
THE HENKEL SQUARE HERALD

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VOL. 5

Henkel Square, Round Top, Texas, March 1864

NO. 3

Meat and Bread.—The Natchitoches Union says: We have no more meat at the market. The reason, says the butcher, is that no more beeves can be procured in the country. It is a very good reason, if such is really the case, nevertheless, it portends hard times in store for a certain class of the people. Of course we don't allude to those whose herds are grazing and feeding in well provided pasture grounds—they will get along. Another question—a most serious one, too—is that of bread. We don't allude, here neither to the bread of the fortunate ones above mentioned, to the forbidden wheat bread; we only mean here, the bread of the poor, of the soldier's wife and children—the corn bread. That is also denied the people here. That indispensable article—the corn meal—formerly sent around by the neighboring planters, to be sold to the population of the town, is now cut off. The reason given for so doing, is so miserable, so guilty, so unnatural, that we refrain from stating it until more particularly informed. As this is a subject admitting of no half measure, as the people must live; as hunger and starvation are the worst of advisers in a comparatively well provided country, we will return more particularly to this subject in a future number.—Natchitoches Chronicle. GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, March 2, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

Victoria, Feb. 16, 1864.

Mr. Editor:-- . . . The hum of the spinning wheel and the clatter of the loom is heard in almost every house. The people are wide awake to the necessity of making their own clothing; and ladies, old and young, are doing service to their country and to themselves by their developments of our great staples, cotton and wool. Long may the new feature last! Its adoption, a long time ago, would have rendered us independent of Northern rule; its continuance will secure the independence for which we are battling. . . . West. GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, March 2, 1864, p. 1, c. 7

The Louisiana Democrat gives the following touching incident:

A gallant and beautiful boy, of only sixteen years, mortally wounded in a terrible encounter, and sent to a hospital to be soothed and provided for in his last extremity, was anxiously looking for the advent of his mother. As his sight grew dim, and his life was ebbing away, he mistook a sympathetic lady, who was cooling his parched lips, and wiping the clammy perspiration from his marble brow, for the fondly expected one, and with a smile of joy lighting up his pale face, he nestled his head in her bosom like a sleeping infant, and thus he died, with the sweet word, mother, on his quivering lips.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, March 2, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

Letter from Tennessee.

Tunnell Hill, Dec. 24th, 1864.

Dear Father:--To-day two years ago I was enjoying the comforts of home, and the association of the fireside; it is quite the reverse to-day. I am hovering around a little smoky fire, trying to keep warm, in the mountains of northern Georgia, where the winds seem to blow from icy regions, and every blast that comes seems but to remind one of the blessings of the hearthstone.

We Texians feel very lonely at times, away a long distance from those we love. I have guarded against becoming homesick all the while until since the last two battles of Missionary Ridge and Ringold, since which, I have been considerably [sic] effected [sic] with that terrible disease, from which no comfort seems to arise. I have passed through so many narrow escapes for my life lately, that I sometimes think that if I go into another battle, without seeing homefolks, I never will be permitted to enjoy that much sought for privilege.

At the fight of Missionary Ridge our brigade displayed great courage and chivalry. Attacked by overwhelming numbers, they stood firm to their ground and drove the Yankees with great slaughter. Desperate charges were made by both parties, but the Yankees never reached our line. The nearest man that approached was a negro; he got within twenty feet of our battery, and was struck on the head with a rock and instantly killed. Rocks were used very frequently by our boys when they got too close to load, and with considerable effect. We captured in one charge five stand of colors. . .

Oh! the horribleness of this war! Will it never end and peace and harmony reign once more in this broad land of ours? Humanity answers it should—the promptings of civilization answers it should; the demands of the world answers it should; but the barbarous passions of a ruthless enemy will still continue it. A little girl said to me the other day—"why Captain, these Yankees are worse than the devil—they burn up houses and people, and nobody makes them do it." This little girl had just come out of the Yankee lines. She was only eight years old, but had noticed the barbarity of the Yankees. Nothing can exceed the inhumanity of those people. Shall I call them civilized people? They hardly deserve the appellation, and were it not, that they are formed in human shape, I would not deign to call them such, but assign them a place among the nations of the barborous [sic] ages, among whom the light of civilization never shown. Our soldiers are going into winter quarters, constructing small log huts. The troops are rather poorly clad—wanting shoes and socks very much, and the prospect for getting them is rather slim. Continued on page 2

Letter from Tennessee.

Continued from page 1

I am more poorly clad at this time, than I ever was at any previous period. Our money is so depreciated that it will not purchase what we want. I have money plenty, or as much as I can use in purchasing little things for present purposes, but cannot find good articles of clothing for winter. I have sent up for a furlough to go to Noxubra county; if I should get it, I will be able to supply myself with clothing down there. Very few furloughs are granted now, especially for Texans. Our men frequently cross the river, and the authorities are unwilling to grant permits of absence.

According to the reports of the Adjutant General, there are absent from this army twenty-six thousand men, a good army in itself. My old native State is losing some of her prowess and chivalry—this I regret very much, as I am so near her, and have to acknowledge my nativity.

Texans are the only troops that have preserved their chivalry untarnished. I have never heard of a Texas regiment or brigade running, on this side of the Mississippi river. I feel proud of the reputation of my State, though her soldiers have suffered perhaps more than any others. Cut off from home—debarred the privilege of frequent communication with their families—all this has been very trying to the Texans. But, I think as they were among the first to come out, they will be the last to leave the field of contest.

Our Texas troops in this army have been neglected in one particular. We have no hospital for them controlled by our State at all. While great sums have been spent in Virginia, where there was but one brigade, we have been entirely neglected here, where there are many brigades. Now, as that brigade has been transferred to this Department, I hope our friends at home will see that some of the funds appropriated for Texas hospitals be used in this Department.

A great deal has been done by a few of the noble citizens of Georgia; our boys have been invited to their houses, to share their hospitality, and many lives, no doubt, have been saved in this way.—Many thanks are due to Col. Walker, of Wharton, Texas, for the kindness shown our men. He has taken care of about thirty soldiers since the battle of Chicamauga. I feel very thankful that I have never been wounded to any extent. I have been in the field all the while, never absent more than a day at a time. . .

J. F. Matthews.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, March 2, 1864, p. 2, c. 6

We have heard it stated that more than half the poor children within a circumference of two miles of the Courthouse in Houston, are and have been during the past winter, destitute of shoes. Indeed, the present prices of shoes are almost beyond the reach of those in better circumstances.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, March 2, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

We are in receipt of the Semi-Weekly Crockett Quid Nunc, a lively, well-edited little sheet, which we hope may do well. It is issued by J. R. Burnett, & Co. STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], March 19, 1864, p. 1, c. 1

GAY CLOAKS.--The New York Sunday Times says:

It is not too much to say that the pretty peripatetics of Broadway present a dazzling spectacle. Bright yellow cloaks, with scarlet hoods, scarlet cloaks with yellow hoods, blue cloaks with white hoods, purple cloaks with orange hoods, striped and checkered cloaks with crimson hoods, moving continually in prismatic procession through that great exhibition thoroughfare, threaten with "color blindness" the man of weak vision who ventures into the flare [?]. It is not "a sight for sore eyes," but is calculated, like the glare of an Egyptian desert, to produce ophthalmia and inflammation of the optic nerve.

The saffron, bright red, green, azure, and white and cream colored feathers, wherewith the ladies in conflagration decorate their vivandiere hats--planting the flaming tufts, like torches, in the fore-fronts of the same--and much to their incon[hole] and auto de-fe-ish aspect, and dependant on pleasant expression produced upon [hole] inas by the blaze of their garments. It really seems as if New York beauty and fashion had determined to substitute for the fancy balls that were so much in vogue last winter a general street masquerade.

One would never surmise that a tremendous war was sweeping off by thousands and tens of thousands the very flower of our population [rest torn off]

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, March 2, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

For the News.]

How to Raise from Five to Ten Bushels

Tomatoes on Four Feet of Land.—The one end of a hogshead set in the ground, the top to be eight inches below the surface, fill with stones or brick bats, cover over with flat rocks or boards, have a spout or pipe so arranged as to convey water from the surface into the hogshead, make a hill of rich earth on the top of the hogshead, plant tomatoes, cucumbers or squashes on the hill, plant posts so as to make good and convenient trellises to support the vines off the earth, then keep the hogshead supplied bountifully with water during the entire summer and fall, thus assuring a large crop.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, March 9, 1864, p. 1, c. 1

Though the Texas Ranger gave the Countryman a "parting salute," saying that we had suspended for the want of paper, the lady editor of that paper was never more mistaken in her life. Had she looked at the number of the 28th January last, the last number issued, she would have seen that the Countryman suspended, not for want of paper, but on account of the Militia Law, which ordered our printer into the field. As for paper, why, bless the Texas Ranger, we expect to have enough good white paper to print the Countryman upon, for twelve months after the supply of old yellow wrapping paper on which the Ranger is printed shall have been exhausted.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, March 10, 1864, p. 1, c. 1

The following letter will be read with interest, and I trust that it may have a good effect. It was written by Miss Emma Sansom, the young lady who guided General Forrest in his memorable capture of Gen. Streight and his raiders in Alabama, last year. The letter is in response to the one written by Gov. Shorter, when transmitting the resolutions of the Legislature to Miss Sansom. You will recollect that Streight and his men were captured in Cherokee county, Alabama, which is within a few miles of Miss Sansom's home:

Gadsden, Ala., Dec. 20, 1863.

To his Excellency, Gov. Shorter—

Respected Sir:--I must acknowledge your quite complimentary communication of Nov. 27, '63; and in doing so tender my gratitude for the more than expected respect shown me for having done my duty. At the time the duty was performed it was a pleasure to be able to render some service to my country, and give aid to our noble cause. There are other duties that would seem more becoming and adapted to my sex, but feeling it my high privilege upon such an occasion, I went forward inspired by a sense of duty and of the purest motives, willing to hazard woman's timidity in giving aid to impede the onward march of the marauding foe.

In conclusion, I must acknowledge my profound gratitude for the very liberal donation by the State, and while I continue to live, I shall endeavor to render myself not more unworthy your high respect than heretofore. I have the satisfaction to be very respectfully

Your friend

Emma Sanson. [sic]

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, March 9, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Nor has the war failed to reveal admirable virtues in the Southern people. The passionate bravery of the men who charged up to the very throats of our cannon at Fort Robinett; the rapid marching and persistent fighting that dispersed McClellan's army from before Richmond; the stubborn spirit that made them devour their mules before they yielded, at Vicksburg; and the warlike skill and ingenuity that have enabled them to avoid decisive disaster, through three years of superior numbers—these are qualities which we are bound to appreciate, whether we are willing to do so or not. The people of the South are no mean foes. *They are Americans.* St. Louis Union.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, March 10, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

The Military Board have received, within the past week, 16,000 pairs cotton cards, for the second distribution to counties which have not heretofore received their quota. We are requested to state that the proper officers of counties, which have not been supplied, should immediately come forward and draw the quota to which each county is entitled. No interference will be made, by impressment officers, with wagons in transit for the procurement of cotton cards. Persons coming with proper authority from their counties must apply to the Adj't and inspector Gen'l's office. Too much credit cannot be awarded to the Military Board for the benefits rendered to all the counties in the State, in furnishing this essential arm of service.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, March 16, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Home Manufactures.

The Telegraph has been shown some samples of goods made in Texas, at a small factory which Capt. Wharton has succeeded in getting under way. He states that there will be six spinning jennies of ten spindles each, and a wool carding machine successfully at work—with power looms. In six months twenty-six more spinning jennies will be completed.—they will be driven by steam, and will turn out six hundred and fifty yards of cloth per day or enough to clothe one hundred soldiers.—The manufacture of rope is already begun, and the manufactory is expected to produce yarn for socks, blankets, cotton, wool, and mixed goods. The machinery for the factory has been entirely by Texas mechanics, and set in operation by Mr. J. K. Mitchell. An iron foundry has also been set in operation by the energy, and enterprize of Capt. Wharton, which will furnish ovens, skilletts, and cooking utensils for nearly ten thousand men, at about 25 cents per pound. This foundry also makes kettles for making soaps, and candles. Mr. T. s. Hammett, formerly a merchant in Galveston, now a private in the Confederate service, is the superintendent of the foundry. A hat factory is also about to be commenced, capable of turning out 1000 hats per month, and at a cost not exceeding \$3 each. Almost the entire operative force is made of detailed soldiers. A year ago Capt. Wharton commenced a government shoe factory, which is now capable of making 1000 pairs good brogans per month, at a cost not exceeding \$8,50 per pair. Leather is supplied in abundance at schedule prices, and private tanneries have increased rapidly. Tailor shops, tin shops &c., have also been put in operation by the energy and enterprize of Capt. Wharton, who commenced without experience. This shows what one patriotic man can do, when he exerts his talent and industry for the benefit of the country, and should stimulate others to follow this noble example.—Austin Ga.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], March 12, 1864, p. 1, c. 2

Ed. News.—Having suffered from vaccination with the impure vaccine matter so extensively circulated over the country, and experimented until I found a successful remedy, you will please publish it for the benefit of those suffering. Take sage leaves and vinegar, boil together, thicken with corn meal, and make poultice, apply to the wound for three days and nights, changing morning and night for fresh one, and treat constitutionally as follows: Take 1 tablespoonful sulphur, 1 do of cream tartar, mixed with molasses, every other morning, and every other morning a dose of salts and cream tartar. When the poultice is changed, the sore should be washed with camphor. This course faithfully followed will cure the worst arm in the State in less than one week.

Yours, &c.,

O. A. McGinnis

Moscow, Texas, Feb. 27th, 1864.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, March 16, 1864, p. 1, c. 1

"Our next army mail" will leave in charge of Mr. Adams about the 25th inst. He will take money or valuable entrusted to his care, on commission. Letters to be taken by him should be forwarded to us without delay, accompanied with \$5 each.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, March 16, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Southerners in New York—Their Numbers, Resources & Quality.

[From the N. Y. Commercial.]

It is estimated that there are about 25,000 Southern people sojourning in this city and its environs, Brooklyn, Hoboken and Jersey City. They are mostly refugees, and may be divided into three classes, namely—the secessionists, the no-siders and the Unionists. They stay at the hotels, they lodge in private boarding houses, and they rent our finest mansions; yet they keep so quiet, affiliating only with a choice *coterie* of friends and sympathisers, that but few of us are aware of their presence. In fact their advent among us has had an effect to make rents high and houses scarce. Among them are some of the highest families of the South, whose names history loves to report, and men who, a few years ago, were fabulously wealthy. Numbers of them own valuable real estate in this city, or are interested to a considerable extent in various insurance companies, banks, etc. On the other hand, hundreds of them are absolutely dependent on their Northern relatives for their daily bread. These cases are generally widows, with their little ones, whose fathers have been killed in the war, the widow robbed of the little estate her husband had left her, and who has returned to the home of her youth, which she left years ago, happy and proud, as the bride of a planter's son.

The Secessionists.

Of this class are the rich, those whose every interest is at stake when the 'peculiar institution' is in jeopardy. A great many of these are of Northern birth. They cherish the doctrine of secession with religious zeal, and are bigoted beyond all reason. Many of them have sons in the Confederate service, with whom they have frequent intercourse. They also receive the Southern papers regularly. Most of this class came North because they could live cheaper and better there, during the war, than they could if they stayed at the South, while some came with the double purpose of escaping the Southern conscription and to save their Northern property from confiscation. They are blind worshipers of Jeff Davis. When worse comes to the worse, and nothing can save the South from defeat, they will fly to Europe, where they imagine they will be received like princes. They effect to care nothing about slavery, whether it exists or not, the question now being, whether or not the North shall rule the South. This class is in the minority of our Southern visitors.

The Unionists.

This class is in the majority. It consists chiefly of Southerners, includes some of the most respectable and old families of the South, especially of Virginia and the border States. Some of them came on here before the war, thinking that they could pass the time pleasantly and quietly until the difficulties were settled, which, coinciding with Mr. Seward they looked upon as an affair of a few months. They then hoped to return to their homes, but finding that such was not the case, they concluded to stay here, eke out a living as best they could, some in business and some in Government employ. The gentlemen were unaccustomed to the heavy business which fell to their share, if they found anything to do, and many were unable to get work. The only resource left was that the ladies should do fancy work for the stores, or, (and these cases are few, as they had no friends to give

security for the rent,) open a private boarding house. The sufferings of this class have been terrible. A large family which had lived in a palace at the South, passed the whole winter, last year, in one small garret room, in a tenement house. Many of these ladies have, so we understand, obtained work from the New York depository, by which they have managed to support a family.

The No-Siders.

This class consists chiefly of the border State people, Southerners who own no property, and Northern wives of deceased planters, who have as great interests at the North as in the South. Others have arrived since the war began, having had a taste of the perils of frontier life. This class is by far the best off. They think they will not be materially affected as individuals, no matter which side is victorious. If the South, they trust they can make it all right again with their old comrades; if the North, why they are all right already. So they watch the conflict with apathy, and so they live a life that has little in it to redeem it from the absolute contempt of the loyal, or of those who have decided convictions.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, March 16, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

Latest dates from Galveston says the General and Staff still remain there. Balls and supper parties continue to be the order of the day--or rather night. A letter from there in the "news," dated March 11th, says:

"The complimentary supper to Col. Sulkowski came off very pleasantly to all, was well attended; the dancing room looked very beautiful with the handsome ladies gracefully moving to the excellent music secured for the occasion. The supper was indeed a most elegant affair, arranged with exquisite taste."

"Elegant affair, arranged with exquisite taste," while more than half the people in the country are suffering for the necessaries of life! While private property in Galveston is being destroyed to furnish fuel for the soldiers, balls and parties, costing thousands of dollars, are given to the commanding General and his staff, and the boats that might be employed in transporting necessaries to the troops stationed there, find constant employment in carrying pleasure parties between Houston and Galveston.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, March 16, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

The Tide Northward:--The embalming process brought into requisition.—It is reliably estimated that during the past week over one hundred Jews, principals of substitutes, and others have come on to Richmond from the south, put up at the hotels, and disappeared by the various under ground routes to the North. How they go is known only to themselves, and their agents, but it is true they have gone, and are still going. Ten Jews left one of the principal hotels on Sunday morning. They are mostly of the wealthy class, and ten thousand dollars is frequently tendered for a safe passage to the Potomac. It is said that persons in the guise of farmers are their most successful accomplices. They come to Richmond with marketing, or a load of forage, and carry out a load of blockade runners concealed in their vehicles making a more profitable

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The Tide Northward

Continued from page 4

speculation on their outward, than their inward trip, as all pay, and pay heavily too.

Numbers have been overhauled on their journeys through the lines by the detectives, and are now resting in Castle Thunder, but more have succeeded in escaping. It is hinted, with what amount of truth we know not, that the mysterious art of the embalmer has been employed in some recent cases of disappearance, and that several embalmed Jews, neatly encoffined, have gone through the lines enroute to bereaved relatives in the North.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], March 19, 1864, p. 1, c. 2

The Creoles of Louisiana.—A Massachusetts chaplain, Rev. Mr. Hepworth, writes of the Louisiana Creoles:

Just beyond Carrolton is an immense, and magnificent estate, owned by one of these Creoles. His annual yield of Sugar is fifteen hundred hogheads. He might have taken the oath of allegiance, and thus saved his property; but he would not. The work of depredation commenced; but he bore it without a murmur.

First we took his wagons, harness, and mules; he said nothing, but scowled most awfully.—Next we emptied his stables of horses for cavalry service; he did not have even a pony left and was compelled to trudge along on foot; still nothing was said. Next we took his entire crop; ground it in his own sugar house, used his barrels for the molasses, and his hogheads for the sugar, and marked the head of each, "U. S." not a murmur. Then came his negroes, three hundred, and more, house servants and all; took it into their woolly heads to come within our camp lines. The creole was most completely stripped; still he stood in the midst of the ruins, cursing Abe Lincoln, and wishing that he had eight instead of four sons in the rebel army.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], March 19, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Nor has the war failed to reveal admirable virtues in the southern people. the passionate bravery of the men who charged up to the very throats of our cannon at Fort Robinett; the rapid marching, and persistent fighting that dispersed McClellan's army from before Richmond; the stubborn spirit that made them devour their mules before they yielded at Vicksburg; and the warlike skill, and ingenuity that have enabled them to avoid decisive disaster, through three years of superior numbers—these are qualities which we are bound to appreciate, whether we are willing to do so or not. The people of the south are no mean foes. They are Americans.—St. Louis Union.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], March 19, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Yankees at Corpus Christi.

. . . The Yankees committed a great many depredations and outrages on the citizens while in the place. They robbed Mrs. Swift of all her flour, bacon and soap--took a lot of medicines from Mrs. Robertson and ransacked the premises for her husband--took from Mrs. Anderson her husband's violin. On the night of the 25th they again returned and placed sentinels to prevent any one escaping . . . The above facts we learn from the Victoria Advocate.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, March 23, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

We are compelled to issue this first number of the twenty first volume of the Weekly News on brown paper, for though we have just received a small supply of white paper it came to hand too late for this issue.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, March 23, 1864, p. 2, c. 7

A Loom.—We are much in want of a loom. This is a favorable opportunity for some one who is indebted to us to help us. Somebody furnish us with a loom, quick, and we'll soon have a new pair of pants. Don't all speak at once!

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, March 24, 1864, p. 1, c. 2

Cotton Cards—The County Court.

Some months ago, notice was given by the State authorities to the several counties, that a large number of cotton cards had been imported from Europe, at a cost of \$10 per pair, Confederate money, at which rate they would be furnished to the counties, for sale to soldiers families, and others at the same rate. Cards, at that time, were selling in Clarksville at \$50 per pair, cannot be procured now at any price. The distributive share of our county would have been, we believe, about 300 pairs. The distribution of them would have done much good to the families of poor soldiers, and indeed to all others who could have obtained them under the rule of distribution. An offer was made to the County Court, to bring them from Austin at \$2,00 per pair, which should have been immediately accepted; but was not.—Many weeks have worn away—many poor women are in need of the cards:--the Counties continuous have procured, and distributed; but *our* County Court has done nothing. Have not these stay at home officials time to think of the families of those who are confronting the battles of their country, or enduring the hardships of the camp, away from home, and family? If they have not, they had better be replaced by better men, more considerate of the need of the country. There is no excuse for such delay, or the silly parsimony which commenced it. It is criminal; because unjust to women and children who cannot help themselves; unjust to the soldiers, and therefore unjust to the Country. If speedy action is not taken to effect this object of duty, we shall take the trouble to furnish the names of men so derelict to duty, while staying at their comfortable homes. Those who suffer from their neglect should know to whom they are indebted for the misconduct.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], March 26, 1864, p. 1, c. 1

Boren's bushmen, lately encamped in Lamar County have been taken under guard toward Shreveport, by a detachment of Martin's regiment. They were believed to be preparing to take to the bush again. It is a pity that they were not in the first instance driven out of the bush by force, or exterminated in the attempt. The traitorous scoundrels were not worth the time, and care wasted upon them.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], March 26, 1864, p. 1, c. 1

Lavaca, March 19th 1864.

Mr. Editor:--The Yankees have left Indianola and retired to Saluria. This event took place on last Sunday, 13th inst. The news was received at this "Sleepy Hollow," by way of Texana and Victoria on Friday, 18th inst. Be it remembered that Lavaca is about nine miles, in a straight line from Indianola, and has its several lookouts, from which, with telescopes, the movements of the enemy have been carefully watched for nearly four months. I would not be surprised, if the denizens of this interesting spot should hear of the close of the war, at least four months after the proclamation of peace.

Much in the item way comes to us from our pickets, who entered the deserted quarters of the enemy yesterday. It appears that but five of the male citizens have been left behind by the enemy. A young lady of Powderhorn, writing to a female friend here, says that "Gen. Warren gave orders, when they got ready to leave for every man who was liable to be conscribed in the Confederate service, to go with them. Those who refused were arrested and taken any how." Several men were treated with great inhumanity and one, a noble Texan and as brave a spirit as ever resisted oppression, James L. Allen, was manacled and torn from his distressed family, because of his determined resistance to the oppressor.

To the credit of the sex, one woman only, and she an old Texian, presented herself before the Yankee Provost Marshal and swore allegiance to Lincoln. The rest, like heroines, stuck to the Confederate flag and wept tears of joy when the Confederate soldiers entered the town. In the letter above alluded to, the writer says, "I have looked for the rebels until my eyes ached; I feel another somebody since I saw them. When the Yankees first came here I was afraid to go to the door when any one knocked. I found out that would never do, so I made up my mind to face anything, and I got so brave I wasn't afraid of a Yankee even. I think I would make a good soldier."

The maximum of the Yankee force was 2,500 men. They were much demoralized, and during the larger portion of their stay were badly supplied with necessaries. They were in continual apprehension of an attack from our troops, and on occasions, when our scouts approached near the two towns, their whole force was drawn out in battle array. I will go down to morrow, and on my return will furnish you with information connected with the last four months' operations below.

West.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, March 30, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Lavaca, March 22, 1864.

Mr. Editor.—On assuming possession of Powderhorn and Indianola, the first act of aggression by the Yankees on the citizens was to demand food at their hands, for the soldiery. On the exhaustion of the limited supplies of food, rations were then issued to the soldiers and citizens. The citizens were thus made to depend on Yankee diet for their sustenance. Shortly afterwards, the proclamation of Gen. Dana requiring the oath of allegiance to the United States was promulgated. Without the means of living, except from the Yankee commissariat, and unable to obtain permission to retire beyond the lines, finding themselves trapped, they had no alternative but to take the oath or the consequences to result from a failure

to do so. Under such circumstances, all, with one exception, the noble James S. Allen, succumbed to the vicious influence exercised over them, and went forward and forsook their allegiance to the Confederacy. That the most of them did so reluctantly, we have abundance of evidence. Indeed, the Yankees asserted that out of all who took the oath, only a single man was an unadulterated unionist. Mr. Allen addressed a remonstrance to the commanding officer of the Post, asserting his live for the government of his choice and his determination never to forsake it. The reply to his letter was an order for his confinement in irons. He was then sent to Saluria, in charge of a negro guard, and I suppose is still there.

The Rev. Green Orr, an old gentleman of seventy-six years, and, for the last fifty years, a minister of God in the Methodist Episcopal Church, was one of the last who was forced to yield to their unholy influences. In the agony of his shame at what he had done, he took to his bed, and in his delirium before his death, bewailed the unhappy fate that had forced him to disown his loved and native South. His last words were "we'll drive you out of Indianola yet."

Many of the citizens after taking the oath, were taunted as rebels to the last, their persons threatened and the exterior of their houses spoiled. Even those whose sympathies were with them fared no better than the secessionists. Their privacy was invaded at all hours, and demands of all kinds, with which they were forced to comply, were made upon them by a rapacious soldiery, for all they wanted. After the terms of the proclamation were complied with, and when they were about to evacuate the two places, an order was issued to all male citizens to embark with them. This order fell like a thunderbolt in the midst of the community. The order was afterwards so modified as not to include those over fifty years of age. The consequence was, that all were taken away except about twelve or fifteen of the oldest males. Many of those who were thus forced off took their families with them. Those men will, no doubt, be enrolled in the Yankee army. Tears of shame bedewed the cheeks of many as they left their former happy homes.

In both towns, seventy-four houses were taken down, and most of the others injured, more or less. All the fences were destroyed. The Marine Hospital, a building of large dimensions, was left a wreck. Its venitian [sic] blinds, doors and windows were all destroyed, and parts of the foundation torn up. The Court-house was used as an hospital, and suffered less damage than any other building. The furniture of the Court-house and the several offices has all disappeared. Every place is covered with filth and vermin. One hundred and fifty head of beef cattle, remaining in the pens, were shot down as they were leaving. It would require a good-sized volume to detail all the rascalities perpetrated by these villains. And still there are Texians who advocate their cause, and who are willing to cast their lot amongst them!

Casimere Villeneuve, whose fine buildings were the headquarters of the head devils, suffered much at their hands. Insults were daily heaped upon him and his wife. Their valuables were taken, piece by piece, until silver spoons, forks and everything else disappeared. He says they are "savages," and that he will proclaim their shame throughout France, to which country he is about to retire with his family.

I made a mistake in my last, in stating that their force amounted to only 2500 men. They had nineteen skeleton regiments, amounting to upwards of 5000 rank and file.

West.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, March 30, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Mr. Editor:--

Mr. Geo. W. Johnson and myself have recently invented and tested a new spinning machine, which we call "the Spinning Jack"—it is more simple in construction, a more effective carder and spinner, and can be afforded at a lower price than any other spinning machinery of the same class, intended for home and plantation use. We have a modification of the "spinning Jack" still more simple, adapted to the production of a coarse thread for negro cloth, which is within the capacity of the dullest negro to use and keep in order. It is the intention to start an establishment capable of supplying to some extent the demand which must arise for these machines *as soon as possible*, at Bellville, or elsewhere.

The machine and principles involved in its construction will be made public as soon as the necessary steps are taken to secure a patent.

S. Hayford.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, March 31, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

The "spring fights" have opened. Two of our young friends (what used to be called boys in ancient times!) had a set-to on Monday night, in which one was smartly pelted with a stick, and the other received a slight pistol shot in the arm.—"Children should not be allowed to handle edged tools."

TYLER REPORTER, March 31, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

This community sympathises deeply with Dr. Jo. W. Davenport and family on account of the loss of their residence in this place by fire, on Monday night last. The fire broke out, we understand, in one of the back rooms, and was occasioned by a negro dropping a candle into some lint cotton.—Quick as though the flames spread, and, on account of high wind, all efforts to check them were unavailing. The building was entirely destroyed, together with nearly all the furniture, clothing, &c. Dr. Davenport lost, also, a large quantity of medicines, and most of his books, papers, &c. Such a loss cannot be repaired now. Some other buildings took fire about town during the burning, but were promptly extinguished.

TYLER REPORTER, March 31, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

See order in today's paper from Gen. E. Kirby Smith, in accordance with a resolution of Congress, setting apart the 8th day of April prox. as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. We are informed by Ministers that there will be services in some one of the churches in town, and a general attendance is desired. In times of trouble we can not do better than throw ourselves upon that arm in which all power lies.

TYLER REPORTER, March 31, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

We are informed that thirteen out of fifteen Federal prisoners who escaped from Camp Ford a few nights since, have been recaptured, and are safely in confinement again.

TYLER REPORTER, March 31, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Fifty Dollars Reward.

Will be paid for the apprehension of the negro man ELISHA, the property of Maj. John A. Buckner, of La. The said negro is about forty years old, slender made, of thin visage, complexion black. My P. Office is Seven Leagues, Smith Co., Texas.

March 15th, 1864 13-3t

J. S. O. Brooks.

TYLER REPORTER, March 31, 1864, p. 3, c. 3

Hymeneal.

"Here Love his golden shafts employes, here lights
His constant lamp, and waves his purple wings,
Reigns here and revels."

It is ever a pleasure to the weary soldier, after long months of absence and arduous service, to come back to the home of his youth, to receive the plaudits of his countrymen, the smiles of friends, and the embraces of loved ones; but how magnified and complete must be his joy when he returns to realize the fulfillment of a long cherished dream, to find a plighted faith well kept, and to meet the consummation of his great life hope. So thought we a few days ago, when our friend and old companion Capt. James P. Douglas arrived from east of the Mississippi—so thought we while we witnessed, on Thursday evening last, at the residence of Mr. B. H. White, the ceremonies which paired at Hymen's festive altar, the Captain's fate with that of the beautiful and accomplished Miss Sallie S. White. We need not consume time here in giving a minute account of the occasion; be it sufficient to say that everything necessary had been done to render all present comfortable; and while no "flying feet marked the passing of the hours," sweet music lent its magic influence to the scene, and many a heart beat high with hope and happiness on that night—but none so full perhaps, as those of the thrice happy pair. May life to them be ever full of gladness, and each unfolding year show them cause to bless the hour that joined their hearts and hands in this holiest earthly union.

TYLER REPORTER, March 31, 1864, p. 3, c. 3

Head Quarters, Trans-Miss. Dept. }
Shreveport, La., March 18th, 1864. }
General Orders }
No. 8. }

The Congress of the Confederate States having appointed the 8th day of April as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer,

Military exercises will be suspended, and a strict observance of the day is enjoined upon all troops serving in the department.

One the eve of a campaign in which our resources will be taxed to the utmost, and upon which the destinies of our people depend, we should humble ourselves before the Lord of hosts, who giveth not the battle to the strong, but upholdeth the cause of the just.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding, therefore, feels it his duty to invite the people of this Department to join with the troops in invoking the blessings of peace and security upon our beloved country.

By command of
Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith,
S. S. Anderson,

n-14-2w Assistant Adjutant General.

TYLER REPORTER, March 31, 1864, p. 3, c. 3

Strayed.

An old moon blind mare mule, of bay color, belonging to C. S. Laboratory, Tyler, Tex.

W. P. Johnston

P. A. C. S.

TYLER REPORTER, March 31, 1864, p. 3, c. 3

Office, C. S. Laboratory, [sic] }
Tyler, Texas, }

It is proposed to dry Vegetables [sic] for Hospital use, that the sick, next winter may receive the benefit. Persons planting their gardens, would do well to put in a larger crop than they require for home use. A liberal price will be paid for all kinds of Vegetables [sic]. Proposals are invited.

W. R. Johnston, Surg.

n11 P. A. C. S. in charge C. S. Laboratory.
TYLER REPORTER, March 31, 1864, p. 4, c. 1

Notice.

The Travelling community are notified that the Marshall Stage stops at the Holman House, and the office of the same is kept there.

March 21st, 1864. John A. Sanford.
n13-2w Proprietor & Agent.
TYLER REPORTER, March 31, 1864, p. 4, c. 1

Good News!

Having secured the services of a No. 1 Tanner, I desire to purchase 2,000 good Hides, and will pay for dry hides 12 cts. per pound, or 6 cts. for green Hides, in Leather next fall, at 35 cts. per pound for sold Leather, and upper in proportion. I will also Tan on shares, one half for the other. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction. For further information, see J. M. McFarland, at Tyler, Texas, or the undersigned, at his Mill 3 miles North East of Starrville, Smith Co., Texas. March 9th, 1864.

n11-4w R. T. McFarland.
TYLER REPORTER, March 31, 1864, p. 4, c. 2

Hd.Qrs, Bureau of Conscription, }
Department Trans-Miss. }
Marshall, Texas, March 10th, 1864. }

\$300 Reward.

The following Soldiers having deserted from their camp near this place last night, a reward of \$30 for each of them will be paid for their arrest and delivery at these Head Quarters viz: . . .

J. B. Tunnell, Co. F, 12th Texas Cav'l'y, Smith County.

All military officers are required and civil officers requested, to aid in the apprehension and delivery of these deserters.

By command of
Brig. Genl. Greer,
W. Steadman,
A. A. General.

n12-3t
TYLER REPORTER, March 31, 1864, p. 4, c. 2

Notice.

A Steam Saw and Grist Mill for sale, 26 horse power, enquire of Ira Ellis at Tyler.

March 18th, 1864.
n13-3t Ira Ellis.
TYLER REPORTER, March 31, 1864, p. 4, c. 2

Soap and Vinegar.

Hard Soap, and good apple or wine Vinegar, wanted at the Commissary; for which a liberal price will be paid.

Jno. Q. St. Clair,
Capt. & A. C. S.

TYLER REPORTER, March 31, 1864, p. 4, c. 3

Recruits Wanted.

Four Cavalry Companies of my Regiment having been transferred to another command, by order of Lt. General E. Kirby Smith, I am authorized by Maj. Gen. Magruder to replace said companies by recruiting four Infantry Companies. I am also authorized to raise three Companies of Cavalry, to be stationed at the mouth of the Brazos river, for duty under my command. Recruits received in companies or squads, and the usual bounty paid.

J. Bates,
n13-4t Col. 13th T. V. Inf't.
TYLER REPORTER, March 31, 1864, p. 4, c. 2

Holman House.

The undersigned having leased the "Holman House"—respectfully solicits patronage of the traveling public. Every accommodation shall be furnished, to render the guest comfortable. The Table shall be supplied with every variety the country contains. Also a large Stable connected with the House, where Horses shall be properly attended to.

Tyler, Sept. 9th, 1863. John A. Sanford.

P. S.—Especially do I ask the Citizens of Smith County, to send in all the surplus they have. Such as Hams, Bacon, Lard, Turkeys, Chickens, Eggs, Butter, Vegetables &c.

TYLER REPORTER, March 31, 1864, p. 4, c. 3

Confiscated Lands for Sale

in the Counties of

Dallas, Ellis, Navarro, Limestone, Freestone, Kaufman, Smith, Van Zandt, Wood, Upshur and Hunt

Schedule of all the tracts of land in the above named counties, which have been confiscated, will be left in the Clerk's Office of each county for inspection by those wishing to purchase, and in all cases in which a satisfactory minimum price is bid for a tract, I will obtain a decree to offer such tract or tracts for sale to the highest bidder, for cash at the Court House door of the County, on the regular sale day in each month, the biddings to open at the minimum price so bid. Until the war is over and our citizens shall return from the army, said lands will only be sold in this manner, and bids are invited. This course, it is hoped, may have effect of accommodating such of our citizens at home as need these lands for use, and at the same time allow our brave soldiers to purchase such tracts as they need, and prevent the lands passing into the hand of speculators at nominal price.

M. A. Long, Receiver C. States
Tyler, June 20, 1863.—33.

TYLER REPORTER, March 31, 1864, p. 4, c. 3