grand Jury will be empaneled [sic]. The Judge proceeds to Houston to open a term there the third Monday [sic] in November which is to continue until [sic] the middle of March.

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#### **Notice.**

The through [sic] bred Canadian Stallion, Secession, will stand the Fall season at my stable, 10 miles east of Tyler. Terms, \$10 for insurance. Sept. 15<sup>th</sup> 1862.

W. W. Ross.

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### Obituary.

By Mollie E. Moore.

Killed on the plains of Manassas, on 13<sup>th</sup> August 1862. James H. Thomas, of Austin, Texas, aged 21 years, a member of Company (B) 4<sup>th</sup> Texas Regiment.

#### The "Rebel" Soldier Boy.

The air hung heavy o'er the plain,  
And on the earth's proud breast, [sic]  
Mid blood, and strife--with friend and foe,  
The brave were "*gone to rest.*"  
The work was done—the harvest field  
Was reaped, and thro' the storm,  
Red banners hung in reeking folds,  
O'er many a stiffening form.

And blood that warmed one youthful breast,  
Deaped [Seaped?] out upon the plain,  
Nor felt the *brow* one soothing hand,  
To ease its dying pain.  
No tender breast with pitying care,  
Pillowed the noble head,—  
The "rebel boy" at set of sun,  
*Alone among the dead!*

The "rebel boy" whom morn beheld,  
In helm and crest arrayed,  
*Now ere* his battle bed of death,  
Beneath the shadow's made.  
Ere envious Heaven quenched the light,  
O'er youthful valor thrown,  
Proud *glory's* halo on his crest,  
*One moment* lingering shown.

And calm amid the storm he stood,  
His cry the voice of War,  
His gleaming blade the victor's guide,  
His eye the battle star!  
Foremost he reached the captured guns,  
Proudest of all his cry,  
When with the watchword on his lips,  
Prouder than all—to die!

The "rebel boy" his lifeblood ebb'd,  
(Stern battles crimson foam,  
And whitening lips breathed out a wail,  
"*My sunny Texas home!*"  
And his last cry spent its agony,  
As the red tide laved the sod,  
"*My home! my country's bleeding breast!*"  
"*My mother,*" and my God!"

He died, no hand smoothed down the limbs,  
So still in beauty there,  
No gentle voice with cadence low,  
Breathed forth a farewell prayer.  
But calm upon the shadowed plain,  
His young brow moist with blood,  
Mid din, and strife—with friend and foe,  
His spirit sought its God.

But Texas clasps her martyred son,  
Close to her mail clad breast,  
And lo! the halo of his fame,  
Enwreaths her glorious creast!  
And tender hearts will yearning flee,  
Where pitying breezes toy,  
O'er him, alone among the dead,  
The "rebel" soldier boy!  
Sylvan Dell, Oct. 23d 1862.

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### *To the People of the Trans Mississippi Department,*

Continued from page 22

article answering the same object.

The clerk of each county in the States named is requested, either to take charge of or appoint some suitable person to receive and forward all goods manufactured for army purposes in the county in which he resides, to the nearest Post Quartermaster of the Confederate States Army, who will be furnished with funds to pay the same on delivery, with cost of transportation added. For his services, the agent who may attend to the collection and forwarding of these goods, will be allowed a reasonable compensation by the Post Quartermaster to whom he delivers them. No limit will be placed on the prices of the articles thus furnished—the General commanding having confidence that a patriotic people will not extort upon their government in its hour of need. The Post Quartermasters who receive supplies in the way indicated, are requested to forward them to these headquarters without delay, and, as far as possible, to keep this office advised of the amount of clothing being made in their vicinity for the army.

Merchants in these States who have for sale clothing suitable for army purposes are requested to furnish immediately to the nearest Post Quartermaster, a memorandum invoice of the articles, with prices annexed, to assist him in making purchases for the Quartermaster's Department. Authorized purchasing agents are also abroad in various localities and it is expected that the people will aid them in their efforts to procure supplies, by advising them as to the places where stored. The Major General commanding does not deem it necessary to do more than inform the people of this Department regarding the necessities of the troops under his command, and suggest a plan by which they can be promptly and comfortably clad. He feels assured that this appeal will suffice to put in operation every spinning wheel and loom throughout the limits of the Department, and that neighbor will vie with neighbor, and community with community, in praiseworthy efforts to furnish clothing for the army.

Jno. D. Adams,  
Capt. and Acting Chief Quartermaster,  
Trans Mississippi District.

Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 22, 1862.

Capt. J. P. McKinney, A. Q. M., will appoint Agents from Austin to Palestine, and Capt. J. C. Kerbey, A. Q. M. will appoint Agents from Tyler, Smith county, to the line of Arkansas, to receive clothing to be forwarded to the soldiers of the army.

Names of the Agents will be published as soon as they have been appointed.

v7-n47-5t

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

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

Army of the Confederate States  
Soldier's Discharge.

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

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

S. M. Noble,  
Commanding Company.

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

Jas. R. Taylor,  
Commanding 17<sup>th</sup> Reg't  
Texas Cavalry.

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

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

Very Respectfully &c.

v7n48 3t S. H. B. Cundiff.  
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**Sale of Stock.**

On Thursday Nov. 13<sup>th</sup>, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder at my residence in Garden Valley, Six or seven brood MARES. One fine STALLION. 1 good buggy HORSE. About 50 head of pork HOGS. And a lot of COWS and CALVES and BEEF CATTLE. Probably a variety of other articles may be offered at the same time. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A.M. Terms Cash. Oct. 13<sup>th</sup> 1862.

v6n47-3t

J. L. Davidson.

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**Estray Notices.**

Taken up by Wm. R. Singleton, and estrayed before Stephen Reaves, J. P. in precinct No. 1, Smith county, one sorrel Mare, 14 hands high, about 12 or 14 years old, branded on the right hip with the letter O. Appraised at fifty dollars. Aug. 7<sup>th</sup> 1862.

Also, taken up by A. Estess, and estrayed before Stephen Reaves, J. P. one dark bay mare, with a star in her face, some saddle marks, about 16 or 17 hands high, about ten years old, and branded with the little p on the left shoulder. Appraised at \$75. Oct. 7<sup>th</sup>, 1862. R. W. Chapman, Clk.  
7-46-3t

TYLER REPORTER, October 30, 1862, p. 4, c. 2

**Administrators Notice.**

That H. S. Cobb and Moses Watters Administrators of the estate of C. M. Watters dec'd have filed their exhibits for final settlement of said estate at the Probate Court of Smith county, to be held at Tyler on the last Monday in September, this inst; this is therefore to notify all persons interested therein, to appear at that time and show cause if any they have, why said settlement shall not be made and them finally discharged.

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

R. W. Chapman,  
Cl's, C. C. S. Co.

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**Strayed or Stolen.**

From the undersigned about the 20<sup>th</sup> of Sept. last, a bay Horse, 10 years old, star in his forehead, a little roan on his back, roach mane, some saddle marks, 3 white feet, branded 13 on the left shoulder, heavy [illegible], on the pony order. Any information in regard to said horse will be thankfully received and suitably rewarded.

C. D. Perry.

Tyler, Oct. 1<sup>st</sup>.

7-43-3t

TYLER REPORTER, October 30, 1862, p. 4, c. 3

**Executors Notice.**

On the 29<sup>th</sup> day of Sept. 1862, letters testamentary, with the will annexed, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Smith county, on the estate of Elizabeth Singleton, dec'd—any person holding claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated, and those indebted please pay.

Wm. R. Singleton.

Sept. 29<sup>th</sup>, 1862.

7-45-6t

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Richmond, Va., October 8th, 1862.

**"God bless the ladies of Virginia!"**

Such will be the prayer of the mothers, wives, sisters and sweet hearts of the Texas Brigade; for when the gallant wounded were retracing their weary steps from the bloody battle-field of Sharpsburg, Md., across the river to Shepherdstown, the ladies in the vicinity came out into the public streets with wash-bowl, soap and towel, and there, before high Heaven, exhibited that peerless nobility of washing and dressing the wounds of our soldiers. Again I say, God bless the ladies of Virginia!

A. H. E.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, October 31, 1862, p. 1, c. 1



### Clothing for the Soldiers.

We have made several appeals to the people to provide clothing for the troops against the cold weather. We have received a great many letters from the people on the subject, all declaring an eager desire to do something, but all complaining of a want of means. "We want," says one, "looms, spinning wheels and cards." "It will take a long time," says another, "to learn the use of spinning wheels." "Why will not the Government let us have cloth from the Penitentiary?" "Why will the Quartermasters not issue us cloth to make up?" We could give a hundred such replies as these.

We have ourself tried a dozen plans to do something, and found to every plan an insuperable objection. Our plans having been direct mostly to the government officials, have been frustrated by a network of "red tape." The quartermasters and agents are all tied up to system which is necessary to keep them honest. Human propensity is so strong to steal from the Government that no one can be trusted. Nobody, we are told, knows how this is till they try it. We are willing to take the observation for granted.

This system is red tape, and to follow one of these red tapes, let us find a cloth factory—stop, let us find a sheep pasture. Shearing comes on, and with it comes somebody who "has got a contract" to buy wool. It passes through his hands to another who "has a contract to transport the wool." Now, after a long journey, most of it from Western Texas to Georgia, it goes into the factory and comes out doubtless by contract. It now reaches the quartermasters. Of course they cannot keep a factory and a hotel both, so they issue the cloth to contractors, and they to sub-contractors, and they sometimes to poor women, who sew for next to nothing and board themselves, and sometimes to their shop-hands who are exempted from military duty, and it is made into clothes.—Back it goes to the quartermaster, and off by another coil of red tape to the soldier. The result is, the clothing costs so much that the soldier is stinted at best. The quartermaster has more business than he can attend to, and does nothing. The contractors, some of whom are now debarred by law from making more than *seventy five per cent* on their capital as often as they can turn it over,

which may be in two, three, or ten days, live at ease, are well fed and clothed, and have their pockets well stuffed, while the soldier is fed on husks and clothed with----- RED TAPE. And it is not the quartermasters' fault either because they obey the army regulations, and that is all the law, gospel, patriotism or common sense they have, or have any right to have.

What ought to have been done was to have imported, during the last summer, a million pairs of cards, even if we had to buy them of old Abe himself, and pay him in good middling cotton. Government should have done this. Blockade runners should have done it. Everybody should have thought of it. Some people did think of it, but not enough. Thirty thousand pair of cotton cards will go but little way in clothing half a million of people.

But what is now to be done? Nothing but to make the most of what we have got. Let all the cloth that we have, that will keep out frost, be made up for the soldiers, regardless of appearances. If we haven't woollen, take cotton, double and pad it. If we haven't cloth, take the sheets, and sleep in the blankets; or, if these are sent off, sleep on the floor, with the feet to the fire. This will be better than the boys who have gone to Missouri will get.

No time is to be lost, and we must do the best we can. Let us not stop to complain of the agents and quartermasters, and all the rest whose duty it is to clothe the soldiers, but whose business it is according to law and practice, to keep them from having clothing, but let us make up all we can, and dispatch it with trusty agents, not subject to conscription, for the army regulations wouldn't care if they were taken and their loads of clothing left in the mud; and let us see that our poor boys, who fight for patriotism, and not for army regulations, are clothed, whether the regulations will permit it or not. In other words, let the people clothe the army this winter by going straight to work for that purpose. Perhaps the clothing the regulations are now preparing for the troops this winter may be ready for them by the next war!

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, October 31, 1862, p. 2, c. 1