
THE HENKEL SQUARE HERALD

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VOL. 4

Henkel Square, Round Top, Texas, April 1863

NO. 4

We notice that many Galvestonians in this city are anxiously awaiting the removal of the military restrictions which still prevent their return to their homes. It is said these restrictions will soon be removed. They are now subjected to heavy expenses and great inconveniences, and most of them are here deprived of all income whatever, while their property in Galveston is daily suffering for the want of their attention. The establishment of a General Hospital in Galveston is believed to be an indication that the restrictions will be removed before long, for if Galveston is a suitable place for the sick, no reason is seen why it should not be at least equally so for the well.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, April 1, 1863, p. 1, c. 6

Ed. News:--I hand you herewith a list of donations collected for the 2d Texas, by Mrs. M. Sessums which amount I have received from her. [list]

The thanks of the Regiment and the committees are due to cioux [sic] and Capt. S. Scudder, for great floral favors and to Lieut. McDonald for \$300, donated out of proceeds of a set of jewelry which was raffled last week. The full amount of the fair Tuesday night I cannot precisely give as several amounts are yet to come in, but enough has been received to make it certain that it will be very handsome, a full statement will appear in a few days. T. W. House.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, April 1, 1863, p. 1, c. 7

From Galveston.

Galveston, March 28, 1863.

Eds. News.—Yesterday Evening the train did not arrive from Houston until 8 o'clock. The freight was so great that the engine was incapable of taking it beyond Virginia Point, where eleven cars out of thirty were switched off. After taking the balance on the bridge the locomotive started to Galveston for a fresh supply of fuel. Many of the passengers, impatient of further delay, resolved to accomplish the remainder of the journey, about 6 miles, on foot and arrived home hungry, dissatisfied and fatigued with the day's adventure.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, April 1, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Capt. H. S. Morgan, of Co. B., Darnell's regiment, Texas Cavalry, returns thanks to the ladies of Bastrop for the sum of \$1,863 50, proceeds of a concert and tableaux given on the 23d February, at Bastrop for the benefit of the sick Texian soldiers in Arkansas.

DALLAS HERALD, April 1, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Cushing says that old Brazoria, is the banner county of the State, having contributed over *seven thousand dollars* to the hospital fund of Hood's Brigade. DALLAS HERALD, April 1, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

[Communicated.]

Mr. Editor--Permit me to inquire of you why it is that the editor of the Houston Telegraph is so tardy in acknowledging the receipt of money forwarded by the ladies of Austin for the benefit of the soldiers? Why is it that when he does condescend to do so, he can find room for the notice only in some out of the way corner of his sheet? He has found space for undeserved sneers against us. He allows, so far as he is concerned, the public to remain ignorant of the fact that the ladies of Austin were among the first, if not the very first, to give tableaux, concerts, etc., to aid our cause.

The ladies of Austin feel conscious of having done their full duty to their country; and that their patriotism will not suffer by contrast with others, whether they are women in petticoats or pants, whether they ply the needle or wield the pen, and studiously keep out of danger in these times of strife and peril.

A Lady of Austin.

Austin, March 27th, 1863.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, April 1, 1863, p. 1, c. 4

Excitement and Hanging.—We learn that considerable excitement exists in several of the Northeastern counties of this State, and particularly those of Hunt and Hopkins, growing out of the appearance in that section of some men belonging to the notorious Martin D. Hart. After the execution of Hart, a portion of his followers brought a lot of stolen property to Texas. It seemed that they found a few sympathizers who aided them in concealing it. Suspicion having been excited, search was made, and some of it was found on the premises of a preacher in Hunt county. Hart's men being scented out, took refuge in the Jernigan thicket. Two or three of them were subsequently captured in Hunt and hung. On Wednesday, the 18th ult., four others were hung in Hopkins county. They were all traitors to our cause, one of them having been formerly a resident of Titus county. Our informant states that they were accused of robbery, murder, and treason; were regularly tried before a jury of twelve men, selected from various counties; and before being executed confessed their guilt.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, April 4, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

Capt. E. Abat's Company of Artillery left on Saturday for Corpus Christi.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], April 6, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

To Our Patrons.

A friend whom we engaged to purchase us a supply of printing paper on the other side of the river, had just returned and informs us that he applied at several mills in Georgia, and failed to obtain any. That if he could have procured the paper, it would have been almost impossible, owing to the difficulty of getting transportation, to have gotten it through. We have sufficient paper on hand to last at our present size about nine or ten weeks. Our supply of paper has gone rapidly, owing to an unusual increase in our subscription list. Under the circumstances, we shall be compelled, (but with great reluctance), to decrease our sheet until we can see our way through. We hope in a few weeks to again resume our present size.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, April 4, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

From Brownsville.

The Capture of the Renegades.--The Brownsville Flag gives the following account of this affair:

The Texans crossed the Rio Grande early in the morning, and soon surrounded the house in which Montgomery and Davis were lodged. Quite a number of renegades were in the house, and they soon showed a disposition to fight. This was just the card that suited the Texans, and our boys pitched in. The renegades soon found that fighting was not their game, and they commenced a lively skedaddle over the sand hills. They were fired at by our boys, and we are informed through their own party that they lost three men killed and some wounded.

As we said before, owing to the secrecy observed about the affair on the Texas side of the Rio Grande, we can ascertain none of the particulars of the transaction from those of our men who were engaged in it, and therefore we have to rely mainly on the statements of parties who have heard the talk of the runaway renegades.

Montgomery and Davis were brought to the Texas side of the Rio Grande. Montgomery is said to have been hung immediately after he was landed, and Davis was concealed in the bushes near Brownsville to prevent his being taken possession of by Gen. Bee. As a matter of course this invasion of Mexico and capture of yankees in that country, created great excitement and much anxious regret both in Matamoras and Brownsville. The renegades took it in high dudgeon, and got up a torch-light procession in Matamoras, which consisted of runaways, white and black, a few bare-footed Mexicans, and any number of children. The same crowd could have been hired to turn out for any disreputable purpose, ??? to attend the funeral of a thief or the orgies of a prostitute.

The Mexican authorities acted very promptly and very calmly on the subject. Gen. Lopez simply made a demand for the surrender of the captured individuals, and as soon as Gen. Bee could obtain control of Davis, he returned him to the Mexican authorities. This act of justice was done on Wednesday, Maj. Gray acting as the agent of the military in surrendering the renegade.

The Mexican population of Matamoras, that is the respectable portion of it, acted with a great deal of calmness on the occasion, and used their best endeavor to bring the matter to a peaceful and satisfactory termination. They perceived that the act was one purely personal and that the two people should not embroil themselves for one of those events which no authority can at all times control.

When the renegades were captured they were at the mouth of the Rio Grande for the purpose of going away on a Yankee transport. When she learned of the capture, she put to sea with the threat to return soon with forces to thrash the Texans at the mouth of the river.

SAN ANTONIO HERALD, April 4, 1863, p. 1, c. 6-7

Traitors Caught.—E. J. Davis, formerly Judge of the Brownsville District, lately a rampant unionist and recently a Colonel in the Federal service, visited Matamoras not long since where he remained for several days. He left on the 11th ult., carrying with him his wife, a patriotic good woman who is much grieved at his recreancy. He also carried off a hundred refugees who were secretly recruited by the U. S. Counsel at Matamoras.

Still later intelligence brings the gratifying news that a party of Texas rangers who were down in the vicinity of the mouth of the Rio Grande, crossed over into Mexico and captured this noted traitor, with Montgomery and two other refugees. This is indeed good news. We always rejoice to hear of the capture of traitors, and particularly when they get in the vicinity of our state. Thus for Texas traitors have been very unfortunate.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, April 4, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Dear Loughery,

I had heard much of the extensive tannery, saw and grist mill, in course of construction by Gregg & Co., but still had no conception of the extent of the enterprise, till recently happening to be near, I concluded to call by, see, and judge of the far-famed "Rebel Tannery" for myself. And I would here suggest to every one who can make it convenient, and who is a friend to progress and the advancement of such important manufactories, to do as I did, and he will see an amount of improvement, for the very short time the proprietors have been engaged in it, quite astonishing. I had seen in your paper a notice of this tannery by "Planter," of your county, but I thought it probably was a picture highly drawn by a partial friend, but after seeing the progress that had been made in erecting extensive machineries, and the many conveniences for converting rawhide into leather, I found he had barely done justice to the establishment and the enterprise of its worthy proprietors.

The people of the Southern Confederacy should give great encouragement to the erection of such manufactories, as produce articles of vital importance, *especially* if sold at reasonable rates. And in these times of high prices and extortion, there is nothing which so much entitle the proprietors to a liberal patronage as the comparatively very low prices at which they propose to sell leather.

In conclusion I would be pleased to see them receive a liberal share of patronage from this, as well as the surrounding counties, and that in doing service to the public it will prove a source of profit to themselves.

A Planter of Rusk County.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, April 4, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

Dr. Oakes has orders from General Magruder, to fit up a general hospital in Galveston, which will be able to accommodate 500 patients. The Galveston News calls the attention of all patriotic ladies to the fact, that this hospital has not one dollar of fund to purchase delicacies for the sick.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], April 6, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

**Wanted,
Horses for Artillery
Service.**

The undersigned will purchase a number of Horses suitable for Artillery Service, they must be fifteen hands high and not over nine years old, for such, fair prices will be paid.

Wm. Prescott, }
Capt. A.Q.M. }
P.A.C.S. }

Dept. Qr. Mr. Office, San Antonio, Texas, April 3d.
SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], April 6, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Letter from Galveston.

Galveston, March 30, 1863.

The Relief Committee have distributed nearly \$2500 worth of brown domestics, prints &c., among the families of soldiers and widows. For these goods no charge was made, but if any of the recipients felt disposed to make a voluntary payment they were at liberty to do so according to their means, in this manner about \$400 have been realized which will be expended in the purchase of further supplies.

Upwards of two hundred families have been relieved but there are still a great many applicants who really require assistance. Lately there have been some few cases of drunkenness on the streets, contrary to orders from the Provost Marshal; parties have found means to smuggle liquor into the city, which is calculated to produce a pernicious effect. Capt. Trueheart and his officers are on the alert to catch the offenders. The former has issued a notice, which threatens to banish from the Island any person who shall be detected "in the introduction, sale or distribution of vinous or spirituous liquors without a proper permit."

From ten to twelve hundred dollars worth of liquor neatly packed up in small boxes, has been seized by order of the Provost Marshal, and as the consignee refuses to receive it Capt. Trueheart will have to dispose of it to the best advantage.

The enrolling office for conscripts has been regularly besieged throughout the day, by those who claim exemption on the ground of physical disability.

The enforcement of the conscription act has converted one half of the able bodied men of the place into invalids—Gout, Rheumatism and other diseases of a most complicated character, sufficient to baffle the combined skill of all the medical faculties that ever existed, have lately made their appearance and quite annihilated the patriotism, energy and zeal, which their victims possessed and displayed prior to the extension of the act to the age of forty-five.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, April 8, 1863, p. 1, c. 1

Rags! Rags! Rags!

Five cents per pound will be paid for cotton or linen rags, delivered to the undersigned in Austin, or to Dr. Theo. Koester, in New Braunfels.

These rags are wanted to make paper with, and as this is a new enterprise in Texas, it is hoped every family will provide themselves with a rag bag. Agents to collect rags will be appointed in each county, of which due notice will be given.

D. Richardson, Austin.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], April 9, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

The Brownsville correspondent of the San Antonio Herald says Judge Davis was accompanied by a Major who was formerly a preacher in Austin, and by a Lieut. who was also a renegade from the same city, and by three subaltern officers, two of whom were from this State. One of these three is said to be Braubock, once the Sheriff of Gillespie county, and who escaped from the guard house in Austin last Summer. Some 10 or 12 men of the 3d Regiment had deserted by their influence, one of whom is Lieut. Holtse from New Braunfels. Pearce, the United States consul at Matamoras, keeps a recruiting office and clothes and feeds all the recruits among whom are the deserters and some traitors from San Antonio and other parts of Texas, some of whom are said to have very soon found out their mistake. The Herald says Montgomery, late of Lockhart, "went up a tree," as soon as captured, and that Davis ought to have gone up at the same time, but that he was surrendered to the Mexican Authorities.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, April 8, 1863, p. 1, c. 6

Letter from Brownsville.

Brownsville, Texas, March 22, 1863.

Editor Galveston News:

It is reported that Col. (late Judge) Davis, after his surrender to Gov. Lopez Wednesday last, behaved himself prudently, not joining in the noisy demonstrations gotten up by the Consul and adherents among the rabble, and that he has left Matamoras for the mouth of the river with the design of embarking as speedily as possible. "Let the devil have his due." He has real sins enough to atone for, without imputation of others not his own. It is said that his wife had expressed a wish that he might be kept a prisoner during the war, to prevent him from serving the enemy. She is a firm Southerner, and although, as a true wife should, she goes with her husband where he wishes her to go, she does not hesitate to condemn the part he has taken against his country. He has other very near relatives in Texas, it is said, whose loyalty is true, and who are much pained by his defection.

The steam transport, Honduras, in which colonel Davis came over, has had a run up the coast since his capture, and has returned to the mouth, ready, it is supposed, to take on these refugees, whose departure will be quite a relief from continual apprehension of unpleasant collisions. It is said that the barque "Arthur," U. S. ship of war, so long lying off Aransas bar, is also now off this port, where a British steamer is also watching events. . . .

Sabre.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, April 8, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

We are requested to state, that confirmation of some thirty children will be held next Sunday, the 12th inst., in the Evangelical Lutheran Church of San Antonio.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], April 9, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

We hope that we shall not be under the disagreeable necessity of keeping up our small sheet for many weeks. We design either sending or going abroad for paper, and if it can be procured, we shall get it.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, April 11, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Surrender of Judge Davis.

The Brownsville Flag of the 20th gives the following account of the capture and surrender of Judge Davis:

On the night of Saturday, the 14th, or rather on the morning of Sunday the 15th, a party of men consisting of some citizens and some soldiers, so we have been told, (for the names and details of the transaction have been kept pretty close by the actors in the affair,) passed from the Texas side of the Rio Grande into Mexico, and captured and took prisoner a man, I. T. [sic] Montgomery, a very desperate character, who had made himself notorious and objectionable to the Confederate citizens on this frontier. At the time Montgomery was captured, there happened to be present a Texas renegade named E. J. Davis, who pretends to hold a colonel's commission in the Yankee army. Davis was with his family at the time, and it is possible that this circumstance is the only excuse for his being alive at this time to perplex matters between people who ought to have more important matters to quarrel about.

The Texans crossed the Rio Grande early in the morning and soon surrounded the house in which Montgomery and Davis were lodged. Quite a number of renegades were in the house, and they soon showed a disposition to fight. This was just the card that suited the Texans and our boys pitched in. The renegades soon found that fighting was not their game, and they commenced a lively skedaddle over the sand hills. They were fired at by our boys, and we are informed through their own party that they lost three men killed and some wounded.

As we said before, owing to the secrecy observed about the affair on the Texas side of the Rio Grande, we can ascertain none of the particulars of the transaction from those of our men who were engaged in it, and therefore we have to rely mainly on the statements of parties who have heard the talk of the runaway renegades.

Montgomery and Davis were brought to the Texas side of the Rio Grande. Montgomery is said to have been hung immediately after he was landed, and Davis was concealed in the bushes near Brownsville to prevent his being taken possession of by Gen. Bee.

As a matter of course this invasion of Mexico and capture of Yankees in that country, created great excitement and much anxious regret both in Matamoros and Brownsville. The renegades took it in high dudgeon and got up a torchlight procession in Matamoros which consisted of runaways, white and black, a few barefooted Mexicans, and any number of children. The same crowd could have been hired to turn out for any disreputable purpose, either to attend the funeral of a thief, or the orgies of a prostitute.

The Mexican authorities acted very promptly and very calmly on the subject. Gov. Lopez simply made a demand for the surrender of the captured individuals, and as soon as Gen. Bee could obtain control of Davis, he returned him to the Mexican authorities. This act of justice was done on Wednesday, Major Gray acting as the agent of the military in surrendering the renegade.

The Mexican population of Matamoros, that is the respectable portion of it, acted with a great deal of calmness on the occasion, and used their best endeavors to bring the matter to a peaceful and satisfactory termination. They perceived that the act was one purely personal, and that the two people should not embroil themselves for one of those events which no authority can at all times control.

When the renegades were captured they were at the mouth of the Rio Grande for the purpose of going away on a Yankee transport. When she learned of the capture she put to sea with the threat to return soon with forces to thrash the Texans at the mouth of the river.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, April 8, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Special Correspondence of the Texas Almanac Extra

San Antonio, March 25, 1863.

We have Brownsville dates to the 19th inst., with abundant rumors and few facts.

A party from Brownsville crossed over to Matamoros and seized a person by the name of Montgomery, formerly of Texas, whom they brought to this side of the river and hung. Judge Davis, late of Texas, was also seized and brought to this side, but the Mexican authorities demanded of Gen. Bee his immediate release, with which, rumor says, the General complied. Other rumors say that Gen. Bee denied all knowledge of the affair, but promised to investigate it, which resulted in no trace being found of the prisoner, and the supposition was that he had been hung, or otherwise summarily disposed of. It is also rumored that Pierce, the American consul at Matamoros, had been brought across the river and hung.

DALLAS HERALD, April 8, 1863, p. 1, c. 4

First Letter from Trimmer.

Agua Poquito, Tex.,
April 4, 1863. }

Editor Maltby:-- . . . The capture and release of one E. J. Davis and hanging of one Montgomery and his release, constituted the all-absorbing topic of conversation at Roma when I left there, a couple of days since. A thousand vile rumors were afloat, but none of them bore the impress of truth. A war with Mexico was upon every tongue. The invasion of Mexican soil, the hanging of Montgomery could only be atoned for by the shedding of Texan blood, was the general feeling. My impression is that the financial link at present binding Brownsville and H. Matamoros together will be found hard to break, even though the military on both sides of the brave old river should resolve themselves into a community of blunderbusses; a thing not at all unlikely. Whether or not the Fort Brown military concocted the grand scheme of trying to make of Judge Davis what the Almighty never designed him to be; viz. a man in any respect troubled with greatness, or whether they simply approved the undertaking, or only gave it a *quasi*-recognition, I know not and care less. Of one thing, however, I am well satisfied, that "it was worse than a crime, it was a *blunder*." . . .

Trimmer.

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], April 9, 1863, p. 2, c. 1-2

Notice.

The undersigned wishes to employ several journeyman hatters, at their hat making establishment in Harmony Hill, Rusk county, Texas, where they are conducting the business for the army. Liberal wages will be paid. They would take a few sprightly boys as apprentices and learn them the trade.

Atwood & Co.

April 11, 1863.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, April 11, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

We have barely time and space to call attention to the notice of the Dallas Ladies' Aid Association who propose to give a concert on the 24th, inst.

DALLAS HERALD, April 15, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Giving Up Davis.

We cannot help believe that Gen. Bee has but performed his duty, in delivering up the traitor Davis, to the demand of the Mexican authorities. Davis, it is true, is a scoundrel whom any Texan would be justified in shooting down like a dog, should he be found voluntarily upon our soil. There was very naturally a general clamor for his death--but from important public considerations, Gen. Bee exercised the judgment and the firmness to return him. There is no computing the value of the Mexican trade to our Government and people during the war. It is worth the lives of a thousand such ??? Davis. A war with Mexico, at the present juncture would be a severe misfortune to our cause. It would not only cut off our supplies from the only portion of the Confederacy that the enemy has not been able to blockade, but would enable him to recruit the thousands of renegade desperadoes who infest that portion of Mexico by which our Southern frontier is bounded, and to keep a large army near our borders, sufficient to break up all the settlement between this city and the Rio Grande. Ever since the war began, it has been the policy of the Yankees to engender such ill feeling on the part of Mexico against the Confederate Government, as would lead to war. Had Davis not been given up, their schemes would have been successful. But thanks to the prudence of Gen. Bee, they have thus far been defeated.

SAN ANTONIO HERALD, April 11, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Houston, April 7th, 1863.

Editor News.—Herewith I hand you statement of the various amounts received by me for the benefit of the 2d Texas Regiment. Nett proceeds of Concert, \$1,279 30; nett proceeds of Fair, 6,348 10; amount from Jewelry raffled, Lieut. McDonald, 300; one melodeon, sold at auction, 200p; one Sewing Machine, sold at auction, 190; two cakes sold at auction, 21; donations made to Mrs. Sessums [list]; donations made to Misses Rossell and Noble [list]; donations made to Mrs. Branard [list].

The thanks of the regiment are due to the Ladies of Houston and Galveston for their untiring efforts and liberality in aid of this fund, to the Young Ladies of Ursuline Convent, in Galveston, "Sioux" and Captain Scudder, for their contributions of flowers, and to Col. DeBray for the band kindly sent up for the occasion.

The list of the amounts taken at each table, and other papers are in my possession, and can be seen by any one interested in the same. T. W. House.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, April 15, 1863, p. 1, c. 6

We are informed as we take it, reliably, that Judge E. J. Davis was taken prisoner on Mexican soil, and brought to Fort Brown. A demand was made on Gen. Bee for him by the Mexican authorities, and the reply was that they should seek redress from Mr. Lincoln; whose was the only authority they (the Mexican Republic) acknowledged over Texas. He (Gen. Bee) had no official knowledge of Mexico, nor Mexico of him.—Telegraph.

DALLAS HERALD, April 15, 1863, p. 1, c. 5

Gen. Bradfute is on his way from Galveston, with his bride, to take charge of the frontier.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], April 27, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

A Card.

Having spent twenty-five years of my life as a practical machinist and manufacturer in Alabama, and desiring to see something done in Texas to render us more independent than we are, or ever can be, without a manufacturing interest, I will offer my services to any party with capitol sufficient to put in operation one thousand spindles and thirty looms, to make cotton and woolen goods. I have put in operation the two largest and most successful cotton factories in Alabama, and have full confidence that no honest employment will pay better in Texas than manufacturing, such goods as our people consume. P.O.—Corpus Christi.

J. P. Perham.

References—Col. S. R. Blake, and Dr. N. Allen. Bellville, Texas

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, April 15, 1863, p. 2, c. 7

Indians.—A letter from Fort Mason, dated March 17th, says a party of 16 Indians came to a house just above here, where they found one man and his wife. They had a white flag, and asked for something to eat. While they were eating the man and woman tried to escape, but the woman was overtaken, tied and whipped with a lariat, after which she was scalped and turned loose. The man made his escape. The woman died shortly after.—State Gazette.

DALLAS HERALD, April 15, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Our Senator, N. A. Mitchell, Esq., has returned from Tennessee where he has been serving as an independent volunteer in Capt. W. Y. Houston's Company. He represents our army as being in fine condition and spirits, and thinks we have nothing to fear but a failure of a supply of provisions.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], April 16, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

San Antonio, Texas, April 11, 1863.

Owing to the present circumstances, which make it almost impossible to keep a Hotel, I take this mode of notifying the traveling public in general and the present inmates of the house in particular, that I shall close the Menger Hotel on the first day of May.

Grateful for the patronage I have received at all times, I confidently hope that my house, when reopened, (which I trust will be soon,) will be patronized again by all my friends, of whom for the present I take my leave with much regret as the proprietor of the Menger Hotel.

W. A. Menger.

Houston Telegraph and Austin Almanac copy twice and send bill to Hotel.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], April 16, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Whenever, says the Rebel, you hear of a regiment, battalion, company, or squad, infantry or cavalry, destroying fences and other property of farmer citizens, you may safely set it down that the Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Captain or Sergeant of the party is not fit for an officer, and a disgrace to the honorable profession of arms.

The above contains a great truth and an important lesson, which it will be well to learn.

TYLER REPORTER, April 16, 1863, p. 1, c. 3

Letter from the West.

Brownsville, Texas, March 18th, 1863.

Mr. Hamilton:

Some seven or eight days ago, the Yankee transport "Honduras" anchored off the mouth of the Rio Grande, and amongst its precious cargo was to be found E. J. Davis, a renegade citizen of Texas, who at one time disgraced the Texas bench, but who now is commissioned a Colonel in the abolition army; the notorious murderer and renegade, Montgomery, with a commission as Captain, was his confrere and fellow traveller. They came to Matamoras, and for several days, were engaged in enlisting renegades into their service at that point. Some few desertions from a certain class of our soldiery occurred, and owing to the assumed neutrality of Mexico we were forced to submit to it. We met daily in the streets these hated minions of a Government which has been seeking for two years to accomplish our destruction, and were forced to stay the avenging hand; were forced to submit to witness the loathesome sight of those who claimed to be citizens of Texas, parading the grand Plazas of Matamoras in the Federal uniform. Some 170 of these traitorous wretches had congregated there, and revelled in their supposed security. A few days ago they left Matamoras, and proceeded to Bagdad, a Mexican town near the mouth of the river, and just opposite a point where a small Confederate force was stationed. Here again they began a series of indignities which were very provoking. Being still impressed with the idea of their safety, on account of the declared neutrality of the soil upon which they were camped, and emboldened by being under the guns of the "Honduras," their cowardly natures prompted them to peer at and insult our brave boys. On the night of the 14th of March, Gen. Bee having gone to "Point Isabel," the boys thought the opportunity too good to be lost, and "made their arrangements according." About 25 of them left Fort Brown, and by the time we reached the mouth the number was increased to 70. We secured a sufficient number of boats to cross our entire force at once. This we did at 4 o'clock a.m. After reaching the town, our force was so disposed as to cut off the retreat of the renegades. Learning that the Mexican Commandante had about 160 Mexican soldiers in the town, and not wishing to come, unnecessarily, in conflict with them, the commandante was notified of our purpose and requested to withdraw his soldiers from the danger of a collision.--Surrounding the house in which Col. Davis was said to be, he was ordered to surrender, and, I regret to say, he did so. Had he made resistance, the world would have been well rid of a treacherous monster, and Texas of one of her most unworthy citizens. The notorious Capt. Montgomery, who was a participant with "*Jim Lane*" in his Kansas outrages, was soon afterwards captured, with some five or six others. Many of them eluded our search by hiding in Mexican houses, in steamboats, schooners, &c., but many of them, in attempting to escape, were unfortunate, and are now filling the capacious maws of Mexican "riotas" and Buzzards. At 6 o'clock a.m. we had accomplished our work, and were returning to our boats for the purpose of recrossing the river into "Dixie land," when the Mexicans dashed out of their houses and delivered upon us a deafening but harmless volley. Our commander immediately wheeled the boys into line,

and ordering them to hold their fire, returned to the town and assured the Mexican authorities that we had no design to injure the people or insult the nationality of Mexico. This *seemed* to quiet them, and we again resumed our march, when some 60 or 80 Mexicans again made a dash and fired upon us. This time we had one of our boys wounded, and could stand it no longer. We were ordered to fire, and upon the first fire these "heroic soldiers" fled in confusion.

Having accomplished our purpose, we crossed the river and started for Fort Brown, where we arrived safely with one prisoner only, (Col. Davis) the others having *escaped* on the route. Davis would have *escaped* also, but for the fact that when taken, his wife was with him, and made such a strong appeal to our commander to spare his life, that he agreed to do so, until delivered to Gen. Bee, and the boys faithfully adhered to this promise. He was to-day delivered to Gen. Bee by some unknown parties. The Mexican authorities regarding the crossing into their territory as a violation of her neutrality, demanded the return of Davis, which Gen. Bee, in order that we might not complicate our affairs at this time by a war with Mexico, and for other important commercial reasons, acceded to. Davis may thank his stars that he had a wife, and that his wife happened to be the daughter of Forbes Britton, and happened to be present when he was captured--else his long, ungainly, foul carcass would now be dangling from a Rio Grande Maguite. [sic?] Unless he leaves this section of the country immediately, his release will only be temporary.

I am only reconciled to his being permitted to return to his infamy, by the hope that I shall soon meet him upon the battle-field, when the tears and entreaties of his wife, may not stay the hand of vengeance. I wish I could mention the names of the brave boys who participated in the arrest and punishment of these vile traitors, but preudential considerations restrain me. They all acted like the genuine Texas soldier, and showed themselves capable of great achievements. I counted 72 vessels, lying off the mouth. To-day an English-man-of-war, came to anchorage. The morning of the fight, a Yankee vessel left for New Orleans, for reinforcements, and we may have lively times here in a few days. We will probably fight against odds, but I feel confident of the result.

I have written you a long letter, but hope you and your readers may find something of interest in it. To them, as to you, if it should prove uninteresting, I promise to do better next time.

Yours, with the greatest confidence in your prudence and patriotism.

UNKNOWN.

N.B.--"*Escape*" has a technical meaning out here.

U.K.

TYLER REPORTER, April 16, 1863, p. 1, c. 1

An election takes place next Saturday for Brig. General in the 12th Brigade Texas State Troops. Col. Geo. Yarbrough is announced as a candidate for the position.

TYLER REPORTER, April 16, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

ARKANSAS POST PRISONERS.—The Little Rock True Democrat has the following concerning the Arkansas Post Prisoners. We trust their treatment in prison has not been so bad as represented. It now appears very certain that they have been exchanged, we shall probably hear from them soon:

The prison at Camp Douglas, Chicago, is a perfect pest house and slaughter pen. Our brave men immured in these dungeons die rapidly, and the infernal rascals who control the prison refused the patriots blankets, medicines or proper food. It was a vast receptacle of mud and filth, surrounded or covered by stagnant water, and so unhealthy that the guards stationed there began to sicken and die. The small pox broke out, and the would-be murderers became alarmed at the danger of disease spreading and grew afraid that in their attempts at the slow murder of patriots, they might spread disease among themselves. Of late, we are told, they have made some efforts to clean up the prison and build a hospital. Whenever we have found a list of deaths there, we have published the names of the Missourians, Arkansians and Texians. The following we find among the names of those who died in the four days, from 24th to 27th February:

[We only give those from Texas.]

John W Renfrew, of 7th Texas; James Jackson, T C Towell and R C Edmondson, of the 10th Texas. T Perry, D D Turner, W McMinn, Daniel Ketsell, W H Meigs, T R Tankerley, Allen Brian, W H Milton, Morton V Walker, W H Wilhams, Daniel J Tramel, B F Christopher, W S Coleman, and Robert T Work, of the 15th Texas. K A McKnight of the 16th Texas. Creed Engledon, Joseph Swinney, W O Taylor, Joseph Cobb, A P Lowry, E B Burris, R G Granberry, Thos S Watkins, Martin M Pendegrass, W O Embry and Allen F Barber of the 17th Texas. W A Stewart, A G Early, Thomas Elliott, T T Winn, W M Reynolds, Jos W Stetes, Joseph W Styles, N J Hyde, James B Ware and W H McDaniel, of the 18th Texas. John Foster, of the sappers and miners. Hugh March.

TYLER REPORTER, April 16, 1863, p. 1, c. 2

For the Benefit of the Graveyard.

We are much gratified to learn that the young ladies of the East Texas Female College, assisted by others of the town and vicinity, have determined to give an entertainment on Friday evening, the 24th inst., consisting of tableaux, farces, plays, &c., for the benefit of our grave yard. We need not appeal to the citizen for liberal patronage by saying that the *necessity exists*, because for years past the condition of the Tyler grave yard has been a blot upon the reputation of the town, a burning disgrace to its citizens, and a cause of derision and contempt to the passing stranger. We have heretofore urged our fellow-citizens to remove this shame, but we have appealed in vain, and are now but too happy to see this move in the right direction. We are requested to say that this entertainment is not gotten up in opposition to those which have preceded it, but alone for the purpose of accomplishing the good contemplated. Let all attend--for God and civilization's sake let us make *decent* the place where sleep the loved and lost!

TYLER REPORTER, April 16, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

HORRIBLE DEATH OF CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.--The death by freezing of twelve Confederate prisoners at Camp Douglas, Ohio, has been noticed. The 22th [sic] Illinois (Scotch) regiment, on guard there held a meeting and protested against the condition of the camp and barracks. The Chicago Times has the following particulars of the death of the prisoners:

Word was brought to the city last evening that during the night of Sunday, twelve of the Confederate prisoners confined in the pens at Camp Douglas were frozen to death. It is asserted that on Monday morning they were found in the miserable handful of hay in their bunks frozen stiff, though to all appearances in the enjoyment of perfect health the day previous. The barracks of Camp Douglas are well known to be totally unfitted, during the prevalence of such weather as the present, for the use of anything, scarcely cattle. Those in which these prisoners are confined are many of them destitute of stoves, the windows in some of them are broken out, and through the holes and the cracks in the apertures in roof the cold wind freely enters.

It is said that the local officers at the camp, actuated by a humanity their superiors might pattern after with profit, have done all in their power to make the condition of the prisoners comfortable.-- But there are those above them who have a terrible sin to answer for. It were mercy that, after their capitulation, our cannon had been turned upon these prisoners and butchered them where they stood, rather than a far Southern clime, without any preparation being made for their comfort or protection, they should be transported hither, to meet with scarcely anything worthy the name of shelter, the fierce rigors of a Northern wind--to be murdered by neglect--to endure the tortures of a death by cold.

TYLER REPORTER, April 16, 1863, p. 1, c. 3

When everybody in the community is present to see for themselves, our opinion is of very little consequence; but we beg to say that the entertainment on last Friday night eclipsed its predecessor, and was all that heart and eye and ear could wish. Who could witness the scene of the "Flower Girl" without feeling that, indeed,

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever;" or who behold the scene of the "Death of John Marshall" without feeling his heart bound with love for the brave, sorrow for his fall, and everlasting hatred for his slayers. The "murder of a young lady by the abolitionists in Missouri," was well represented, and was an affecting scene. Many beautiful scenes were presented, but such things must be seen to be appreciated. Each interval was filled with sweetest music, and the whole entertainment was a perfect feast. We dislike personality, but cannot refrain from having special reference to the *rare* musical abilities of Prof. Neel!

The combined receipts of the two exhibitions are very handsome, and the money has been placed in the hands of a committee, consisting of five of our most worthy citizens, and will be properly disposed of. Great good is being accomplished in this way; the people are responding nobly, and we sincerely hope that the managers and performers will not grow weary in a work so full of charity.

TYLER REPORTER, April 16, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

The Henderson Times claims to have information from good authority, that so soon as it was known that the Legislature, at the late called session, had determined to permit the distilleries to continue in operation, those interested in the business in the Southwest portion of Rusk county, immediately bought up all the corn for sale in that portion of the county at three dollars per bushel, and in consequence it is almost impossible for some poor families in that section to procure bread.--Of course, neighbor; who expected anything better? Our legislators must have foreseen such results but what difference does it make who starves, so there is plenty of whiskey! Let Rome burn--let Nero sing!

TYLER REPORTER, April 16, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

A letter in the Houston Telegraph, from Brownsville, of date the 28th of March, says that the clouds raised by the recent abduction of Davis and others from Mexican territory, and the more recent seizure of a Federal schooner in the anchorage off the mouth of the Rio Grande, which threatened so much to interrupt the friendly relations of the frontier, have gradually subsided, and given way to halcyon signs of peace and kindness. Matamoros is said to be filled with goods, and causes are operating to give prices a downward tendency. On the 28th there were nearly a hundred vessels at the anchorage awaiting their discharge.

TYLER REPORTER, April 16, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

On Tuesday last we had the pleasure of a flying visit from Capt. W. S. Herndon, of Col. Bates' Battalion. The Capt. was in excellent health, and says that everything at Velasco and in the coast region generally, is in a very satisfactory condition. Capt. Herndon speaks in terms of the highest encomium of Gen. Magruder; says he is every inch a General, and an incessant worker--has got no guns lying in the mud about Houston, or other points, but is preparing to make every edge cut when the time for action comes.

TYLER REPORTER, April 16, 1863, p. 3, c. 1

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of Administration on the estate of John Wallis dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Smith county, State of Texas, at the March term, 1863, hereof. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever debarred, and all persons indebted to said estate, are required to make immediate payment.

n19-6t Jefferson H. Adair.

TYLER REPORTER, April 16, 1863, p. 3, c. 1

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of Administration on the estate of D. T. Green dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Smith county, State of Texas, at the march term 1863, thereof. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the said estate, to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment.

William Green, Adm'r.

TYLER REPORTER, April 16, 1863, p. 3, c. 1

Notice.

That R. B. Long is authorized to redeem all the Change Bills issued by me, as therein specified in the face of the Bills, at any time when called on.

R. W. Chapman, March 31st, 1863.
Clerk C. C. S. Co.

TYLER REPORTER, April 16, 1863, p. 3, c. 2

Circular.

Head Quarters Clark's Regiment, }
Camp Near Pine Bluff, Ark., Feb. 23, '63. }

To the people of Texas:

You have always been noted for the readiness with which you give aid to your country when she needs assistance. You have liberally and nobly contributed in the prosecution of the present war. You are still willing to do so, I know, if further contributions are necessary. Though the present indications are somewhat propitious, we should depend *alone* upon ourselves for peace. Other nations may help us when it suits their interest to do so, and our enemy is not worthy of trust in any case. There may yet be much hard fighting to do to end the war, and the commands now in the field having been depleted by death and other causes, need replenishing. It devolves upon you to fill them up, and I therefore invite your attention to the following extract from a circular of the Adjutant and Inspector General, of date the 18th January, 1863:

"Such persons as are liable to conscription will be allowed to join any particular company and regiment, requiring recruits, in which the officers "(enrolling or recruiting)" may be serving. In like manner such persons as are within conscript ages, and who may come forward and offer themselves for service, will be allowed to volunteer, and will receive all the benefits which are secured by law to volunteers. Recruits thus obtained, however, must, in all cases, enter companies already in the service, and cannot be organized into new companies or regiments."

By the above extract you perceive that you still have the opportunity of volunteering. Forced service is distasteful to you. It would be an anomaly in the history of Texas. I desire to replenish my regiment, and invite you to join me. I would be pleased to receive you, and think you would find as pleasant service in my command and the Brigade to which it is attached, as any other. Capt. L. B. Wood, Company "K," of Polk county, and Lt. J. D. G. Adrian, Company "C," of Smith county, are on their way to Texas, and are authorized to recruit for their respective companies. Other recruiting officers will be dispatched to Texas and notice given.

Edward Clark.

16-3t) Col. Clark's Tex. Regt.

TYLER REPORTER, April 16, 1863, p. 4, c. 1

Notice.

That applications will be made at the next regular term of the Probate Court to be held in Tyler, on the last Monday in March 1863, by Josiah D. Turner Adm'r. on the estate of J. C. Turner dec'd, for final settlement. This is therefore to notify all persons interested to come forward, and show cause if any they have, why the same shall not be made.

Febr. 28th, 1863. R. W. Chapman, cl'k.

n13-6t by G. H. Neill, d'p'ty.

TYLER REPORTER, April 16, 1863, p. 4, c. 1

Valuable Lands for Sale!!

I offer for sale the well known Garden Valley Farm, situated 20 miles N W from Tyler. The tract contains between 900 and 1,000 acres, about 100 in cultivation. A part of the purchase price can be paid in cotton or other good property. I have also other tracts of land, improved and unimproved--lying in the same neighborhood, which I will sell. For terms and all other particulars, apply to the undersigned at Garden Valley.

Dec. 25th 1862. L. Davidson.
n6-tfj.

TYLER REPORTER, April 16, 1863, p. 4, c. 1

Dr. Jo. W. Davenport. Dr. M. J. Lawrence.

Drs. Davenport & Lawrence,

Having formed a copartnership for the practice of their profession, in its various branches, can be found at their office on the North-West corner of the public square, except when professionally absent. The services of both will be given in all cases when necessary without additional charge. 8-15.

TYLER REPORTER, April 16, 1863, p. 4, c. 1

Notice.

R. B. Long is authorized to transact business for me during my absence; also for the firm of Fleishl & Smith.

Tyler, April 5th, 1863. n17-3t
B. K. Smith.

TYLER REPORTER, April 16, 1863, p. 4, c. 1

Notice!

Mail proposals will be received at this office for carrying the mail on route, No. 137, from Tyler to Quitman, the same to be transmitted to the contract bureau for its consideration. Said contract to end the 30th June 1866. The bidder must state amount per annum for which he proposes to carry it at, and enter into bond in the usual form if the bid should be accepted.

Tyler Post Office, March 27th, 1863 16-4t.
Geo. Yarbrough, P.M.
Tyler, Texas.

TYLER REPORTER, April 16, 1863, p. 4, c. 1

The Graham Rangers.

I want 20 more men, as I shall increase my company to one hundred and twenty. My company will be attached to no regiment or brigade. Many of the cavalry regiments have been dismounted, and those who like the cavalry service, and wish to remain as such, would do well to join my company. Report to me, with good horses, and I will receive you.

Courtes B. Sutton,
Tyler, April 8th, 1863. Capt of the Graham Rangers.

TYLER REPORTER, April 16, 1863, p. 4, c. 2

Strayed!

From the undersigned near Jamestown, Smith Co., A sorrel Mare, branded M D on the left shoulder, no marks perceivable otherwise. Any person informing me at Louisville, Denton Co., of her whereabouts, will be rewarded.

Tyler, April 6th, 1862. nt-4t
Elbridge Bellino.

TYLER REPORTER, April 16, 1863, p. 4, c. 2

Executor's Notice.

On the 30th day of march 1863, the Probate Court of Smith Co., Texas, granted letters testamentary with the Will annexed to the undersigned, on the estate of Benjamin Darsey dec'd. This is to notify all persons holding claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, and those indebted, will please make payment to

John R. Darsey, or
April 2d, 1863. n17-6t Stephen Reaves, Ex'rs.

TYLER REPORTER, April 16, 1863, p. 4, c. 2

Deserted!

From camp Ford, the Eastern camp of instruction for Conscripts.

Jefferson Moseley--aged 36 years, 5 feet, 11 inches high, blue eyes, auburn hair, fair complexion, a native of Alabama, by occupation a farmer, a resident of Upshur county, enrolled by W. K. Heath, January 29th 1863.

March 30th 1863.

TYLER REPORTER, April 16, 1863, p. 4, c. 2

Executor's Notice.

I, Silas Alexander, executor on the estate of Mildria Adams dec'd, has filed his exhibit and account in estate for final settlement at the county Court, of Smith county, to be held at the Court house in Tyler, on the last Monday in April next 1863. This is therefore to notify all persons interested therein, to appear at that time and show cause if any they have, why the same shall not be granted.

Granted under my hand and seal of the county Court, at Tyler, April 3d 1863.

17-6t R. W. Chapman, Cl'k
Sam'l D. Gibbs, Deputy.

TYLER REPORTER, April 16, 1863, p. 4, c. 2

Attention!

All persons who have heretofore been exempted, in the county of Smith, from enrollment for service, under either of the following heads, are ordered to report to me, at my office in Tyler, on or before the 20th [26th?] day of April next, for a fuller and more minute investigation of the grounds upon which exemptions in such cases were granted:

Salt Makers, Wagon Makers, Shoe Makers, Blacksmiths, Tanners, Millers, Overseers on the plantations of Widows and Soldiers, Persons taking care of indigent families, together with all others, who have not yet reported, between the ages of 18 and 40 years.

Those who are now standing exempt from either of the causes above mentioned, will be ordered into camps who refuse to obey this order, and treated as deserters.

April 7th, 1863. J. M. Taylor, En'g Offi.
TYLER REPORTER, April 16, 1863, p. 4, c. 2

For Sale!

A light four horse Coach, nearly new and in good repair. One sett of harness is wanting. Apply at the Holman House, Tyler, Texas. 17-4t

Geo. W. Bates.

TYLER REPORTER, April 16, 1863, p. 4, c. 2

Strayed.

From the undersigned, about the 17th of March, from my house, known as the Ratliff place, seven miles from Tyler, a bay Horse, black mane and tail, a white spot in his forehead, branded with the letters E M, hind feet white, the left hind foot has a scar on it. Any one returning him will be liberally compensated. Information concerning him thankfully received.

Isabella Moore.

8-18-3t.

Henderson Times, Texas Republican, Caddo Gazette, copy, and send bill to Isabella Moore, Tyler.

TYLER REPORTER, April 16, 1863, p. 4, c. 2

From the subscriber, six miles above Garden Valley, a gray Mare, 8 or 9 years old, branded on the shoulder "A." One sorrel Colt, 2 years old, and one iron-gray Colt, 2 years old. It is possible that the mare has a young colt. \$50 will be given for their recovery.

J. H. Florence.

Garden Valley, April 7th.

8-18-

3t

TYLER REPORTER, April 16, 1863, p. 4, c. 2

Executors Notice.

Whereas, on the 24th day of February 1863, letters testamentary were granted to the undersigned on the estate of J. C. Moore, dec'd, by the Probate Court of Smith county, this is to notify all persons holding claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, and those indebted to said estate will please make payment. Tyler, Febr. 24th, 1863.

n12-6t

John H. Moore, }

Stephen Reaves, } Exec't.

TYLER REPORTER, April 16, 1863, p. 4, c. 2

J. H. Warren, M. D, Physician and Surgeon, Tyler, Texas.

Offers his professional services to the public.

Office East side of the public

TYLER REPORTER, April 16, 1863, p. 4, c. 3

M. A. Long

R. B. Hubbard.

Long & Hubbard,

Attorneys at Law,

Tyler, Texas

Will practice in the Courts of the 9th Judicial District, and in the U. S. and Federal Courts at Tyler.

[v5n41-1y]

TYLER REPORTER, April 16, 1863, p. 4, c. 3

Tignal W. Jones, Attorney at Law,

Will attend faithfully and promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

Tyler, Smith county, Texas, June 17, 1856.

v1n46-tf

TYLER REPORTER, April 16, 1863, p. 4, c. 3

Notice.

Strayed from my premises on the night of the 27th February, a sorrel mare Colt, 2 years old. Any information of her, addressed to me, at Ogburn, Smith County, will be thankfully received.

March 14th 1863.

n15

W. Ross.

TYLER REPORTER, April 16, 1863, p. 4, c. 3

"Tyler House."

Tyler, Smith Co. Texas.

J. M. Williams, Proprietor

Having taken the above named house which has just been vacated by its former well known lessee, (Rev. A. G. Irvine,) I respectfully solicit a call from its old patrons and friends, and the public generally. Extensive repairs and additions will be immediately made to the Hotel buildings, and comfortable quarters insured to all who may stop with me. Attached to the Hotel is a large Livery Stable, where horses will be well attended to; and at all times travellers can be forwarded to any point, on the shortest notice.

Tyler, Dec'r 12, 1860. 1y

TYLER REPORTER, April 16, 1863, p. 4, c. 3

1000 Good Hides Wanted!

We will tan Hides one half for the other, if delivered at our Tan Yard ten miles East of Tyler, on the Shreveport road running by Jamestown, (near Chappel Hill, Smith Co.,) or pay a liberal price in leather by the 15th March next. Address E. E. Harris, Tyler, Texas. January 15th 1863.

E. E. Harris.

M. R. Wood.

N.B.--We use oak bark exclusively, and have employed an experienced tanner.

n7-3m H. & W.

TYLER REPORTER, April 16, 1863, p. 4, c. 3

Tannery,

5 1-2 Miles South East of Tyler.

Thomas Meador & Co.,

Will pay 20 cts. per. pound for good Hides, and will Tan all Hides entrusted to their care one half for the other. They have Pleasant Crumplor, employed and will insure good leather.

v8 n10 1y.

TYLER REPORTER, April 16, 1863, p. 4, c. 3

The amateur Concert on Monday (last) night for the benefit of Gov. Baylors Arizonia [sic] Brigade was a decidedly creditable affair to all engaged. The music was selected with taste and performed admirably, much to the gratification of the large number of our discriminating citizens assembled. Gov. Baylor being present was called upon for a speech, and in response made a few appropriate remarks, thanking the amateurs and audience for the interest displayed in his Brigade, which at present he was deemed unworthy to command, and assuring them that whenever their homes were to be defended he would take his place in the ranks if necessary. He was loudly applauded during his brief address.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, April 22, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Remember

That the Ladies' Aid Society of this place, gives a Concert and Tableaux, on Friday night next, the 24th inst., the proceeds of which is to be appropriated towards procuring clothing for the three companies from this county, that were taken prisoners at the Arkansas Post. We have been permitted to examine the Programme, and can assure our readers that, aside from the laudable purpose for which the entertainment is given, there will be attractions which will well repay any one for the admission fee. Tickets, \$2 each. Every body ought to go.

DALLAS HERALD, April 22, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

The Diana

Captured by Waller's Battalion and the Val Verde Battery.

Last Thursday the Yankee gunboat Diana came up to Mrs. Cochrane's plantation, just below Pattersonville, for the purpose of seizing sugar, but by the energy and resolute protestations of Mrs. C. they desisted only robbing the lady of a few barrels for the use of the boat. They threw out a landforce to protect them in their pilfering. Col. Gray, whose headquarters are on the Teche, five or six miles from its mouth, being unable to send forces in season to catch these land and river pirates when they made their sudden dashes upon the plantations of the Atchafalaya and Black in consultation with Sibley to set a trap for them. He accordingly selected his men for the work and ordered them to remain on the river with their batteries masked and watch for the enemy until he should order them to return.

They first took a position several miles below Pattersonville, but learning that the Diana was on her way down the lake, they moved up to Skeegs sugar house just below Pattersonville. The force consisted of Waller's battalion under command of Major Boone, in the early part of the engagement and of Col. Waller in the latter part, the Valverde Battery, four field pieces in command of Lieut. Hume, and the other in command of Lieuts. Smith, Welch and Porter and 128 men of the 28th Regiment, commanded by Captain Abney.

About 2 P.M. last Saturday the 28th, the Diana came within about fifty yards of our batteries, which was waiting and ready for them. The Diana suddenly discovered our forces, opened fire on them, killing nine cavalry horses, but doing no other damage.

Then commenced a scene on the Yankee gunboat which beggars description. Our sharpshooters and the Valverde battery opened a fire a hundred times more terrific and fatal than anything this fated gunboat had ever witnessed before. The gunners on the boat were swept away as if they had all been struck by lightning. Those who were not slain or crippled on the spot fled terror stricken behind the casemating that protects the engines and great numbers jumped into the hold of the boat; the officers attempted to rally them, and all but one were swept away by the death dealing guns of an impetuous and terrible foe. The gunners, pilots and officers were silenced at a dash; dismay and confusion reigned among those secreted behind the casemating and beneath the lower deck.

But the worst is yet to be said. Amidst all this wreck and ruin, the dead and the dying lay in their gore shot to pieces, and their bodies terribly lacerated and torn by cannon balls and smaller shot. Pillow cases were seized and sheets torn in the agony of the moment and used to staunch the wounds which had not resulted in death; and there the next day, with floors besmeared with blood, added to the horrors of the scene. Some of the balls of the Valverde battery went entirely through the casemating, which consisted of [p.2, c. 1] slabs of iron 1 ¼ inches thick and seven inches in width. One cannon ball passed through the boat just in rear of the engine, and another splintered the timber near the starboard bearing of the main shaft. As the boat floated down the stream, one section of the Valverde battery was alternately pouring

its shots into the crippled gunboat, while the other sections took position below and waited for their prey to drift within range of their guns.

The steamer drifted down the stream with the rudder disabled, and only managed by half distracted engineers. But while this was the state of things below, who can describe the terror that reigned in the cabin?

The Valverde battery and the sharpshooters threw a storm of iron and leaden hail that was terrific beyond description. Doors, windows, and looking-glasses, tables, chairs, sofas, trunks, crockery-ware, the contents of feather-beds, the pantry store-rooms, and the surgeon's shelves looked as though they had been struck by lightning and then given up to the tender mercies of a hurricane. The floor may almost be said to have been knee deep in the wreck of matter which but a few moments before was arranged in perfect order.

Thus she drifted for about two miles, shot at and struck from almost every imaginable point on this side of the river from Skeegs to Roussels. Those who still controlled the boat, doubtless hoped she would float down far enough to be relieved by Yankee gunboats from Berwick's Bay, but at length they despaired of relief, a white flag was hung out and the boat surrendered.

The Diana had 122 men on board when she was attacked; 60 of these were infantry from the 160th New York and 12th Connecticut regiments. Of this number, 10 were killed, 16 wounded, 95 taken prisoners and 5 missing. These last jumped overboard and were perhaps drowned.

The armament of the Diana consisted of five guns, one Parrot 30 pound rifle gun, ten and a half feet, two Dahlgreen 32 pounder smooth bore and one brass 12 pound rifle Howitzer, one brass 12 pound Howitzer smooth bore and 140 stand of small arms for sharpshooters. She is the best gunboat the Yankees had in Berwick's Bay, she contained an unusual amount of splendid ammunition and other valuable stores, though her cabin was badly riddled her engine and her machinery, her guns and her hull are in excellent order.

In a few days she will be in a good condition for a fight. She is now on this side of the wreck of the ill-fated Cotton, the poor monument to the memory of Gen. Mouton. The first honorable monument to the memory of Gen. Sibley, we have added a splendid gunboat and a large amount of military stores to our navy without losing a single man.

Well done Gen. Sibley, Col. Gray, Col. Waller, Maj. Boone and the gallant Texans.—
Planters Banner.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, April 18, 1863, p. 1, c. 5

We are pleased to say to our readers that we have received our supply of white paper, and shall next week enlarge our sheet. We hope that we shall not again be compelled to print on brown paper. We earnestly request all subscribers to renew their subscription, as we shall be compelled to discontinue every paper at the expiration of the time paid for, unless the price is paid up promptly.

DALLAS HERALD, April 29, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Provide for Soldiers' Families.—The Almanac Extra contains a letter from Gen. H. E. McCulloch, dated Camp Wright, Arkansas, March 6th, stating that as Congress commuted soldiers' rations in Hospital at one dollar a day, the means from this source will be more than sufficient to support the hospitals of that State, and he presumes the same is the case in other States. He therefore says their friends in Texas may now turn their attention to the wants of the soldiers' families, many of whom have been left dependent. He says:

Let these, and the widows and orphans of those who have already fallen in your defence, have ALL that you can POSSIBLY spare them; and, in performing this noble service, remember that you not only dry up the tears and soothe the distress of the suffering at home, but you encourage and warm up the heart of the patriot soldier, battling for our cause in camp. When he knows that his loved ones behind him are not permitted to suffer by his absence, he is better prepared to give his mind and heart, and, if needs be, his life to the defence of his country.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, April 22, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Notice Extraordinary!

The undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he has succeeded in introducing into this State two suits of double Wool Carding Machines and Picker, and has located the same at Prairie Lea, in Caldwell county, at the Mills of Mr. Thos. Mooney, on the San Marcos river. The machinery will be in operation by the first of May next, and wool will be carded into rolls for hand spinning, for cash or wool, at reasonable rates, and rolls constantly on hand for sale.

Mr. Thos. Mooney, an old Texian, is favorably known to many, having resided many years at Prairie Lea, is interested in the carding business, and will fix price and terms for carding wool and the sale of rolls. I have secured the services of a competent and experienced man in the person of Mr. S. S. Bryant, my father-in-law, to superintend the operative parts of the business, and can vouch for him in every particular, and I hope we may be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage, which we respectfully solicit.

Persons sending wool to the Factory to be carded will please observe the following suggestions: Wash the wool clean before sending it to the factory, or request in writing to have it cleansed at the factory. You need not pick the wool to pieces, only so much as is necessary to get the burs all out, but the burs must be all taken out before sending the wool to be carded. Send one pound of clean fresh lard to every ten pounds of wool, and strong sheets or blankets to pin up the rolls in.

The above named machinery will turn off work enough to keep one thousand hand spinning sheets supplied with rolls and furnish filling for two thousand yards of plantation goods per day.
Harris Hoyt.

Houston, April 21, 1863.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, April 22, 1863, p. 2, c. 6

Two paper mills, six miles from Augusta, Ga., were destroyed by fire on the 2d inst.

DALLAS HERALD, April 29, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

A Card.

I take this opportunity to say to those planters with whom I have conferred on the subject of establishing a cotton and woolen factory, some of whom subscribed conditionally to the stock of the proposed Texas Manufacturing Company before I obtained a charter incorporating the same, which was granted at the last regular session of the Texas Legislature, that I have made arrangements for all the machinery for a cotton and woolen mill of any size or capacity desired, and if those planters who were in favor of establishing said manufactory, or any other responsible individual, or set of men in the State wish to establish a large or small cotton and woolen factory in Texas, and will furnish me the cotton at once to pay for the machinery, I will furnish it at such place and on such terms as may be agreed on, and I will turn over to them the said charter at what it is worth, and I will take stock if parties desire me to do so, and do all in my power to aid in establishing such an institution as the planters in this State need.

I beg leave to say, however, that I am not in favor of the South becoming a manufacturing people to a great extent, especially of the finer fabrics, but I am in favour of Texas and all the Confederate States becoming more self-reliant, and manufacturing plantation goods and producing in our glorious Confederacy every necessary of life we require.

With the sword in one hand and the plow and spindle in the other, and God on our side, we will gain our independence, and by economy, industry and temperance, and the productions of our soil, the Confederate States of America may become one of the wealthiest, the most independent and powerful nations on the globe—for if God be for us, who can be against us.

Any communications addressed to me at Brenham between this and the first day of May will receive attention.
Harris Hoyt.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, April 22, 1863, p. 2, c. 6

To Our Patrons.—Having made vigorous efforts to procure printing paper from beyond the Mississippi river, we shall make another as early as it can be got through. The latest accounts are of a very discouraging character. One of the largest paper mills in the Confederacy has been recently burned down, and others are about to close for the want of material to make paper. The Montgomery Mail contains a very gloomy article on the subject of paper. Many newspapers, it states, will have to suspend, and the most fortunate to diminish their size. We have sufficient paper for our present dimensions to last until the first of August.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, April 25, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Patriotic Contribution.—We learn by a gentleman from Hempstead, that the ladies of that county gave a fair on last Tuesday night in Hempstead, for the benefit of Waller's Battalion the proceeds of which amounted to upwards of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS. This is the largest contribution we have yet heard of at any one fair, and speaks stronger than any language for the patriotism of Austin county.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, April 29, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

From the Telegraph.

Texas War Song.

By Captain W. T. G. Weaver.

Brave sons of that chivalrous land of the west,
The first and the boldest in war,
Since the hour you struck for a *nation* oppressed
By the light of her rising star—

Remember that field where our countrymen fought
The heroes of the Mexican foe;
And how dearly the freedom of Texas was bought
While the blood of her heroes did flow!

Let JACINTO—the ALAMO! be the war cry,
When the Northmen in battle we meet;
Let each Texan, like Travis, the hero, reply,
"We'll never submit or retreat!"

We'll swear by the sunniest land of the west—
By our star that is shining above;
By the rivers that flow by the prairies' green breast,
By the homes and the women we love;

By the shades of our sires; by the blood of the Past,
Besprinkled on Liberty's tree;
By the cross of the South, we will fight to the last,
And die in the ditch, or be free!

Ay, the blood of McCulloch, of Johnston, and all
The hero-crowned chiefs who have died,
Will teach us to conquer or gloriously fall
Like them in the battle's red tide!

Camp Nelson, Ark., 1862.

DALLAS HERALD, April 22, 1863, p. 1, c. 3

Letter from R. F. Bunting.

Rangers' Camp, Fairfield, Tenn., Mar. 12.

. . . We hear sad and painful tales from our friends within his lines. Everything is paralyzed, robbery, plunder and destruction seem the watchword. For five miles around Murfreesboro the fencing is totally destroyed. The provision of all kinds is seized, and the people are compelled to submit to the humiliation of drawing rations for their support. Then there seems no hope for the future whilst he occupies our territory, for the farmers are prohibited from planting any kind of grain; while implements of husbandry are all taken and destroyed, by military order. The stock is all pressed for the use of the army. They say the sheep shall all be killed and this will diminish the supply of clothing; and no crop being in the ground for the support of the old, the women and children, this will compel the male population who are absent in the Southern army, to return home and provide for their wants. Thus it has come to be a warfare upon the women and children, and the helpless. All alike are called upon to suffer, rich and poor, friend and foe. What all the region thus occupied by the enemy must do next year for supplies is a problem that time must solve. If it is our policy still to fall back, and ever to yield our territory acre by acre and mile by mile, when are we to stop? How are our people to be sustained? It does seem that the time has come for a change in our programme. We should begin now with the opening spring to cease the defensive and vigorously act upon the aggressive. FORWARD should now be the watchword for our army. . .

SAN ANTONIO HERALD, April 25, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

We have been presented by Mr. C. Fridericks with a bottle of excellent Mustang wine, manufactured by B. F. Ruckner, Esq., of Washington. It is a very superior article, and both in body and flavor, far preferable to any claret wine in common use. But in these times, when imported wines can scarcely be had at any price, such wine as this is a luxury indeed and the price it would now readily command should be an inducement to the people of Texas, to take unusual pains to the manufacture of all the domestic wine possible, from the grapes that grow so spontaneously in nearly all parts of our State.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, April 29, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Fort Arbuckle
Indian Territory
March 30th 1863

Dear Standard:--

On yesterday (Sunday) morning, the 29th rode into Arbuckle, and took formal possession relieving Capt. Scanland and Squadron, who had held possession for the previous two months.

There was a high wind blowing, and our battle flag floated out in its full dimensions, as we rode up the hill our trumpet sounding, the small garrison gathered around lazily to look at the newcomers. Our column filed into the central square of the Post, was halted and dismounted and stood by their horses until arrangements for occupancy were perfected, by the examination and selection of quarters. On the previous evening the Col. and Capt. Hooks of Red River had called upon Capt. Scarland [sic?], and the Col. issued the order relieving Capt. Scarland, who commenced preparations for his departure.—We came here with two companies, Co. D, Capt. Hooks, and Co. I, Capt. Elliott; having left Co. K Capt. Warren at Tishemingo, to scout for runaway negroes and other depredators. A day or two previous to our arrival, Gov. Harris of the Chickisaws [sic], with a small party, had come upon some runaway negroes, killed two, and captured three. All trains from Washita to Arbuckle travel with scouts. We found encamped in the vicinity, Co. B Capt. Wilson and Co. H Capt. Brown, who were sent down on the Red River line, this morning and will be replaced here by four other companies. Capt. Warren will also come up in a few days, and four or five companies will be thrown forward to Elm Springs 30 miles above here, and scout across the country westward. We shall investigate the statement about the big camp of Indians on the Canadian. Our Colonel holds a conference day after to morrow, with Chiefs of the Seminoles, Osages, Comanches, Ionies, Anadachoes, Caddoes, and Tonkowsays. He will meet them at Cherokee-town about 15 miles north of this, and will be accompanied by an escort. He has all necessary authority to make all desirable arrangements and alliances with them; and it is understood that they have long waited his coming, having been informed that he would bring a force sufficiently imposing for protection. The Indians named are not numerous, but useful allies for frontier protection.—The Tonkowsays were nearly exterminated by the Comanches last year. The tongs have *invariably* been friends of the Texans. One of

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Fort Arbuckle

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them a very sensible looking old fellow, who calls himself "Jeff Davis" came with two squaws to our camp below Washita, and asked for the "big captain," and after obtaining rations for himself and family; presented a hair rope of his own manufacture to the Col; his presentation address being "me—give you." Of course he knew, that to a cavalry man, such a present must be acceptable. Having obtained his rations, our friend Jeff, who is a prudent provider, elaborating upon the extent of his family, big and little requiring to be fed, "heap-e little ones" went that same evening to Washita, a distance of two miles, and drew again for his interesting family. Jeff is a shrewd man, and has a decidedly sensible cast of countenance—rather intellectual. His old squaw was large, fat, and as a matter of unusual delicacy, had a clean cotton handkerchief over her breast. The younger one (I suppose) looked old in the face, but was thought to be a daughter. Both wore Buckskin pantalettes, and had a much saver way of riding on horseback than the feminines on our side of the creek. These ladies in the graceful style of their tribe, held their feet down on both sides of their horses; I believe it looks better, because more natural, than the way of disposing of one's entire bulk, on *one* side of the horse, to say nothing of the natural position. This question can be argued at greater length hereafter.

I believe, that in my last, I gave no description of Fort Washita. It is a beautiful locality, and the buildings, in much better order than I supposed from description. Fort proper there is none; but officers quarters, soldiers barracks, Hospital and officers family residences. Quartermasters, and Commissary's store houses, Armories, Blacksmiths and wagon shops. There were the wrecks of some old stables, never of much value. Some ornamental fencing had been torn away, but no material damage done the post. The hospital of brick, is a large, and good structure. There is one concrete building for barracks. The remainder, I believe, are all frame buildings, most of them well built, and commodious. The scenery around is beautiful. At Flatborough near Washita the Colonel had a conference with Gen. Cooper, who was temporarily at that place, his usual head quarters being at Nunni Waiyah on the Canadian. We had some wagon work, gun work, and horse shoeing done at Washita, got some powder and caps, and stopped on the evening of Thursday the 26th, on Pennington, a beautiful creek, which runs by Tishemingo, in water as clear as crystal, pouring through a sandy bed, with a hill on one side, and masses of rock, bordering and projecting into the stream, we caught fish by tying four hooks together, jerking them into the fish as they passed over the hooks, using no bait.—They were called red horse fish, and were clean looking and had a good flavor. It was a beautiful camping place. Small pieces of quartz were numerous lying about the larger rocks, which were gray externally. I had no means of breaking, and determining their proper classifications.

The next day we got two miles this side the place of Gov. Harris, which is situated upon black land, and adjacent to a beautiful, free running, rocky creek, which made a bend at the road, requiring us to cross it twice. In the morning, our road lay through high prairie with masses of rock in bold forms on

either side, the land mostly poor and coarsely sandy. The rock was in great quantity, and was of a granitic formation, red—In one place was a bed which looked like red marble, spotted with white. At another place on the road side, was a small rock of white marble with blue veins, I tried unsuccessfully to break some but got only some small fragments. The streams throughout the day were clear, with sandy beds. The scenery was very agreeable to me, as a change from the more level confirmation on our side of the river. The prairies were gemmed with myriads of little white flowers, and the little chickasaw Plum bushes were frequent. I looked for cactus, but found only a few of the common Prickly Pear. Arbuckle is a beautiful locality. High ground with mountains in the distance; sandy around the Fort, but in the bottom near by, splendid mulatto soil, resembling Old Caney. Where we crossed the Washita, five miles before getting to this place, the stream is clear, the bed sandy and rocky, and rising the bank, the lands magnificently rich. Grass is quite short, and it will be close work to keep up our horses here, even by grazing them all day. At Elm Springs above here, the grass is said to be rich. Cattle about here are in good order. The buildings here are commodious and extensive, but were never quite as good as at Washita, and have been more abused. All the post furniture has been carried off, except one large double desk, and a few iron bedsteads. There is a large well of excellent water in the centre of the square, and under the hill a magnificent spring. A house has been erected over a square basin of ten by twelve feet, with four feet depth, water entirely clear, and unceasingly bubbling up from the bottom in circles which maintain their identity until they reach the surface, and sparkle as they rise, here and there, continually. If the water were confined, the body of water might be some feet deeper, but an outlet has been given it, and it runs off in a bold branch which would turn a large mill wheel. I have not found time to go any distance around the Post, as yet. There are a few Indian families living about here—two in the Post, and one or two close by. The stables here are large, but somewhat out of order. They are useful however for confining our horses so that we can guard them at night.

A Soldier of the 29th.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], April 25, 1863, p. 2, c. 1-2

Third Letter from Trimmer.

Brownsville, Texas, April 23, 1863.

Editor Maltby:--I wrote you from Roma some ten days since; soon after which I drew the rein for this city. . . . Brownsville present the appearance of a city in all essential respects. Her dress is new compared to the one I have seen her wear the few times I have been here. The dignified and stately generals; the polished, oily, epauleted officers; the lovely and lovable women; (thank God for the variation!) the mighty dollar—hard and round—the cotton bags; the world of goods; the Jerusalem Creoles, alias contractors, all contribute to give Brownsville new life, new purposes and altogether enlarged ideas.

Women, generals, cotton, dry goods and gold have had turns ruling Brownsville, but they have all been got down of late by these Jerusalem

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Third Letter from Trimmer.

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Creoles. Not a general moves, not a dollar rolls, not a bag of cotton turns, but is scented, sampled and hunted by them. When the whole world is in tears, they smile. When gaunt starvation gripes the bowels, their bellies shake with very laughter. When war, that grim-visaged monster—that next greatest calamity on earth to despotism—stalks through the land, rending the social tie; tearing assunder the mighty laws of commerce; swallowing up the wealth of nations and individuals, then Mr. J. Creole, more than at any other time, is in his element—he rides the storm with impunity, and navigates the dirty cess-pools of official favor with success. There it is that he grows rich, fat and agreeable. My kingdom for a war! he cries; may it never end, he prays. Who wonders that Jerusalem fell? When fruit ripens it falls as naturally as water. There was nothing miraculous in that fall my brethren. All were agents and contractors; there were none left to fight.

Ever and anon there arrives from the North some oppressed subject—flying from the land of his adoption and home of his wealth, to enjoy the rights of a free man in the constitution loving South.

When persons do leave the domain of the tyrant because of oppression, because of devotion to constitutional liberty, for which the South is battling, the right hand of fellowship should be extended them. But such causes are so easily assigned; the inducement to make fortunes through some grand scheme already instituted here by some near and dear relative; the ease with which one could avow that, "he couldn't stay in the North and hear the South traduced," that, "a fortune in the Jerseys couldn't hold him," should cause one officially to be exceedingly cautious. They should weigh with coolness and investigate with discretion all such cases, and unless it be a clean one, instead of a warm hand being extended, a cold shoulder at least should be turned. There used to be a custom where I was raised that when fodder gave out cattle were turned loose to browse. Such custom doubtless obtains in the old land yet, hence the conclusion that when those creatures stray way down here they are out on a browsing expedition, the fodder having "gin out to home."

It almost seems to have been the studied business of Government, though I know to the contrary, to keep contracts out of the hands of the Rio Grande merchants. Their wealth, integrity, power, it occurs to me, should early have been invoked in behalf of our cause; their energies, if possible, should have been directed to supplying the army. No imported agent could possibly learn, during a five years apprenticeship, the ropes which the merchants here play with as a fiddler does with his strings, and which they have been many years laying. The complete success attending all their operations; the secrecy [sic] attending their private enterprises, involving a capital of millions, bespeak for them a consideration, at the hands of a struggling people and Government, heretofore neglected. These merchants should have been the depositaries of Government confidence, and through them and by them the outside world should have been reached in all the Texaswise transactions. The Rio Grande merchants however, do not belong to the "persuasion"—they will not and cannot cringe, crawl, toady, smile and fawn. . . .

When Gen. Bee arrived here his personal friends and those who would be, subscribed a large sum in specie dollars and proposed giving the General an ovation. he very sensibly declined receiving it upon the ground that the hospital needed the money. Gen. Magruder arrived; the subscription gotten up for Gen. Bee was collected, and with it an ovation will be given Gen. Magruder to-morrow.

Latest News.--Mrs. General Bee and family are reported in the outskirts of the city. They will be received at head-quarters with open arms. Capt. R. King, the princely ranchero of Santa Gertrudes, together with his estimable lady and family arrived out yesterday. They have been cordially received. . . .

Gov. Lopez, of Tamaulipas, visited our Generals yesterday. He was treated to a 24-pounder salutation. His intense hatred of Americans, of Southern proclivities, may touch off a bigger gun some time.

So much, no more, from your privileged
Trimmer.

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], April 30, 1863, p. 2, c. 1