
THE HENKEL SQUARE HERALD

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

VOL. 5

Henkel Square, Round Top, Texas, September 1864

NO. 9

A late number of the London Review has the following amusing criticism on the French, in regard to a certain particular:

"The French, since the Revolution, are a polite, but not essentially a chivalrous nation. They look upon women, not with the exaggerated homage of the American, nor with the inbred reverence of the Englishman, but with the gallantry of a nation that adore without respecting beauty. A lady represents to a Frenchman, gaiety, pleasure, elegance—in fact, the luxuries, and perfume of life.

With all a Frenchman's finished ease in talking to a woman, there is always something intensely disagreeable at the bottom of his tone, and in the inmost recesses of his eye. The truth is, that the French, with all their idealism, mix materialism in still larger quantities.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], September 3, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

A few days since, Maj. Howard of Gen'l Watie's command, attacked a party of Federals on the Verdigris, killing several negroes, and burning three mowing machines, and a very large quantity of hay. As our party was returning to the command, they were attacked by a larger body of Feds, who killed several of our men. Maj. Howland is wounded, and missing. He is a brave, and efficient officer.

A few days before this, Gen'l Watie attacked a body of Feds in Gunter's Prairie, near Fort Smith, took a large number of mules, killed fifty, or sixty Feds, completely surprising them, but being outnumbered withdrew.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], September 3, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

On the 27th, or 28th of last month, a detachment of 100 men of Brown's battalion, raised in Washington, Benton, and Crawford counties, Ark., picked up two sutler's wagons guarded by 60 men, on the Fayetteville, and Van Buren road, within 16 miles of Van Buren, killed forty of the men, including a Captain, and one Lieutenant, and carried off the wagons, and contents.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], September 3, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

The following in the process to condense milk for the soldiers:

Place two quarts of new milk in a vessel over a slow fire, stir it to prevent burning, until it is about the thickness of cream, add one pound of sugar, a little at a time, stirring constantly, till it becomes thick and stiff, then spread on plates and dry in the oven or the sun, and powder it with a knife or spoon. It can be sent in papers, and serves for both milk and sugar when dissolved in coffee or tea.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, September 6, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Goliad, Aug. 27, 1864.

. . . A Sunday School celebration, with dinner, addresses, &c., came off here 25th inst., attended by several hundred ladies and but few men—500 of our citizens being in the army, also by a company of soldiers encamped in the vicinity. The preliminary examination before C. S. Commissioner Burlage, at Austin, of five citizens of this county, arrested by Col. Steel, for treason, takes place on the 29th inst. Some forty of our citizens have gone to Austin as witnesses. The Southern party carried the late election here four to one.

W.H.J.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, September 7, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

From Fort Smith.—The Washington Telegraph of the 17th ult., contains the following extract of a letter from Doaksville, C. N., August 7th, 1864. After recapitulating the news of Gano's fight, heretofore published, the writer says:

"Since which time he went within one and a half miles of Fort Smith, captured twelve prisoners, drove them from their fortifications, shelled them for one hour, found he could not draw them out, therefore retired. His loss, two killed—one having his head, the other his leg carried away by a round shot. He then fell back some distance, thinking they would pursue, which they did not do. Gen. Cooper then made an attack upon them in three columns—he commanding the centre, Gen. Watie the left, and Gen. Gano the right wing—drove in their pickets, captured 119 prisoners, and were, at last accounts, shelling the place. The Federals are reported as being greatly alarmed, and are, it is said, moving a large number of barrels, boxes, etc., across the Arkansas river. The supposition is that they are endeavoring to evacuate the place, which they will be permitted to do, for the place is well fortified, and it would cost us a good many men to take it. I forgot to mention, that before Gano's second attack the Federals had been reinforced by a regiment from Clarksville, Ark. I think we will take the place if they do not vacate it. I think, from all accounts, their troops are discouraged—indeed, demoralized. The negro troops are frightened almost to death. They have not forgotten the way the Choctaws served them in Arkansas."

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, September 7, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

A private letter from Fort Worth says:—"J. M. Luckey, of Weatherford, was hung by a mob on the 1st inst. This is the same Luckey that was arrested for treasonable conduct some time since, by Major Quayle, and sent to Houston, and was there acquitted."

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, September 7, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Marshall, Texas, August 20, 1864

Hon. L. T. Wigfall addressed a large number of his fellow citizens here to-day. . . He called on the ladies to refrain from writing their husbands, sons and sweethearts, now in the army, to come home, and to cease giving the doleful accounts of their little troubles at home, which had produced so much uneasiness in the army and caused so much desertion and its consequences, but on the contrary to stimulate them in every possible manner to stick to their posts of duty, and either die like heroes or come home at the end of the war covered with glory.

DALLAS HERALD, September 7, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

We were greeted on Monday morning by a visit from an old familiar friend, whom we had not seen for five months. This visitor was no other than the San Antonio Herald, which we could hardly recognize on account of its increased size and improved appearance. The Herald was compelled to suspend publication on account of the loss of a large supply of paper it had purchased when the Yankees entered Brownsville, but we think the long nap it has taken, has certainly been attended with good results. It now comes out a full sized, half sheet double medium, containing a larger amount of matter than any paper now published in the State. It is issued at a point we have always been in the habit of looking to for important news, and as stirring events are now transpiring on our Western frontier, the reappearance of the Herald at this time is most opportune. We see the editors have announced our name as agent, without consulting us on the subject, but we will not back out from serving our contemporaries in any way in our power, as we are under similar obligations to the Herald, as well as the Houston Telegraph for receiving subscriptions in specie for us which cannot be conveniently sent by mail. The price of the Herald is now four dollars per annum, and those wishing to subscribe for it can leave the money at our office, when it will be ordered immediately and forwarded without delay. We may also add that we receive subscriptions in specie for the Houston Telegraph, and that parties wishing to subscribe for our paper at either of these points, can pay the money for us at those offices.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, September 7, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

We start with a small paper, but if we succeed in our arrangements in getting a supply of printing paper through Mexico, of which there is a flattering promise, we shall double its present size.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, September 9, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

We publish this issue of the Republican under very embarrassing circumstances, owing to the want of the necessary assistance in our office. We have but one printer; and, unfortunately, just at the wrong time, we have been crowded with job work. The inconvenience, however, is only temporary, as a sufficient force will be speedily obtained to carry on our business properly.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, September 9, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Our Terms

Our subscribers will perceive that we have adopted the same terms of subscription settled upon by our Shreveport contemporaries, to wit: \$25 in new issue or its equivalent, for six months. We have commenced a new volume and every subscriber, old and new will be expected to comply with these terms. But in order, if possible to retain all our old friends, we send them this issue of the paper, and hope they will be pleased to continue with us. Where we are due them anything, we will give them credit for the amount; or, if that is not satisfactory, we will return the residue of the money; or if they are willing to wait until we can obtain paper at any thing like a reasonable cost, we will faithfully carry out our contracts with them.

This increase of price is not a matter of choice, but of necessity. The alternative was presented of either increasing our terms or abandoning the publication of our paper during the war. We adopted the latter, and hope that our decision may prove satisfactory. The cost of paper and ink is enormous, and unless we meet, as we hope to do with some favors in purchasing paper, the subscription price will not cover the bare cost of paper. But be that as it may, if we can manage to procure a good stock of paper, we expect to enlarge our sheet. We have a full six month's supply at the present time.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, September 9, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

A Bow Editorial

After several months' suspension of the Republican, we again resume its publication. Little did we think that so long an interval would have occurred between our issues. So it has proved, but certainly with no fault of ours. No exertion or expense has been wanting on our part to procure paper, but until recently all our efforts were in vain.

It is with pleasure that we again greet our readers; that we make the bow editorial to our confreres of the press. With an almost uninterrupted editorial career of twenty years, which have fixed the habits of thought and action, and entertaining the belief that we could be more useful to the country in the capacity of an editor than any other, we were not content to remain idle. We therefore enter upon our career again, hoping that it will be one of usefulness and patriotism; that we may perform an acceptable part in the momentous struggle now going on and in the maintenance of the great principles of public liberty, without which all the blood poured out in this revolution will have been shed in vain. A free, bold, independent press, with no other motive than duty, and with no other desire than to uphold the true interests of society and of country; with intelligence to perceive and with moral courage to speak, when good is to be accomplished, is invaluable in times of peace, and indispensable in periods of public commotion. Whether ours will prove such a journal, time will disclose. We can only say that we covet no higher ambition than to have thus discharged our duty.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, September 9, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Clothing for Soldiers!

In obedience to Special Orders No. 221, from Department Headquarters, the following named officers are ordered to Texas to collect clothing and conscripts for Brig. Gens. Maclay and Waul's Brigade, Maj. Gen. Walker's (old) Division. It cannot be too earnestly impressed upon the relatives and friends of the soldiers of these Brigades and Divisions, the importance of furnishing them good and warm clothing to shield them from the inclemency and cold of the coming winter.

The inability of the government to furnish an adequate supply will furnish the grounds for a strong appeal to the patriotic and benevolent; and it is not doubted but that a considerable quantity of shoes, socks, coats, pants, shirts, &c., will be collected in Texas and sent to the troops in the field. And it is earnestly desired that the citizens of each county will take such steps in this important matter, that the clothing may be collected in their respective counties promptly at the designated time, so that as little time as possible may elapse in forwarding it to the army, AS WINTER IS NEARLY HERE! The clothing will be delivered to the Enrolling Officer of each county, by the 15th of October. If the Enrolling Officer be absent on business or otherwise, he will select some reliable person to act in his place. Each package should be plainly marked with the name of the person for whom intended, and the company and regiment to which he belongs.

J. A. McLemore, Capt.,
28th T. C. (dism't) Maclay's Brigade.
J. W. Storey, Lieut.,
8th Regt., Waul's Brigade., Walker's Div.
W. G. Blair, Lieut.,
28th T. C. (dism't) Maclay's Brigade.

Sept. 9, 1864.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, September 9, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

We are requested to give notice that the Cloth from the Penitentiary, for the indigent families of soldiers, has arrived, and can be had by calling on Geog. W. Baird, Esq., in Dallas—price \$3.

DALLAS HERALD, September 10, 1864, p. 1, c. 1

The San Antonio Herald comes to us again, after a suspension of several months, for the want of paper. It is now the largest paper in the State, printed on fine white paper, and presenting a handsome appearance. It, as well as most of the other papers in Southern Texas, is on a specie basis.

DALLAS HERALD, September 10, 1864, p. 1, c. 1

[From the State Gazette.]

Special Correspondence.

Tyler, July 29, 1864.

Editor Gazette:--About a week ago 150 men of Col. Anderson's Regiment, who were guarding the Federal prisoners near here, organized under a Lieutenant, and left. Their horses had come in from grazing the day before, and they are well armed and mounted. Col. Anderson endeavored to overtake them with a small force, and induce or compel them to return, but was unable to overtake them. They deserted in open day, fell into line at the sound of the trumpet, and are by this time on the frontier, I presume.

For a day or two the Federals were very insecurely guarded, and some apprehensions were felt that they would escape and do much damage, but all is

safe now. What should be the punishment for men so lost to honor as to desert their post, leaving 3000 to 4000 miscreants almost unguarded in the heart of the country, thus endangering the lives and property of the whole country to pillage and slaughter.

Ex Gov. Col. Baylor, member of congress for this district, has just returned from Richmond, and yesterday evening addressed the people at the Methodist church. He left this side of the Mississippi river after the battle of Mansfield, and was there only during the latter part of the session.

. . . He visited the hospitals every where on his route and at Richmond, and every where he found the soldiers well attended to; the ladies particularly were indefatigable in their efforts to alleviate the sufferings of the soldiers. Go where he would, there he found the ladies favouring the sick, writing letters for them, or bathing their fevered heads; and at railroad depots he found always a table set out, and refreshments provided for the hungry and weary soldier, without money and without price. Nearly every one was asked who came "are you a soldier?" and often one was sorry to acknowledge that he was not, and had to stand aside. This kindness is shown, not only in the interior, but where the ravages of war have desolated the country. Where hasty cabins are put up amid the ruin of villages, and in all other places, a soldier can pay nothing; but as soon as he landed on Texas soil, he saw an Irishman, who had married in Texas, and was returning to his home with his arm shattered, and a [illegible], with two or three minie balls in his leg, charged \$20 each for staying all night; and a lady in this State, who had taken in and nursed a sick soldier until he recovered, learned a short time after, that her son, who was returning home sick and wounded, died by the road side, because no one would take him in; now she declares she will never take in another. This was in Texas. And this is the treatment which these men, who had been three years and more fighting your battles on the other side of the Mississippi River meet with here. The soldiers on the other side had heard that soldiers were not so well treated on this, and asked him if it was true? He did not wish to tell a downright lie; so said it *occasionally* happened. But he found the occasion was *very often*. Farmers object to taking in soldiers, they say, because they miss spoons, towels, &c., and often in going through the country they are scattered for miles, taking whatsoever they want. Let such young men be taken up and *black jacked*. Let soldiers remember that to the extent they injure farmers they injure the army; the farmer must feed the army. Some say they would as lief have the Yankees as our own soldiers. The Yankees take all, and our own soldiers leave nothing. But in the one case, it makes our people determined to drive the invaders out, and in the other it demoralizes both the farmers and the army. These were plain truths; as a public man, as their representative, he would only tell them truth. It was much more pleasant to say, "we are all right, and doing our duty," but, he preferred telling them the truth that the evils may be corrected. . . .

I have given imperfectly the substance of Col. Baylor's talk. It was plain and to the point.

I understand that in a few days two thousand more of the Federal prisoners will leave here to be exchanged. It would be a great relief to this section of the country if *all* were to be taken away, for they are a heavy burden, added to the necessary demands of our own army.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, September 13, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

[Soldier's Homes, add the following to the list above]

One in Huntsville, in charge of Col. Polk, (hotel)
"Sergeant's" half way to Crocket, in charge of Col. Sargent.

One in Henderson, in charge of Col. Davenport (hotel).

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, September 14, 1864, p. 1, c. 2

From all accounts, there can be but little doubt that yellow fever exists in Galveston. The doctors differ in opinion about the disease, which has generally been the case before, at the commencement of an epidemic. As it is somewhat late in the season, we may reasonably hope that it may be checked in time, and that the city may escape this scourge, from which it has now been exempt for five years.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, September 14, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

We have received a note from the Post Office Department, requesting us to discontinue our private express. The letter says: "Letters mailed at any point west of the Mississippi river, prepaid forty cents and endorsed express mail via Shreveport, Louisiana, will go across the river with as much certainty as if sent by private hands and at an expense that does not tax so heavily the soldier or his family.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, September 14, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Hempstead, Sept. 3d, 1864.

Ed. News.—I send you by this morning's train a specimen of bagging manufactured here from common moss. The warp is of cotton, and the filling moss. Its superiority consists in the fact that the moss will not rot, however much it is exposed to the weather, and all it costs is the gathering and rotting. A small improvement on the fabric would make comfortable carpets, negro blankets, &c. It is made by Mrs. Lee, of this vicinity, and sent to you for inspection.

Very truly yours, F. J. Cooke.

[The above letter explains itself. We are not a judge of such things. We invite those who are to call and examine it.—Ed.]

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, September 14, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

The Telegraph says that Judge Spence, whose duty it has been for some time to examine into the matter, says there are near two hundred families in Houston destitute of meat. It is reasonable to suppose that the want of meat and of the necessaries of life is not confined alone to Houston but that it is felt in many neighborhoods throughout the State. As is well known, the most worthy are usually the last to complain. Hence, there ought to be steps taken in every community to ascertain the needy and to relieve their wants. This is particularly enjoined upon Ministers of the Gospel and professing christians; a duty, which we are sorry to say, is too much neglected.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, September 16, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

We are pleased to greet in our sanctum the Marshall Republican, which has been suspended for several months, on account of scarcity of paper, and now comes to us with the assurance that it is to be continued. We are glad to see friend Lowrey on his feet again, and hope that he may not again be compelled to suspend.

DALLAS HERALD, September 17, 1864, p. 1, c. 1

It is difficult to tell whether treachery, falsehood, or impudence, enters most largely into the composition of a Yankee. Certain it is, that it requires the concentrated essence of all these *virtues* (?) to make a complete Yankee. As long as they confined their falsehoods to our men and government, they should be permitted to pass for what they are worth. But when they "reach up" to the "heart of the rebellion—the women of the South—the depth of language should be sounded for words to express our indignation. Had the lie published below been concocted in the bottomless pit, and then traveled through the length and breadth of that dark abode, it could not be blacker or more malignant. Read it Southrons, and let your blood beat quicker and grasp our rifles firmer:

"Somehow I notice, wherever our armies go they succeed—conciliating the women with the greatest readiness. My observation had convinced me that 'when this cruel war is over,' many a starved rebel, driven into the service by his betrothed, will come home to find her, whom he entered the army to defend, the wife of one of those terrible Yankees—those hated puritans; and he will doubtless be spurned away as a traitor, deserving the scorn and contempt of respectable people, deserving to be deserted by his affianced. So it will be in Atlanta. Many a Georgia maiden will, ere a year has elapsed, thank her stars that some Yankee, whom she hoped to see slain on the 4th, was allowed to survive and bless her for life. But enough of this—Mars, not Venus, calls."

What! the Georgia maiden unite herself in the marriage tie with him who came for rape, murder, and plunder. *No!* Not till Nature's laws are all reversed and virtue becomes a crime. Had we the pencil of Raphael, and could transfer to the canvas this vile invader, we would place him on a throne of skulls; at his feet should flow rivers of blood; in the background the violated forms of helpless innocence; then light the scene with blazing villages, and you would have an imperfect picture of what is done by those who propose our subjugation. In after ages, when the student of history shall read of the atrocities of Butler, and Milroy, and Sturges, and Turchin—bating his breath—he will disown his species and deny the existence of a Providence.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, September 14, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

The Huntsville Item says "McKee the great government cotton agent has been tried at Tyler and found guilty of secret plotting with the enemy. He has taken an appeal to Gen. Smith, who, it is reported, gave him a chance for his life and safe conduct to the Yankees, after being sentenced to be shot on the 26th ult., provided he would tell the General something he wanted to know." The Item says; the ex-major hardly died on the 26th."

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, September 14, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

Two parts of Epsom Salts and one of Salt, is said to be an unfailing remedy for flux—one dose frequently curing, if taken in time.

We find the following valuable recipe, worth more than the price of a year's subscription, in the Tyler Reporter:

To Make Soda.—To a gallon of strong ley add one quart of salt, and boil down. This will make good Soda for household purposes. It can be done directly.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, September 20, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

By reference to an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that Col. Jacob Schmitz, former proprietor of the Guadalupe Hotel, in New Braunfels, has again taken charge of that establishment, which he has had rented out during the past year. It will be gratifying to those travelling that route, to see again the familiar, smiling face of Jacob, when the Hon. Miss. Murray, in her tour through Texas, designated as "the prince of Bonifaces." It requires in these times more than an ordinary man, as Dan Rice, the clown, used to say, "to keep a hotel," but we think Jacob is equal to the task, especially since he has become a Colonel, and will therefore know how to treat soldiers. We hope soon to be able to announce the establishment of a soldiers' home in New Braunfels, towards which we feel assured the host of the Guadalupe Hotel contribute liberally. Such establishments are becoming general throughout the country, and we know of no point where one is more needed than in New Braunfels, through which soldiers are constantly passing and repassing.

We may here also add that Colonel Schmitz has greatly enlarged his building which is now capable of accommodating private families and as many transient visitors as may come along.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, September 14, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

The citizens of Greenwood and vicinity are responding to the appeal we made last week in behalf of the Missouri troops. Already a handsome donation in money has been made, and several have promised suits of clothing and woolen socks.

Let Northern Louisiana and Eastern Texas present the Division with a complete outfit of winter clothing. Let the ladies in every town and neighborhood go to work in earnest. Those noble men are separated from their wives and sisters and mothers. Let us make them feel that they are not deserted; that the devoted women of the South will administer to their necessities.—Caddo Gazette.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, September 16, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Waco, Sept. 1st, 1864.

Ed. News:--We have now all the machinery on the ground for a cotton and woolen cloth Factory, and will begin to put it together in about two weeks. We will need the services of thirty or forty operatives, and send an advertisement to your pages, hoping that our wants may thus be found out by parties who are skilled in manufacturing.

Yours truly,

Jno. B. Earle,

Superintendent.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, September 21, 1864, p. 1, c. 2

Brenham, Texas, Sept. 9th, 1864.

Ed. News:--I send you a sample of wool dyed by Mrs. Caldwell and her daughter, Miss Kate Caldwell. It is the only home dye I have seen that strong soap and hot water will not fade.

Process.—Take the pear from the large size cactus, bruise it well, put in a tub, a layer of the bruised pears and then a thick layer of wool and continue that until the tub is nearly full, put a light weight on it, add no water, set it in the sun or by a stove for six or eight days and you have the color of the sample. Nothing is required to set the color. J.K.M.

The sample can be seen at our office. It is what the ladies call salferreno [sic] color (we have no name for it.) It is a reddish purple. We are heartily glad at every success of this kind.

Until we become self-sustaining and self-supplying, we can never be a free people.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, September 21, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Refugees.—Complaints are made, and we regret to state in a few instances, as we have reason to believe, not without reason, by refugees, of bad treatment on the part of some of our people. We hope for the sake of the good name of Texas, for our State has been noted in times gone by for its kindness and hospitality to strangers, that such instances are of rare occurrence. If there were no other reason than selfishness, we ought to be kind to refugees. Hospitality and good offices extended to them in the days of their misfortune will never be forgotten, but will be treasured up, and the good feeling engendered by it transmitted to their children. Such kindness now will be a password of welcome to Texans, when this war is over, into every household in Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri. A fraternal sentiment will be thus created, which centuries cannot efface.

But there are other and worthier considerations which should attach us to them. They are not here of their own free will, and we above all other people in the Confederacy, (for we have been more abundantly blessed than all others,) should not forget the cause of their being in our State. They have been driven from their bright and beautiful homes by a barbarous enemy; their houses in many instances burned down, their farms destroyed, their stock killed, and their negroes carried off. Many families, in a condition of affluence, with all the comforts of life around them, have been reduced to poverty and penury in a day, and compelled to wander forth, houseless and homeless, with nothing to depend upon for subsistence except the little Confederate money they may have saved. Let every citizen of Texas who may have it in his power to perform an act of kindness to these worthy citizens, whom we should recognize at all times as friends and brothers, but who ought to be doubly endeared to us in their misfortunes, reflect upon what would be his feelings were he placed in their situation.

Last spring we were in lower Louisiana, in a region of country overrun by the enemy. The East bank of the Atchafalaya and the West bank of the Mississippi river from Morganza to Baton Rouge, presents scenes of destruction which it is painful to contemplate. And yet these people are not cast down. Although they have lost nearly everything, it is astonishing with what equanimity, and we may say, with propriety, what cheerfulness, they bear their misfortunes. Their hospitality is unbounded. For six weeks we were in that region, and never paid out a dollar, except what we voluntarily gave to servants. Their kindness to Confederate soldiers seems to have no bounds. Everything in their houses and every attention is lavished upon them without money and without price.

Do not the representatives of such a people, merit kind treatment? Does not interest, Christian duty, and patriotism enjoin upon us to protect and comfort them in their temporary exile?

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, September 16, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

We have over seven months supply of paper, with a promise of more. As soon as we are certain of getting it, we will enlarge. But we must be certain. We shall never run the risk of getting out again.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, September 23, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

For Sale

By
Charles Fassitt,
at The Clarksville Post Office:

Opium, Laudanum,
Paregoric. Camphor,
Veratrum Vermifuge,
Paint-brushes, Bi Carb Potash,
Nux Vomica, Gamboge,
Castor Oil.
75 lbs. Best Snow White Zinc,
100 lbs. Bridgewater paint,
25 lbs. Best Paris Green in Oil,
100 lbs. " Prussian Blue,
5 lbs. " Chinese Blue,
5 lbs. " Vermillion in Oil,
5 lbs. " Venetian Red.
5 lbs. " Indian Red,
7 lbs. " Chrome Yellow,
6 lbs. " Ivory Black.
5 lbs. " Umber.
25 lbs. Spanish Brown.
300 lbs. best quality nails, 12s 10s 8s & 6s.
150 lbs. Putty.
6 Boxes of French Glass, 12 by 18.
20 gals. Linseed Oil.
2 gals. Rosin Oil.
20 sheets of tin.
9 pieces fine Manilla cord, for Buggy lines.
10 lbs. Litharge.
7 lbs. fine Lamp Black.
3 Reams fine stamped note paper.
20 Packs Porcelain visiting cards.
10 pints best Maynard, & Noyes Ink.
100 Packages Envelopes.
1 Super Polished steel shovel, tongs, and poker.
1 pair Ornamental iron Andirons.
2 Circular iron furnaces, for household use.
1 Ornamental Napkin Drier.
3 Large Ornamental Door Scrapers.
Brass Candlesticks—Japanned Waiters.
Small lot files—mill saw—hand saw, and rat tail.
3 Gross screws, 3 inch, 1¼ inch, & inch brass screws
Brass Bolts, and Clothes Hooks.
Small quantity superior goose quills.
Linen cord, for Ladies dresses.
Manilla Fishing lines—2 sizes.
Shot Gun Cartridges—Colts manufacture.
Small quantity English Diamond glazed powder.
Varieties of Gold & Silver Fringes.
1 Chair Cushion,
1 piece of black Thule,
1 " Black Hat Crape,
1 " White Silk Fringe,
1 Small Gunsmith's Vice,
1 " Narrow black Fringe,
1 Box Straw Flowers for Bonnets.
All of which will be sold for specie, or its equivalent in
Confederate New Issue, or Louisiana issue.
Clarksville, Texas, Sept, 6th 1863.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], September 17, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

The Yankee prisoners who lately made their
escape from Camp Groce, were recaptured and
brought back on the Beaumont train this evening.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, September 21, 1864, p. 2, c. 6

Burning of Alexandria, La.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from Cairo, Illinois, gave a description of the burning of Alexandria, La., by Bank's army, which we have never seen on the Southern prints. It is a very graphic sketch, and shows up the heartlessness and ferocity of our oppressors. It is peculiarly good reading just now, that the North is howling over Chambersburg. Here it is:

When the gunboats were all over the falls, and the order to evacuate was promulgated, and the army nearly on the march, some of our soldiers, both white and black, as if by general understanding, set fire to the city, in nearly every part, almost simultaneously. The flames spread rapidly, increased by a heavy wind. Most of the houses were of wooden structure, and were soon devoured by the flames. Alexandria was a town of between four and five thousand inhabitants. All that part of the city north of the railroad was swept from the face of the earth in a few hours, not a building being left. About nine-tenths of the town was consumed, comprising all the business part and all the fine residences, the "Ice-House Hotel," the Court House, all the churches except the Catholic, a number of livery stables, and the entire front row of large and splendid business houses. The "Ice-House Hotel" was a large brick hotel, which must have cost one hundred thousand dollars, and which was owned by Judge Arall, a member of the late Constitutional Convention, who voted for immediate and unconditional emancipation in Louisiana; which Convention also sent delegates to the Baltimore Convention. While Judge A. was serving the Administration, the Federal torch was applied to his house, his law office, his private and law library, and all his household goods and effects. All this property, be it remembered, has been protected for three years by the Confederates, who all the time knew the Judge's Union proclivities. Hundreds of other instances may be cited of Union men who have suffered in like manner, *et uno iudice emne*.

The scene attending the burning of the city were appalling. Women, gathering their helpless babes in their arms, rushing frantically through the streets with their screams and cries, that would have melted the hardest heart to tears. Little boys and girls were running hither and thither crying for their mothers and fathers; old men, leaning on a staff for support to their trembling limbs, were hurrying away from the suffocating heat of their burning dwellings and homes. The fair and beautiful daughters of the South, whose fathers and brothers were in one army or the other; the frail and helpless wives and children of absent husbands and fathers, were, almost in the twinkling of an eye, driven from their burning houses into the streets, leaving everything behind but the clothes they then wore. Owing to the simultaneous burning in every part of the city, the people found no security in the streets, where the heat was so intense as almost to create suffocation. Everybody rushed to the river's edge, being protected there from the heat by the high bank of the river. The gunboats lying at the landing were subjected to great annoyance, the heat being so great that the decks had to be flooded with water to
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Burning of Alexandria, La.

Continued from page 6

prevent the boats from taking fire. Among those who thus crowded on the river bank were the wives, daughters, and children, helpless, and now all houseless, of the Union men who had joined the Federal army since the occupation of Alexandria. Their husbands had already been marched off to the front, towards Simmsport, leaving their families in their old homes, but to the tender mercies of the Confederates.

The Federal torch had now destroyed their dwellings, their household goods and apparel, the last morsel of provisions, and left them starving and destitute. As might have been expected, they desired to go along with the Federal army, where their husbands had gone. They applied to Gen. Banks, with tears and entreaties, to be allowed to go aboard the transports. They were refused. They became frantic with excitement and rage. Their screams and piteous cries were heart-rending. With tears streaming down their cheeks, women and children begged and implored the boats to take them on board. The officers of the boats were desirous of doing so, but there was the peremptory order from Gen. Banks not to allow any *white citizens* to go aboard. The officers of the boats. A rush would have been made upon the boats, but there stood the guard, with fixed bayonets, and none could mount the stage plank except they bore the special permit of the Commanding General. Could anything be more inhuman and cruel? But this is not all.—Gen. Banks found room on his transports for six or seven thousand negroes, who had been gathered in from the surrounding country.

Cotton that had been loaded on transports to be shipped through the quartermaster to New Orleans, under Bank's order, was thrown overboard to make room for negroes. But no room could be found for white women and children, whose husbands and brothers were in the Federal army, and whose houses and all had just been burned by the Federal torch! I challenge the records of all wars for acts of such perfidy and cruelty.

But there is still another chapter in this perfidious military and political campaign. Banks, on arriving at Alexandria, told the people that his occupation of the country was permanent; that he intended to protect all who would come forward and take the oath of allegiance; while those who would not were threatened with banishment and confiscation of property. An election was held, and delegates were sent to the Constitutional Convention, then in session in New Orleans. A recruiting officer was appointed, and over a thousand white men were mustered into the United States service. Quite a number of permanent citizens of Alexandria took the oath and were promised protection. Their houses and other property have now all been reduced to ashes, and they turned out into the world with nothing—absolutely nothing, save the amnesty oath! They could not now go to the Confederates and apply for charity. They, too, applied to Gen. Banks to be allowed to go aboard the transports and go to New Orleans. They were refused in every instance! Among those who applied was a Mr. Parker, a lawyer of feeble health, who had been quite prominent making speeches since the

Union occupation in favor of the emancipation, unconditional Union, and the suppression of the rebellion. Permission to go on a transport was refused him. He could not stay, and hence, feeble as he was, he went afoot with the army. Among the prominent citizens who took the oath was John K. Elgee, of Alexandria.

Before the return of the army from Grand Ecore, Judge Elgee went to New Orleans leaving his family behind, expecting to return. He was not able to do so before the evacuation of Alexandria. Judge Elgee is one of the most accomplished and able men of the South. A lawyer by profession, he occupied a prominent position, both politically and socially, and has immense influence. So great stress was placed upon his taking the oath, that one of our bands serenaded him at his residence, and Gen. Grover and General Banks honored him in every way possible. During my stay at Alexandria, I had occasion to call upon the Judge at his residence, and at his office—which were both in the same building—on business. His law and literary library occupied three large rooms—being as fine a collection of books as I ever saw.—His residence was richly and tastefully furnished—a single painting cost twelve hundred dollars. In his absence the Government he had sworn to support, and promised him protection, allowed its soldiers to apply the torch to his dwelling and turn his family into the streets. His fine residence, with all its costly furniture, his books, papers, and his fine paintings, were burned up. It may be that many of the last-named articles will yet find their way to the North, having been rescued from the flames by pilferers and thieves; for where arson is resorted to, it is generally to cover theft.

J. Madison Wells, the Lieutenant-General of Louisiana, elected with Hahn, by Gen. Banks's orders, was not spared. He had been a Union man from the beginning. He had a splendid residence in Alexandria, well and richly furnished, at which his own and his son's family resided. His son was absent in New Orleans, attending the Constitutional Convention, of which he was a member, and in which he voted for abolition and all the ultra measures; but that did not secure his family the protection of the government. All was burned. Thousands of people—men, women and children—were, in a few short hours, driven from comfortable homes into the streets.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, September 21, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

We regret to learn from the Houston papers that yellow fever is on the increase in Galveston. It has caused considerable excitement among the troops, a number of them having tried to make their escape on the evening of the 16th. The island has been placed under strict quarantine by Gen. Hawes, who issued an order preventing all persons from leaving there after the 17th.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, September 21, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

We regret to learn from the Victoria Advocate that it will be suspended for a few weeks for want of means. It seems strange to us, that, with so few papers as we now have in Texas, there should be such a general indifference about sustaining them. It is certainly no sinecure to publish a paper in these times.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, September 21, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Ed. News:--I am happy to inform you that revivals of religion have been numerous in our section of the country for the past few months. At Mount Zion Methodist Church, (near Sweet Home,) Bro. Buckner Harris and myself held a meeting for nearly four weeks, which resulted in forty conversions and over fifty accessions to the Church.

In Hallettsville our Baptist brethren had a revival meeting of two weeks duration. Result, about twenty-five additions to their Church.

Our meeting at Hallettsville continued eleven days. Result, fifty-seven accessions to our Church.

At Concrete, Antioch, Orizaba, and other places around, similar success. Glory to God in the highest—on earth peace—good will to men.

A. M. Box.

Sweet Home, Texas, Sept. 15, 1864.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, September 21, 1864, p. 2, c. 6

A correspondent writes to the Picayune from Baton Rouge, August 22, as follows:

Flag of Truce.—The Steamer Laurel Hill arrived here on Sunday evening, and afterwards cast anchor in the river close by. She had on board about one hundred Confederate Prisoners for exchange. At sun rise this morning they disembarked and proceeded to Redwood, about seventeen miles on the Clinton road. The exchange was to take place at 12 until 2 P.M., that auspicious event (to the prisoners at least) did not come off until the latter period.—The Federals were under the command of Colonel Landrum, of the 19th Kentucky Volunteers. They and the Confederates all commingled and spent a pleasant time.

The Confederates were accompanied by at least one hundred young ladies, the pride and beauty of Louisiana. Many of the Federal officers were completely captivated by their appearance. A young and gay officer told me to day that they (the Federals) were perfectly astonished by the appearance the ladies presented. Each lady had her basket well filled with provisions—ham sandwiches, custards, jellies and other *cuisine*, showing there was no lack of the sweets of life in Dixie. The Confederate Colonel Scott is considered a very gentlemanly man and he caused a very favorable "notion" in the mind of his antagonist.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, September 21, 1864, p. 2, c. 6

From a report, published in the Telegraph, of the Soldier's Home in Houston for one month since it was first established ending August 28th, it appears the amount expended as per account rendered by Sergt. C. A. Scales is \$305.00, and the rent for one month \$600.00, while the number of soldiers entertained is 929 and the number of horses fed 125. The above amounts are in Confederate money, which shows very clearly how far a small sum of money can be made to go for charitable purposes, when properly managed. There are hundreds every where ready to contribute articles needed for such a purpose, which cannot be purchased with money, and the cost of sustaining a soldier's home, when once furnished must be a trifle compared with its value and usefulness. We hope soon to be able to publish a favorable report of the success of the Soldier's Home established in our own city.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, September 21, 1861, p. 1, c. 4

Persons in the county, who do not wish to pay for the Republican in money, can do so in marketing or produce.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, September 23, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Wanted,

200 Cords of fire wood to be delivered at the Marshall Ordnance Laboratory. Persons wishing to contract for same, will apply to

Chas. O. Curtman,
Surgeon in charge Ord. Lab'try.

Marshall, Sept. 23, 1864.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, September 23, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Coperas [sic] for Sale!

I am manufacturing coperas [sic], which I will sell at wholesale or retail. It is equal to blue stone for soaking wheat, and some prefer it for relieving it of smut.

The manufactory is a mile and a half from the left of the Linden road, 12 miles from Jefferson.

Asa Johnson.

Sept. 23, '64.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, September 23, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

Specie for Garden Seeds.—I will pay specie for the following Seeds—growth of 1864: Beets, Onions, Carrots, parsley, Parsnips, Cauliflower, Lettuce, Tomato, Indigo, Pepper, White Mustard, Radish, Egg-Plant, Poppy, delivered by November, 1864.

James Burke.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, September 27, 1864, p. 2, c. 7

A Female Spy.—Yesterday, Mrs. Alice Gordon Bennett was received in this city from the front, to be tried as a rebel spy. It appears that a few days since she made her way through our lines near Atlanta and under disguise, had several communications with the officers in command, after which she endeavored to make her way back to the South. While endeavoring to pass through the lines, she was arrested and sent to the city under guard. She states that her husband is on the Wynona, one of Commodore Farragut's fleet, and at her own request she will be sent to New Orleans for trial.

[Louisville Democrat.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, September 27, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

From Galveston.

The yellow fever appears to be spreading rapidly, and on the 20th it was supposed there were at least two hundred cases under treatment. A letter of that date to the "News" says:

"Last night Dr. Fisher died, also a young man of the 2d Houston, a son of Col. Ward, of Austin. Yesterday there were but three burials; to-day there will probably be about five. Only the acclimated troops are allowed to visit the city, and do guard duty. All communication with the forts is prohibited.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, September 28, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

We are sorry to see by the Telegraph that yellow fever has appeared in Houston. Up to the 25th there had been fifteen cases reported, of which three had died.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, September 28, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

We are pleased to see the Texas Republican again on our table, after a suspension of several months. At one time we used to regard it as one of our most valuable exchanges, and hope soon to see it again under full headway. The publisher is much in need of good printers, and would prefer discharged soldiers, or those not liable to conscription.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, September 28, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

We have received the first number of the Army and Navy Messenger, a semi-monthly religious paper, which has been started at Shreveport, for gratuitous distribution in the army and hospitals. We wish it all success in the noble cause in which it is engaged.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, September 28, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Two Yankee prisoners escaped from Camp Groce, about two weeks since. One of them died on San Jacinto river, several miles above Gentry station, and the other, finding it very lonesome in the woods, gave himself up on Thursday last, to the gentleman doing Provost Marshal's duty on the T. & N. O. railroad. Three others escaped about the same time; two of them were captured by some members of Spaight's Battalion, that below Sparement, and the third, being very sick, gave himself up at Pine Isle station. Of the two captured, one was brought here on the train to-day, the other was left sick at the hospital at Beaumont.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, September 28, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

A Fiendish Outrage.—A correspondent of the Atlanta Appeal narrates the annexed fiendish outrage: "A body of Yankees went to the residence of Mr. Wm. Iverson, who lives about 16 miles north of Decatur, Ga., on last Saturday, and after destroying his effects to their heart's content, laid hands on his daughter (about 16 years of age) and by force, one after another, satisfying their hellish lust. Her father attempted to take her from them, whom they beat with clubs, which so disabled the old man that he has not been able to turn himself in bed since, and, in all probability, will die of his injuries. This beautiful and virtuous young lady expired before they left. The Yankees came back next morning and dug a hole near

the well, in the yard, and put the corpse in and covered it. Such accounts as these, we are well aware, are not generally fit to be inserted in newspaper columns. We publish this simply because we hope it will have the effect of rousing our people to more energetic action in their endeavors to drive back a foe who is seeking to devastate our fair State and to lay waste and render desolate happy homes and firesides."

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, September 28, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Four more of the Yankee prisoners who recently escaped from Camp Groce were brought in by the train from Beaumont on Thursday. Two gave themselves up at Sour Lake Station, one was captured near Liberty and the other at Beaumont.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, September 28, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

The S. W. Express Company wishes us to say that they will take all soldier freight at one half railroad rates, and all packages under five pounds free of charge, for the present.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, September 28, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

The Texas Republican reached our office yesterday. The editor intends to enlarge it so soon as he is certain of getting more paper. We are truly glad our friend Loughery has "resumed."

By the same mail we received the Army and Navy messenger. The Messenger is a "soldiers paper," published at Shreveport, and edited by the Reverends H. M. Smith and Wm. B. Norris. We bid the Messenger "God speed," with its messages of love to the army.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, September 28, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Medical Notice.

After the first day of October next, the following will be my terms of practice:

Planters in the county at *old prices* to be paid in produce at the same. Mechanics or Tradesmen *old prices* payable in the products of their labor at the same rate. Professional and detailed men and all non-producers their bills can be paid in Confederate money as before.

E. P. M. Johnson, M. D.

Sept. 20, 1864.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, September 30, 1864, p. 2, c. 5