
THE HENKEL SQUARE HERALD

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

VOL. 4

Henkel Square, Round Top, Texas, August 1863

NO. 8

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. Kosster in New Braunfels.

These rags are wanted to make paper with, and as this is a new enterprize in Texas, it is to be 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.

Texas papers generally are requested to copy, and those who make a charge, will publish three times and send bill to

D. Richardson.

Austin, March 31, 1863.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, August 5, 1863, p. 2, c. 7

A Protracted Meeting.

Weatherford, Texas, July 23, 1863.

Ed. News.—It may be interesting to some of your numerous readers to hear of a protracted meeting that is going on here. It has now been in progress for 27 days and nights, and when it will stop time can only tell. Up to yesterday morning there had been fifty professions: fifty-four joined the Methodist Church, eleven the Missionary Baptist, four the Cumberland Presbyterians, and two the Campbellites, and forty penitent mourners still at the anxious seat. The meeting was commenced on Friday evening, the 24th of June, for a Methodist quarterly meeting, and protracted. July the 4th and 5th was the time for the Missionary Baptist monthly meeting. They took Saturday and Sunday, and held a union meeting with the Methodists, there being but one meeting house for all, and it the Courthouse. They harmonized for two or three days. The Baptists considered they were insulted and imposed on, and began to slack off. On the 13th, the last Baptist minister left them. They continued on till the 18th and 19th, which were the Campbellites' days, and a Cumberland Presbyterian minister came, the Campbellites giving way to him. On Saturday and Saturday night, the Campbellites took the pulpit, also on Sunday at 11 A. M., and 3 P. M., and at candle lighting. The Methodists and Campbellites withdrew themselves and held a union meeting at the same hours in a large school house, about 300 yards distant. On Monday morning the Campbellites adjourned *sine die*. The Methodists and Campbellites then took the Courthouse together, many of the Baptist brethren still in attendance. When they will close, time can only tell.

David Mitchell.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, August 5, 1863, p. 1, c. 6

Wanted to Purchase—Red Pepper and black Mustard Seed.

Howard Smith,

Medical Purveyor, C. S. A., Dept. Trans. Miss.

Office over Cramer & Wolf's

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, August 5, 1863, p. 2, c. 6

[From Affleck's Almanac.

Texas Gardening for August.

This is perhaps the most important month in the year for the kitchen garden. The crop is not only more valuable, both in an economic and pecuniary view, but the vegetables are of a better quality and endure longer in perfection. If the soil has not been already prepared let no time be lost in preparing it. When rainy or dark weather occurs set out plants of cabbage, broccoli, cauliflowers, kale, Savoy, Brussels sprouts, celery, endive, etc. Sow seeds of all these. Sow turnips at two or three times during the month, also mustard both on richly manured land either by cowpenning or otherwise, or in new land. A few Irish potatoes may be planted, they will commonly do well. Plant sugar corn for roasting ears, lettuce and curled cress in succession.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, August 5, 1863, p. 1, c. 7

Round Mountain, Blanco, July 22, 1863.

Ed. News.—Twenty-eight Indians made a raid last night into the north western part of the county, 15 miles hence, and stole and killed all the horses they could lay their eyes upon. Also, into Llano (the town,) and took off all they could, and killed twenty odd horses. This I heard from my neighbor, Mr. M. Mofs [sic?], who is just from Llano with his family. If the Frontier Regiment keeps on hauling cotton, making dancing parties, visiting their friends and relatives, &c., &c., it may as well be disbanded at once.

I was informed yesterday, by Mr. Evans, of Uvalde, that the citizens of that county have represented the company stationed in that vicinity as a *nuisance*, and requested its removal by the Governor. Certain it is that *these* frontier counties never have been protected by any troops stationed on our frontier.

Yours, &c.

J. T. C.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, August 5, 1863, p. 1, c. 7

We notice that the Henderson Times, (Rusk co.,) and we believe some of our other exchanges in Texas, are calling public meetings of the citizens in their respective counties for the purpose of organizing themselves into military companies, in anticipation of the Yankee raid that may now be expected in Texas, since the fall of Vicksburg. Some of the papers fix upon Monday next as day of meeting, inasmuch as that being the day of election, the people can attend with less loss of time and trouble to themselves. We hope meetings will be generally held in all the counties of the State, on Monday, or on some other day not far distant.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, August 5, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

We regret to say that there is no way now of sending letters across the Mississippi.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, August 7, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Nash's Iron Works, Marion County.—We are informed by Mr. J. M. McReynolds, who is connected with the Government Mining operations in the Trans-Mississippi District, that the Government has taken charge of the above Foundry, and will, in a short time, be prepared to furnish all kinds of castings required by the arming and manufacturing community. An impression has gone abroad that the Government had taken charge of the above works for the exclusive use of the Government. Such, we are informed, is not the fact. The superintendent, Hon. Mr. Clemson, has largely increased the facilities of the works, and will furnish all castings required by the public at short notice and at reduced rates. The main object of the Government is to make the Trans-Mississippi Department self-sustaining, and this will be done.

DALLAS HERALD, August 5, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

In consequence of the scarcity and the price of printing paper, we have concluded to publish only a weekly, but, by using smaller type, we expect to furnish [illegible] the same amount of matter as was sustained in two numbers of the Semi-Weekly, and for that reason we shall not diminish our rates. In future, therefore, this paper will be known as the "San Antonio News" and will be published every Thursday morning.

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

A correspondent of the Galveston News, of Rusk, Texas, July 21, 1863, says: Our town has been astonished, for a day or two, with the presence of the great military dignitaries of the land. Lieut. Gen. Kirby Smith and Major Gen. J. Bankhead Magruder. What the object of their visit was, has not transpired. Gen. Smith left this morning, and Gen. Magruder, who is quite unwell, will not leave until to-morrow. These gentlemen are accompanied by their respective staffs. Gen. Smith is a very plain, unassuming gentleman, and at once commands the respect and admiration of all, by his sincerity of manner, affable demeanor, and perfect freedom from that stiff, unapproachableness too common with our military leaders; not so much, however, with the leaders as with the more humble starred and striped satellites which revolve around the military centres. In short, Gen. Smith is a Christian gentleman.

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], August 6, 1863, p. 1, c. 3

On Wednesday morning, the editor started for the Brigade camp, near Brenham, having volunteered in the State Troops. He will make arrangements for the regular issue of the Countryman, if it be practicable, during his absence; if not practicable the paper will be suspended until he is discharged. This will make no difference with subscribers, as they will receive their fifty numbers, though it may take a few more months to complete them. But he don't intend that the publication of the Countryman shall stop if within his power to prevent it. But the Texas Legislature, being so much wiser than the Congress at Richmond, having deemed his poor services more important in the field than in the sanctum, he has concluded to try the Yankees a *whet*, if they come about where he is.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, August 8, 1863, p. 1, c. 1

Flour.—We hear of almost every neighborhood fixing up one or more wagons to send into Northern Texas after flour. We look for a large quantity to be brought down in a few weeks. Whether it will be cheap or not, will depend a good deal upon the condition of the currency.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, August 8, 1863, p. 1, c. 1

Maj. Boone's Report

In Camp Col. Norwoods Plantation

May 26th 1863.

Col. W. H. Lane, comdgd advance.

Col.: I have the honor to submit to you the following report of a little affair with the enemy, which took place on the 21st ult., in Tanner's lane one mile below Cheneyville on the Bayou Boeuff.

Having been ordered to the advance with Waller's Battalion and Capt. Thurmond's Co. of Bagby's Regt., I directed Capt. Thurmond to take his Co. and Co. "B" and ten men of Co. "D" of Waller's Battalion all under command of 1st Lt. Morris of Co. "B" to march down the west bank of Bayou Boeuff, drive in the pickets of the enemy and if possible ascertain their strength and position.

I, at the same time marched with the remainder of Waller's Battalion down the East bank of the Bayou to Mrs. Tanner's plantation. I then sent forward Co. "E" under command of 1st Lt. C. C. Cox with instructions [to] reinforce 1st Lt. T. S. McDade of Co. "C" on picquett duty with a detachment of men near the enemy to drive in the picquets of the enemy and if possible to draw him out. I informed Lt. Cox that I should place the balance of the Battalion in ambush at Mrs. Tanner's place and directed him if the enemy advanced to retreat rapidly past the ambush and after passing it a sufficient distance to halt and charge back upon the pursuing foe. I then placed Capt. W. A. McDade with his Co. "C" in ambush behind Mrs. Tanner's sugar mill with instructions to allow the advance of the enemy to pass him, then to fire and charge them. I then placed Cos. "A, D and F" in the ambush in an orchard behind Mrs. Tanner's residence. My plan was for Capt. McDade to cut off the advance and while he and Cox disposed of them I intended to charge the main body of the enemy and drive them back or at least hold them in check until the advance was disposed of.

Capt. Thurmond and Lt. Morris first engaged the enemy and drove in his picquett (a heavy one) in splendid style. Pretty soon Cox also engaged the enemy and drove him in at once. The enemy immediately brought out his force of Cavalry and as I expected he would do, made a rapid charge.

They came dashing up the wood, the enemy hotly pursuing. When the advance of the enemy passed Capt. McDade, he opened fire and charged them most gallantly. As soon as the enemy discovered my men they halted and formed in the lane and stood their ground firmly firing upon the head of my column until we had gotten within 30 feet of them when they broke and fled in the utmost confusion.

I followed them about 600 yards when still hearing firing in my rear I ordered a halt and turned back to the assistance of McDade and Cox. My men being without sabres and having but few pistols,
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Maj. Boone's Report

Continued from page 2

several of the enemy had succeeded in cutting their way through McDade's Co. and were handling my rear very roughly with their sabres. Their work however was soon stopped and the whole of the advance was killed or captured except perhaps 4 or 5 who in the dust and confusion escaped by abandoning their horses and swimming the Bayou. We took 13 prisoners and I learn from citizens that the enemy admit a loss of 17 killed and wounded. We captured several horses, Sharp's rifles, pistols and sabres. Our loss was one killed and eight wounded (four were wounded by sabres) and two missing. We has several horses killed and wounded.

I could not say too much in praise of my officers and men. They behaved most gallantly. When my men had discharged their rifles, those who were without pistols clubbed their guns and used them against the sabres of the enemy. It would seem invidious to particularize when all behaved so well but I cannot refrain from noticing the distinguished gallantry of some of my officers whose deeds came under my immediate observation. I must call special attention to the gallant bearing of Capt. W. A. McDade, with his company armed with Enfield Rifles not more than one fourth of his men having pistols and none having sabres, he successfully engaged a superior number of the enemy armed with Sharps rifles, six shooters and sabres. Lt. Cox commanding Co. "E" with about 30 men and Lt. T. S. McDade with 11 men of Co. "C" engaged the picquets of the enemy but a few hundred yards from their camps, drove them in and then after retreating as ordered, halted their men and came gallantly to the assistance of Capt. McDade. Lt. Weisiger commanding Co. "D" charged at the head of the column upon the main body of the enemy and after having had his horse shot under him, while dismounted, captured three of the enemy.

All of my officers did their duty nobly and none the less nobly did the men do theirs. In truth, to the bravery and good conduct of the men we owe this little success. Our strength was not more than 130 men all told while that of the enemy was not less than 300.

The advance of the enemy was Capt. Barritt's Co. of the 1st La. Cavalry, led by the much vaunted Barritt in person. I am sorry to say that this officer escaped, but his escape was an ignominious one; he deserted his men in the dust and confusion, abandoned his arms and horse and harness, leaped the fence and took refuge in the Bayou which I am told he waded until he reached his camp about midnight, sans hat, *sans coat sans boots* and dripping wet. This officer and his company were the especial boast and pride of the enemy. The main body of the enemy I hear was under the command of the CELEBRATED MAJ. ROBERTSON, A RENEGADE TEXIAN.

I have the honor to be Col.

Your ob't servt.

H. H. Boone,

Maj. Com'dg Waller's Battalion.

The Galveston "News" will please copy.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, August 8, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

In consequence of the scarcity and high price of printing paper, we have concluded to publish only a weekly, but, by using smaller type, we expect to furnish nearly the same amount of matter as was contained in two number of the Semi-Weekly, and for that reason we shall not diminish our rates. In future, therefore, this paper will be known as the "San Antonio New," and will be published every Thursday morning.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], August 10, 1863, p. 1, c. 1

We were made to pay twenty-five dollars for a pair of girl's shoes, No. 11, in one of our stores a few days since. In ordinary times one dollar and a quarter would be the price. Well, all we have to say, we pity the man that comes along for a job in our office, or the next man that dies, and wants funeral tickets printed.—La. Democrat.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], August 10, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Barbecue and Fair

Will be given in the town of Navasota on [illegible] day, 18th inst. Concert and Tableaux completed in the evening.

This has been gotten up by the ladies for a noble purpose, and we hope you will add a few appropriate words to this notice. The funds will be used to establish a Soldier's Home at this place.

J. M. Mitchell.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, August 10, 1863, p. 2, c. 6

Indians.—Mr. A. T. Nicks, of Burnet county, Boyce's settlement, about 35 miles from Austin, arrived in town yesterday morning, bringing two arrows taken from the body of Mr. Cook, who was shot in the cowpen of James Boyce, on Monday night last. Mr. Nicks states that there were about fifteen Indians in the settlement at the time. Noah Taylor, of the town of Burnet, was shot, on the morning of the same day, through the shoulder, but not killed, and his horse was shot from under him and died.

The Indians are now in considerable force in both Burnet and Williamson counties, and have been seen within fifteen miles of this city, at Bagdad, having killed several horses near Mr. Huddleston's.

Measures should be taken at once to prevent their further advance, or the capitol of the State may be invaded by the savages in a few days. The Governor is in possession of the arrows brought in by Mr. Nicks.—State Gazette.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, August 12, 1863, p. 2, c. 6

A Homicide.—We are under the painful necessity of recording another homicide, which took place in Henderson last Tuesday [sic]. Capt. Baxter, of Starville [sic], was shot, and almost instantly killed by Sidney Devereux, of this county; one Isham Weaver furnishing Devereux with the pistol and urging him to fire the fatal shot. But very few words were passed between the parties, and about very trivial matters. Of course everybody will readily understand the parties were drinking.

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], August 13, 1863, p. 1, c. 4

We learn from the "News" that a meeting has been held in Houston for the purpose of establishing a Mutual Aid Association on the same basis as those in San Antonio and other places, and the stock books for subscription were to be opened on the 6th. It will be organized under a charter granted by the last Legislature, and from the names of the Commissioners incorporated by the act, we have but little doubt it will succeed.

The News says the objects of the Association are to procure for stockholders and for families of soldiers and poor families, flour and other products of the country necessary for subsistence, at more reasonable prices than those now demanded, and which but few are really able to pay. The purpose of the Association will be simply to demand remunerative prices, that is, the original cost, cost of transportation and unavoidable expenses, without any view of profit whatever. And in order to reduce the cost still lower, the Association propose to purchase their own teams so as to save [?]ing from the present enormous charges for transportation.

We hope this Association will be more fortunate than the one attempted to be established here some months ago, in the benefits of which we believe [?] were the only *beneficiary*.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, August 12, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

We learn that the impressment of cotton has completely stopped the importation of goods, the merchants having no means with which to make purchases. Our place already has a deserted and forlorn appearance, but we may expect, in a short time, to see what little business that is now done, completely suspended. The Mexican trade, interfered with as it has been, has ruined Western Texas, and particularly San Antonio. It would have been a thousand times better, if the importation of goods had been entirely prohibited in the beginning of the war, for we would then have relied upon and developed our own resources. Besides many a fellow, who has been engaged in bringing gewgaws into the country to turn the heads of our women, and others, who are now worthless and idle, would have turned their attention to something useful. But what inducement was there to engage in any employment when the Mexican trade constantly interfered, or was brought in competition with it? Or what inducement was there for the respectable merchant to engage in the trade and bring in articles useful to the country, where he was constantly [illegible] by cotton orders, and in momentary danger of being ruined by them. Therefore, none but adventurers have embarked in it, and having no reputation to sustain, and thinking it, possibly, may be their only chance, have brought in only such goods as they could realize large profits from without, scarcely, any regard to the real and substantial wants of the country.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], August 13, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

In Gonzales they are organizing minute men.

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], August 13, 1863, p. 1, c. 5

Wm. G. Venable of Victoria advertises that he will give twelve bushels of corn next month, to any woman n that county, whose husband is in the service, or has died in the service. Good.

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], August 13, 1863, p. 1, c. 5

Outrageous.—Last week a wagoner, going west, stopped on the road and went into a German's field and commenced helping himself to the corn or melons, as the case may be.—When seen by the owner of the field and informed that he was trespassing on his rights, the wagoner replied that he had as many rights there as anybody else, and declared that he intended to fight for his rights. Accordingly he went to his wagon and got his pistol and returned, when the German walked up to him, being unarmed, when the man deliberately shot him in cold blood. The German lingered a few days and died. The perpetrator of this outrageous deed has been permitted to pass on, without being arrested.—He should be brought to justice. August Rahke [?] is the name of the German.—Goliad Messenger.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], August 13, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

To Make White, Clear, Hard, Tallow Candles.--

For 40 pounds of unrendered tallow take eight or ten prickley-pear leaves, of ordinary size, burn off the prickles, slice up the leaves into small strips and cook them with the tallow. After it is strained put in about two pints of strong ashes-lye, and boil until the lye is all out, skimming off that which rises to the surface, which may be used in making soap. The tallow will then be very clear, and will make a very superior candle; which will give a good light, and be in all respects equal to the star candle. We have seen and used candles made by this process, and we know it will work as stated above. For a less or greater quantity of tallow the other ingredients should be used in proportion.

SAN ANTONIO HERALD, August 15, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Cloth.—On the 3d inst., in company with our 'tother half, we made a visit to the Town of Travis, this county. While there we examined some specimens of cloth manufactured by Mrs. E. Cleveland. These specimens of cloth manufactured by Mrs. E. Cleveland. These specimens were among the finest we have seen, and would rival those manufactured by machinery in the "old country." The Jeans were superior both in color and texture to any home manufacture we have examined. The "Military Grey" shown to us, will evidently wear longer, and looks as well as the best military cloth imported by way of Brownsville. The manner of spinning, weaving and blending of the colors in these fabrics must be a secret which only the skill and discrimination of Mrs. Cleveland can accomplish. The number of yards of cloth manufactured by Mrs. C. since the war began, would seem almost incredible, and we forbear to state it. The cloth on hand now is only for home use; at least it is not for sale.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, August 15, 1863, p. 1, c. 3

The Shreveport News gives an extract from a letter from Matamoras, saying that refugees are daily arriving there from Texas—that the number now amounts to over 5000 who have arrived in the last fifteen months.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, August 19, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Piedmont Springs, }
Grimes County, July 12, 1863.}

Editor Telegraph:--After perambulating over the country considerably, the present finds me at the above specified place, surrounded by every comfort and ease, beauty and grandeur, susceptible to such a place. By beauty I mean the elite of the feminines who decorate the "grandeur" with which they are surrounded, a great many of whom are from Houston. This is a pretty place, and a great many are here. The building is capacious—can accommodate two hundred persons at once. Mr. Cannon has been at an enormous expense, the building, premises, and all costing him about one hundred thousand dollars. Capt. Turner has sent for DeBray's brass band, which is soon expected, which will have the effect of enlivening the already weary crowd, and infuse into them such soul stirring sensations that they will whirl round much faster in giddy dance.

Gen. Magruder has been quite sick, but is fast improving. He is very comfortably situated, having his tents stretched near for his attendants, himself occupying an outbuilding as his headquarters. He has a little printing office near, which prints his orders, etc., and we believe the General is put to but little if any more inconvenience than at Houston.

People up this direction—and we believe it is becoming general—are becoming incredulous, as much so as the news dispatches are notorious for lying. Rumors are so prevalent and conflicting that scarcely anything can be believed.—Some are foolish enough to censure the Telegraph with being the propagator and disseminator of falsehoods. We tell them they are, decidedly incorrect in their opinions, the news dispatches being published *verbatim* as they are received by Pony Express—nothing of the kind being manufactured to suit the times or the people. They forget that we are principally at the mercy of the enemy for news on the other side of the Mississippi. . .

We were present at the drafting of militia at Anderson, which was entered into cordially by all, and passed off quietly. There were seventy-four subject to draft, and forty-one exempts. But seventeen were drafted in each beat. All go into camp on the 22d at Patterson Lake, and will report as cavalry men. We hear a company of Home Guards are enrolling themselves in conformity with the appeal of General Magruder.—This is a meritorious and patriotic move, and should also be adopted by every other county in the State, so that when the vandals do appear, as is generally apprehended they will this fall—we will be found ready "to welcome them with bloody hands to hospitable graves." . . . V.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, August 15, 1863, p. 1, c. 5

One company of the drafted militia was organized, on Monday last, at the head of the river. Citizen Byrn was elected Captain. Adam Ewald, 1st Lieut., Jacob Goll, 2d Lieut., and James Jeffries, junior 2d Lieut. The organization of the remainder will be completed at 10 o'clock, on Saturday next, at San Pedro Springs.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], August 20, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Indians.—Extract from a letter from Erath county dated the 4th inst.: "The Indians came down on Barton's Creek and shot the widow Rasin, then went two miles further down the creek and attacked seven men, wounding three of them who are not expected to live. They then came to the Poloxi, chased four men and killed two of them. There were 24 Indians. They steal and murder as they go down. Scouts started from Stephenville to head them. Judge Marvel, Jno. O. Toliver, Jim House Cage, Ed Pue and young Wilson had a fight, on Friday night, with 12 Indians above Steavenville [sic]. They took from them twenty-eight horses which they had stolen and two white children, a boy and a girl. The Indians stole the children on Squaw creek, Parker county. When our boys fired at them they ran and left the children behind them.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, August 19, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

The Exodus.

[Most of our readers will readily recognize the following graphic description of the exodus from La. to Texas, as from the pen of our esteemed fellow citizen, Col. C. J. Forshey, who is now engaged in important duties in that section of the country.]

And still they come! Line after line!

Caravan after Caravan, crowd the roads and chokes the ferries. Here a camp and there a bivouac all along the roads that cross the Sabine. Nearly all rest there after crossing this Jordan into the promised land. Some find grapes and fruits to welcome them, but more find their hearts still sad and heavy, as they breathe a sort of final farewell to the homes whence they have been driven. Even the insane slave who has been off to the Yankees and found the heaven of his promise but a houseless camp to starve and die in, still yearns to his old Louisiana home, and wishes to turn back, and many escape the utmost vigilance, and start barefooted and purseless, through the barren pine forests, to find their olden haunts with whatever fortune they may suffer.

These spectacles to the observer, are really pitiable. Some are but small remnants of large estates, masters fleeing with the ragged handful of slaves, having left wife and children within the enemy's lines and fled with the fragment to find a new home or resting place out of reach of the ruthless invaders, to return and bring up the families left behind, when a shelter shall have been secured. Others have all they could save with them; white and black are sharing alike their shelterless emigration. Such droves of tattered demalions would defy the pencil of Hogarth. Such wan visages—such dirty and patched habiliments, such crippled mules and rawboned horses; such crazy carts and rickety wagons. Little and big, old and young, look alike solemn and woe begone.

For a week it has rained every day, and the roads are muddy and slippery, the sky sullen, and every prospect ordinarily cheerful looks dreary, and perhaps my own fancy clothes some of the recent scenes in somber colors. I was driving to Williamson's Ferry—I couldn't tell where while paper is so scarce—and it was raining one of these slow dripping afternoons, after a heavy gust. I began to see the advance guard of a large encampment, long before I reached the ferry. Groups of the genuine descendants of Ham, almost

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The Exodus.

Continued from page 5

in the condition that Ham ridiculed in his inebriated father, were standing sullen and motionless, around little smoking camp fires; trying to dry, while the rain mocked their efforts. Mothers wrapped their children in rags, and held them close, as I passed from group to group. Carts, wagons, drays, carryalls and every species of vehicle, some covered, and others crammed full, but open, were taking in the rain. Clothes that had been rinsed in the Sabine waters, (as if to shake off the last dust of Louisiana,) were satyrically hanging out to dry; while "the rain rained on." Herds of cattle and sheep were mingling in the camp; and lean mules half wearied of hunting for grass among the rank weeds of the "bottom," were humped and stubbornly sleeping in the rain.

On I drove for half a mile through this serio comic encampment, when I arrived opposite what seemed to be Head Quarters, a family of three were seated beneath the shelter of a huge cart body, tilted up high by dropping the shafts. The gentleman was making a writing table of his wife's lap; she was knitting and his daughter had a book. Thus they were defying the elements. I half paused to study the picture, which of course I disturbed by semi-intrusion. The literary labors were immediately suspended, and the host rose to his full proportions and stepped out, the very embodiment, in spite of his surroundings, of the Louisiana Planter. How was I surprised to find my old neighbor, Lem. Bowden; beg his pardon! his name slipped out accidentally. After greeting he informed me he had saved all that was moveable; and like the philosopher that he is—having recovered from some of his democratic notions, he is wending his way to the grain growing regions of Texas, with all his stock of every kind, sheep, cattle and horses. May his shadow never grow less, for it now can throw several small men in the shade. I offered the ladies a hearty and cheerful welcome and a bunch of wild grapes, not quite so large as those that my great namesake, Caleb the Hebrew, brought over the Jordan; but perhaps quite as delicious. Take care Miss Leonora of the captivating Shepherd boys over the hills of the new Canaan. Tarry not too long at the well! * * * *

Next day I was at Sabinetown Ferry, 15 miles below; and the rain was equally merciless. Another series of Caravans, passed trudging up the hill; while the tatterdemalions lined three miles of the road, as I came in. Floundering in the mud, with the huge and clumsy cane carts, I saw them stalled and nearly desperate. The Patriarchs in charge of this detachment of the exodus, came into the shelter, and I greeted Dr. H. of the lower Bayou Teche. His force had all been with the Yankees, and were recaptured at Brashear City. In the six weeks of Yankee humanity, in relieving the poor oppressed slave, fifteen out of seventy had died from want and exposure, and several others were too far gone, when rescued to recover. They all show it now in their haggard visages.

Dr. H. had left wife and children with some neighbors, and a fragment of his slaves wandering still in the wilderness, though now feeling out of reach of the pursuing Pharaoh. He says that the Manna of the Louisiana wilderness furnished them with no relief

from hunger. They halt here to hunt for beeves, but these are very scarce in this region of Texas.

The Dr. is an elegant gentleman; and, in former days, full of cheerfulness and good humor. He dined and tarried some hours with me, but his lips wore no smile, to chase the shade from that brow of care.—The picture he gives of the desolation of that fertile and highly cultivated country, and of the condition of many families of wealth reduced to want and driven from their burning homes, without food or raiment, is truly heart rending.

Most of the immigrants seem bound to the grain and stock growing, rather than the cotton region of Texas. All want employment for their negroes, and I doubt not will soon fill the call of Gen. Magruder for teamsters.

There is no diminution of the tide of refugees. It will not surprise me to find the next census showing that our slave population has doubled during the war.

For the safety they seek in this land of promise and of refuge, let them be placed at work upon the formidable line of fortifications we have just surveyed and located along this western bank of Jordan.

A town in Sabine Parish 25 miles from the river.

Sabinetown, August 1863.

Exotic.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, August 19, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

[From the Victoria Advocate.]

As stamps are scarce I would be glad to communicate through the Advocate.

Horrible.

To the President of the Vigilance Committee of San Antonio:

Sir—I have the honor to communicate to you an enormity which transpired in broad daylight within sight of this hotel, and also in the presence of a stable keeper, a retail grocer, a lawyer and a physician, all of whom have maintained undoubted patriotism and devotion to the South, and love for its circulating medium. What aggravates the offence in the eyes of all the buyers of produce is was an old woman, bare-footed and bare-legged, with apparently but one garment on, with a basket of peaches; and in the presence of these suffering applicants, this ungrateful critter, she herself, old Mrs. Katrina Meregold, who owes the highest obligations to the people of the South for security of *person, property* and *freedom*, told the suffering applicants above named that she would "geld haben." Here is a case for the [illegible] of your sample county; and hoping she will be made to suffer the *extremity* proposed in your resolutions, I subscribe myself yours,

B. Keeper.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], August 20, 1863, p. 1, c. 5

We are requested to give notice that the Ladies at Piedmont Springs will give a Tableau and Concert on Friday evening next; 21st instant, for the benefit of the Ladies' Rangers, (Baylor's). This will be a pleasant opportunity for those who desire a few days' recreation by a visit to the Springs.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, August 20, 1863, p. 3. c. 5

We have been shown a most magnificent stand of colors made for the 3d Texas Infantry, by Mrs. Phelps of New Orleans, now in Havana, and by her sent to be presented to the regiment here. It consists of a regimental flag and a battle flag, all of heavy silk, with bullion stars, and heavy bullion cords and tassels. We doubt of there is another so costly and elegant a stand of colors belonging to any regiment in the service. We doubt not the regiment will be as proud of it, as it is beautiful, and rejoice to know that the exiles of New Orleans, now in Havana, are not unmindful of the soldiers battling for the recovery of their homes. Mrs. Phelps was formerly of Brazoria county, in this State.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, August 20, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

The Mutual Aid Association.

The Houston Mutual Aid Association has been organized, and is now ready to go to work. The amount of stock taken is already over \$50,000. On Wednesday evening the organization was perfected by the adoption of by-laws, and election of officers. B. A. Shepherd was made President, M. Miller, Treasurer, and Messrs. M. A. Levy, T. M. Bagby, A. J. Burke, A. M. Gentry, and George Ball, Directors.

The Directors are required to buy all necessary and staple articles of consumption, and sell the same, first to needy families of soldiers—to such poor families as may be on the books of the county courts of Harris and Galveston counties, and to stockholders in proportion to the extent of their families. No profit beyond cost and expenses is to be made on any of the goods.

The spirit with which this enterprise has been established, augurs well for its success. It has now cash enough on hand to supply good stocks of staple articles, though a larger capital would enable the Association to supply all articles of necessity as well as those regarded as staples. If there is enough now to furnish corn, flour, sugar, bacon and salt, double the amount will give us cheap cloth, cheap butter, cheap lard, and other secondary articles.

We now ask people in the interior, who are willing to supply this Association at a low rate, to make it known. There is no speculation in it. Its first object is to supply the wants of the wives and children of those who are fighting the country's battles. If there was ever a reason why flour, and corn and meat should be sold cheap, this is one, and this Association is the place where it should be sold so.

We also suggest to people of the interior counties to form similar associations, and let there be through them a system of mutual exchanges. They can be made of the greatest advantage to the people.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, August 22, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

Wanted—For the Hospital—all kinds of old linen and cotton domestic, for dressing wounds, blisters, &c. Also, old vials. Any one forwarding contributions of this kind, will confer a favor which will be thankfully appreciated.

W. P. Riddell, Post Surgeon.

In charge of General Hospital, Houston.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, August 22, 1863, p. 2, c. 6

Note: Every issue includes S. S., Thursday, 8 P.M.

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

The Poor of Houston.

Editor Telegraph:--From personal observation, I am prepared to say that there is no small amount of personal suffering among the poor of this city, and especially among families who have no representatives in the army, and therefore, have no claims upon the authorities providing for such. Many are poor widows who have none to represent them in the army. They are willing to work but can get nothing to do. Shall such be left to suffer for the common necessities of life in a city abounding with wealth?

Howard.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, August 21, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

The cloth for those families who had sent up their applications to the penitentiary, arrived about ten days ago, and all that has not been delivered, is at the County Clerk's office yet. It is proper to state that the price of the cloth is in part reduced from what was first stated. Families without slaves get their cloth at fifty cents per yard, while those who have slaves pay eighty cents. To the above price is added five cents per yard for transportation, a charge which is very reasonable. Those who have not made application to the penitentiary, had better do so at once. Wonder if the State Troops now in service are entitled to cloth? We presume they are.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, August 22, 1863, p. 1, c. 2

Ladies' Aid Society.

I would be pleased to meet the ladies of the Aid Society, at the Court House, on Friday next, the 28th inst., at two o'clock P. M. The proceeds are yet in my possession, of our last Concert. I would suggest that some lady having more knowledge of the suffering class of our community, take charge of this department, as I must confess that I have not, as yet, been able (and am happy to say it) to find in our bountiful county an object of charity; though this money has been at your command at any and all times. True I was called upon *at one time* to hand this money over, not by a regular member, however, if so, it would have been my greatest pleasure to have complied.

J. B. Harris, Treas. L. A. S.

Dallas, Aug. 25th 1863.

DALLAS HERALD, August 26, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

Prices in the Interior.—We learn by a gentleman from the interior that in Parker county, where he resides, chickens can be had for 75 cents per dozen, eggs 25 cents per dozen, butter 25 to 37c per pound, wheat \$3 per bushel, flour \$10 per hundred pounds, beef five or six cents per pound, and in proportion for other articles.

The editor of the San Antonio Herald says he has purchased paper lately at \$100 per ream, which is \$3 per quire or 20 cents per sheet. We have also purchased paper at the same price, smaller in size and inferior in quality to the paper for which we used to pay \$3 per ream.

The Marshall Republican says two hundred and ten negroes left that county the other day to work on the fortifications on Red River. The editor says the planters have responded promptly to the call made upon them. Only two or three hung fire, and these will be looked after.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, August 26, 1863, p. 1, c. 1

Being disappointed in receiving a lot of paper which we were led to believe would have reached us in time to prevent a suspension of our paper, we have concluded to reduce the size of the Herald for a few weeks in order to make what we have on hand last as long as possible, hoping that by the time it is used up to receive another supply.

DALLAS HERALD, August 26, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

For the Telegraph.

To the Youth of Texas between Ten and Eighteen.

Boys:--You occupy a most important position. Did you ever reflect upon it? Just stop and think a minute. From your ranks must be selected, a few years hence, those upon whose shoulders the government of the Confederacy must rest. Are you trying to prepare yourselves for such responsibilities by storing your minds with *useful* knowledge?

Don't, my young friend, waste your invaluable time in gazing at soldiers or reading war news. Prepare yourself, by a diligent use of your time, to act well your part when you shall arrive at maturity. That will be an important period in your country's history. Think of these things.

Boys' Friend.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, August 26, 1863, p. 1, c. 4

Ladies' Fashions.

We are indebted to a friend for the privilege of looking over the July numbers of Godey's Lady's Book, Peterson's Magazine and Le Bon Ton. These magazines do not appear to be at all different from what they were three years ago. You may read Godey from end to end, and not know there is any war in the country. Hardly an allusion to it occurs.

Of course the ladies will want to know what the fashions are in vogue. We will touch them very briefly. *Riding Habit* close fitting, moderately long skirt, at most one under skirt, generally none, with pantaloons color of habit. *Hats* vary from forty varieties of the low crowned rolling brim (Garribaldi [sic]) to as many varieties of high-crowned, steeple, stove pipe, etc., etc. *Bonnets* do not, to our eye, vary in shape from those worn by the ladies here. We presume the Yankees and French must have stolen the fashion. It was adopted here because of its convenience in patching up of bonnets and making new ones of them. *Head Dress*—The coiffure Alexandra is much in vogue—hair cut short in front, curled in a frizzled roll over the forehead and down the sides. The rest of the hair parted down the center, and tied on each side behind the ear, and then arranged in as many curls as possible. Single roses and leaves are dotted here and there in the curls in front. It is very pretty. *Dresses*. White grenadine with fluted silk sea-green flounce on edge of skirt. The Walewski has three bands of silk or ribbon sewed on in pointeau herring bone. The lower band extends from edge of the skirt to the top of hem, the under part of the hem being cut out between the points. The Senorita has three ruffles headed by thick ruchings of silk and caught up in festoons by black lace rosettes. *Hair Powder* is revived, both white, violet, blue and green. Southern ladies will, we trust, omit this last freak in following the fashions.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, August 26, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

It may not be known as it should be, that peaches can be preserved in good flavor by simply cutting in two, extracting the stone, and drying with the skin or peel downwards. If very large, it may be as well to cut the peach into three parts. It is not necessary to peel and cut up into small pieces, as some suppose; much of the juice and flavor are lost by this mode, and all retained by the plan above stated.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, August 26, 1863, p. 1, c. 6

Fayette county has disbursed, through its officers, for the relief of the poor, and soldiers families, the sum of nearly \$46,000.

How much has Nueces done?

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], August 27, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

The Physicians of Gonzales County refuse to receive anything but specie for their services. In Guadalupe County, the people will not permit any distinction to be made between specie and Confederate money.

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

On Saturday last, sixty-four Federal prisoners arrived at this place, from Louisiana, escorted by Captain Harrison. They are Yankee farmers, who had taken possession of plantations and gone quietly to farming, as if they expected always to retain them. We learn that they will be sent across the Rio Grande, probably under an escort of the parties of our lately drafted militia.

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

Piedmont Springs, August 24, 1863. Editor Telegraph—This place was enlivened on Friday night last, by an entertainment given by the ladies and gentlemen sojourning here, for the benefit of Baylor's Ladies' Rangers. The entertainment consisted of tableaux, songs, selections and recitations, all of which passed off in a manner highly creditable to the parties engaged.

After the tableaux was completed, there was a raffle for a finely worked table cover, a gift from Mrs. Hunter, of Fort Bend county, to the Rangers. Six hundred and fifty dollars were realized from the raffle, and four hundred dollars from the exhibition.

The ladies propose to give another entertainment of a similar character, on Friday night, September 4, when they hope to meet many of the citizens of Houston and this vicinity. The proceeds will be contributed to the fund now being raised in the Confederacy, to erect a monument to the memory of General Jackson.

Visitor.

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

Mr. Joseph Gaston, of this county, was shot, and almost instantly killed, in Tyler, one day last week. The homicide originated from the usual cause.

HENDERSON [TX] TIMES, August 29, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

We are requested to state that J. W. Sturdevant of Gilmer, will leave for Johnson's army in Mississippi, about the 1st of September. Those desiring to send letters by him, can be accommodated by leaving the same with Major Thompson Camp, of this place, depositing with each letter one dollar.

HENDERSON [TX] TIMES, August 29, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

The ladies of Rusk County, are again invited to attend at the Court House, in this place on Tuesday next, at 10 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of completing arrangements for establishing a "Way Side Hospital," at this place.

A number of ladies are taking an active interest in this matter, and it is to be hoped others will unite with them. The object is entirely laudable.

HENDERSON [TX] TIMES, August 29, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Miss Mollie E. Moore, the distinguished poetess, spent a few days in Henderson during the past week. She received that attention that one refined and intelligent community ever extend to the meritorious.

We have for some time regarded Miss Moore as one occupying no ordinary position in the Literary World. Our personal acquaintance with her strengthens our opinion. To the highest order of genius she unites a well balanced, richly stored, and investigating mind. With such endowments, she is destined to occupy is such that her friends may contemplate with the most exalted pleasure. Tho' only eighteen years of age, she has written poems that bear the severest criticisms, and abound in thought that challenges the attention and investigation of the Philosopher, the Statesman, and the Divine.—May she meet with the encouragement, as an authoress, that is the just desert of superior worth is our sincere desire.

HENDERSON [TX] TIMES, August 29, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Fresh Drugs.

Calomel	Alum.
Opium	Copperas.
Morphine	Park [?] Green
Dover Powders	Spanish Crown [?]
Epson Salts.	Red Lead, &c.
Black Pepper.	
Superior Cotton Cards.	

Just received and for sale by

J. McBride & Co.,

August 28th, 1863.

HENDERSON [TX] TIMES, August 29, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Powder for Sale.

I have 1,000 pounds of good powder for sale; bring your flasks and gourds, as I cannot obtain wrapping paper.

J. W. Shelton.

Henderson, July 29th, 1863.

HENDERSON [TX] TIMES, August 29, 1863, p. 4, c. 4

The Louisiana Jayhawkers.

Camp Stonewall Jackson, near Washington, La. }
August 17th, 1863. }

Editor Telegraph.—As you are aware, our army has long since "changed its base" and fallen back west of the Atchafalaya, and south of Red River. A small "squad," who generally go along with Gen. Tom Green on his excursions around, stopped here awaiting orders, (principally from Banks) where we have been permitted for two or three weeks to enjoy rest for man and beast, the first for many days—but the outrageous acts of the conscripts, deserters and free negroes who inhabit the country west of this, came to the knowledge of the "powers that be" and our rest was broken. There has long been quite a number of the aforesaid class, who have taken to the woods and bottoms and evaded the enrolling officers, and declared it to be their intention not to fight for

either Federal or Confederate Governments, but at the time the Federal army occupied "these parts," I have been credibly informed that the leading members of this clan formed an alliance with the "rail splitters" minions, and after giving all information required, obtained permission to remain here and plunder good citizens and murder alike citizen and soldier. They are said to be 300 or 400 strong, and commanded by one Carrier. They are principally armed with double barreled shot guns. They having recently killed some good citizens, and 4 or 5 C. S. soldiers, it was determined, if possible, to bring some at least, of the offenders to justice. Accordingly, on the night of the 8th inst., a detachment of Co. B, Lieut. Coleman commanding, and of Co. C, Capt. Clough commanding, all of the 5th T. M. V., were ordered to report to Capt. West, (I think of Gen. Taylor's Staff) at Washington. At Opelousas we were joined by ten more belonging to Co. E, 4th T. M. V., and after dark, while on the march, by the Home Guard, 20 strong, making in all about 75 men. We proceeded about 10 miles to the westward—to a neighborhood composed principally of these fellows (Jayhawkers) and situated along bayou Mallet. We then divided into two or three parties and the performance commenced. Each party had so many, and certain houses to surround and search. The parties were to move cautiously and as noiselessly as possible until near the house. Then rush up, dismount and surround the "castle," guard every door and window, while a "storming" party entered each house, demanded lights and searched every nook and corner. Thus we hunt conscripts, visiting a man's home at the hour of midnight, and in some instances, we took them away. The women in some cases appeared, much grieved, and cried and begged at an awful rate, when their husbands, fathers and brothers were being taken away, but as they all cried and talked in French (!) and as we could not "Parley Francais," their wails amounted to

Continued on page 10

For the Telegraph.

To the Girls of Texas between Ten and Sixteen.
I have recently spoken a few words to the BOYS of Texas, will you now allow me to say something to *you*, my young friends?

If the government of our Southern Confederacy is soon to rest upon the shoulders of those who are now boys, you, my young misses, are to be their companions—to share their responsibilities. Are you preparing yourselves, by storing your minds with *useful* knowledge for the important positions you are soon to occupy as the *wives* and *mothers* of our young Confederacy? You are to act your part in the great drama of life at an important period in the history of your country, and *now* is the time to prepare yourselves for your future position. If the boys will persist in wasting their time in gazing upon soldiers and military parades, *don't you do so!* Attend diligently to your studies at school. Read useful books. Eschew novels and all light trash. Endeavor to acquire solid and useful knowledge, and thus fit yourselves for positions of usefulness and honor.

Think of these things!

Girls' Friend.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, August 29, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

The Louisiana Jayhawkers.

Continued from page 9

nothing at all. We captured 10 or a dozen during the night. Some of them were deserters from the army, while others were liable to conscription and accused of being connected with the clan known as Jayhawkers. All of them were sent to Opelousas for imprisonment and trial.

On the morning of the 9th, and our command having had nothing to eat since noon of the 8th, divided into small parties and sent to the houses in the neighborhood for breakfast, and while this state of affairs was existing, a party of 40 or 50 mounted Jayhawkers surprised a party of about 25 of our command, who believed they were some of our own command returning, and consequently they were permitted to move up in rear and on both flanks within shot gun range and fire, before it was discovered who they were. Being desirous of concentrating our different parties and as they were in the edge of the woods, rendering it impossible to learn their numbers, the order was given to fall back into the prairie. Our boys formed and dashed through their lines, the Jayhawkers firing rapidly. Roy Blondelle and Chas. Elkin, of Co. B, T. M. V., were wounded. Roy has since died—also Pearson, of Co. C. had a mule shot under him. The scoundrels never followed, having a great terror for the prairies and cavalry. There was a speedy concentration of our little party from breakfast, and so we remained concentrated during the day. For this impudence the remainder of the 5th T. M. V., Lt. Col. McPhail commanding, and 2d Louisiana Cavalry, Maj. Thompson commanding, were sent to our aid, with orders to scour the woods and country for miles around, and to shoot every man connected with the

clan. We remained for that purpose until the night of the 15th, we returned. We scoured the woods and country for miles, forming in line of battle and marching abreast, across bodies of timber and the swamps—driving for them as if for deer, and on the evening of the 10th inst., while moving in this manner, we surprised them in their camp and fired into them. Most of them fled, while two or three stood up, fired, and badly wounded James C. Francis of Co. G, 5th T. M. V., (since died,) and John Watson, a member of 5th Texas Infantry.

Three of them captured on the spot, and another in the same neighborhood, were shot per order the next day. The family of one of them came to take leave of him a few minutes before he was led out to be shot, and it was truly an unpleasant scene. Methinks I can hear that woman and her children's cries to this moment. However, they had already killed two of the most gallant soldiers of our regiment, and were found in arms resisting the laws of their country and as such should have died. Col. McPhail, on leaving, issued a proclamation promising pardon to all who may in future return to their due allegiance, but death to all who may be caught in these disloyal practices—whether plundering, or murdering, or caught in arms and skulking in the woods from justice. I have written this for the purpose of informing the citizens of Texas, who may intend traveling from Niblett's Bluff to the eastward, of the state of affairs existing in that portion of the State, and to ask them to remember that the late punishment inflicted on some of the conscripts *renders it very unsafe for small parties to travel alone.*

Respectfully,
W. R. H.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, August 29, 1863, p. 2, c. 3