
THE HENKEL SQUARE HERALD

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

VOL. 2

Henkel Square, Round Top, Texas, December 1861

NO. 12

Economy.

The Vicksburg Whig notices a favor sent to the office by a lady as follows:

A great curiosity was sent us by Mrs. Blanchard. It is a model economical candle, sixty yards long and it is said will burn six hours each night for six months, and all that light at a cost of about fifty cents. It is made by taking one pound of beeswax and three-fourths of a pound of rosin, and melting them together, then take about four threads of slack twisted cotton for a wick, and draw it about three times through the melted wax and rosin and wind it in a ball; pull the end up above the ball and light it, and you have a very good candle. Ours is very fancifully wound on a corn cob, and makes a pretty ornament.—The curious can see it at our office.

These lights have been used in Texas for many years, and a good joke is told of a certain "root-doctor" who, once upon a time, visited the house of a very economical lady, and mistook a roll of these "wax tapers" for a bundle of Sarsaparilla roots.—Thinking here was a good chance to enlarge his stock of roots, the doctor incontinently pocketed the bundle and went home. He did not discover the mistake until he had plunged them into a pot of boiling water, for the purpose of making a decoction of Sarsaparilla. His consternation can be better imagined than described, when he saw his long yellow roots melting rapidly away before his eyes. His patient was disappointed in her promised decoction, and the doctor became a wiser, if not a better, man.

DALLAS HERALD, December 4, 1861, p. 1, c. 1

We understand that the young ladies of the "Eastern Texas Female College," of this place, have organized themselves into a military company, and are now undergoing regular drill—thus spending their hours of recreation. That's right, girls. The good opinion of her teachers, a good education, and finally the noblest and bravest soldier in the Confederate army for a husband, be the reward of the best drilled member of this company.—Tyler Reporter.

DALLAS HERALD, December 4, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

A Concert will be given by Miss Snead, at Lancaster, on Christmas Eve, for the benefit of needy soldiers now in the service of the government. It is a most laudable effort, and we wish the accomplished lady most unbounded success.

DALLAS HERALD, December 11, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

The Lagrange True Issue has suspended until after the blockade. From its "Good-Bye" it appears that the patrons have not come to its aid in time of need.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, December 11, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

How to Dress Rice.—A lady recommends the following recipe for dressing rice: Soak the rice in cold salted water for several hours; have ready a stew pan with boiling water; throw the rice and boil briskly for ten minutes; drain it in a colander; cover it up hot by the fire for a few minutes, and then serve. The grains will be found double the usual size and distinct from each other. In view of the fact that rice has become a very common article of diet now, and that so few persons know how to prepare it properly, it would be well to give this recipe a trial.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, December 7, 1861, p. 1, c. 3

Letter from the "Bass Grays."

Camp at Princeton, KY.,

Gregg's Regiment,

Night of Nov. 18th, 1861.

. . . Today Mess No. 4, of ___ Co., had on a pot of beef. S___, a member of the mess, who was off on duty when it was "put on to bile," demanded to know what was in the pot. One of the mess told S. it was clothes. S. ran his hand in his pocket, and pulled out a pair of dirty socks, and as no one was observing him, very quickly proceeded to "bile his socks with the dinner." Imagine the dismay of Mess No. 4, ___ Co., on short rations, when dinner was announced, to find S's socks serviced up with their beef. Imagine the mirth in camp, and the roars of laughter. I merely give this as an illustration of the sources of our mirth, without intending to multiply in kind, in this letter, thereby increasing its length. However, I may say that tales are told, songs are sung, and strains of "Dixie," Yellow Rose, *et id amne genus*, fill the air at times, causing us to forget our painful separation from the dear ones at home, and attracting our gaze for the moment from the cloud that impends over our beloved country. . . .
Adios, R%. R. H.

P. S. I enclose you a scrap of a Lincoln flag hauled down from Marion Courthouse by our scouts. I send you the Texas star which I cut from it myself. You can exhibit it to "our folks."

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, December 7, 1861, p. 1, c. 5

Coffee in considerable quantities, both Rio and Mexican, is brought to San Antonio, and sold at 40 to 50 cents per pound. The supply can be increased to any quantity required by the condition of the market. Why not send up several loads to Dallas and exchange it for flour.

DALLAS HERALD, December 18, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Salt works have been established and put in operation at five different points in Smith county, Texas, within the past month.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, December 18, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Snuff Dipping.—Miss Tennessee Gibson, a beautiful young lady, died from the effects of snuff dipping in Arkansas. She fell asleep with the "mop" in her mouth, and was found a corpse some hours after. A post mortem revealed the fact that she had swallowed the juice which was converted into vicotine [sic?] a deadly poison; her lips cheeks and breast were smeared [sic] with the foul snuff in her dying struggles, alone in her room. Before she retired she felt a deadly sickness, having swallowed some of the juice, but she had used it so long, that nothing was thought of her complaint until it was too late.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, December 4, 1861, p. 4, c. 2

The following lines from a new correspondent, contain the essence of genuine poetry and patriotism. We admire them.

Flags vs. Rags.

The time has been when we would rally
From every mountain, hill and valley,
Around Old England's flags;
When England said bow down before it;
You shall look *under* and not o'er it,
Into a thousand shreds we tore it;
Like any other rag.
And then we raised the Starry ensign,
As a beacon light for all mankind;
And called it Freedom's flag;
When Lincoln's *posse comitatus*,
Raised this same flag and shook it at us,
From Sumter's walls it trailed in tatters,
Like any other rag.
And now we'll show the world that Freedom,
In spite of Europe and Yankeedom,
Still boasts a glorious flag;
But should the goddess e'er desert it,
Or should a despot e're pervert it,
Freemen know, 'twill but convert it,
Into a simple rag.
Earpville, Dec. 1861.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, December 7, 1861, p. 2, c. 6

To Harden Tallow, Suet or Lard for
Candles.—To half a lb. each of alum and saltpetre,
pulverised [sic] coarsely, pour on it a quart of boiling
water—take from 12 to 20 lbs. of tallow, according to
its firmness, the former quantity for the oily tallow we
get from a fat beef in summer, or for lard, and the
latter for tallow that will stand in a cake; put it in an
iron vessel near the fire, and when melted, stir in the
dissolved alum and saltpetre and boil until the water is
all expelled from the tallow. Have the wicks smaller
and of finer thread than is usual for home-made
candles—dip them in a strong solution of saltpetre,
and when perfectly dry mould the candle in the usual
way. If any one, after giving this receipt a trial, goes in
darkness, it is because their deeds are evil.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, December 11, 1861, p. 1, c. 5

Locke's Regiment.

This body of mounted men, from Eastern
Texas, has been ordered into winter quarters in this
county, where provisions and forage are plentiful and
cheap. Their horses will create some market for our
corn, though we could easily and cheaply feed a half
dozen such organizations.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], December 21, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

Thanksgiving Ceremonies and the Concert.

The ceremonies of Thanksgiving day in
Bellville, we believe was generally observed by the
citizens. Parson Shaver, in compliance with
previous notice held Episcopal service in the
Church, which was well attended. His sermon was
in every way appropriate to the occasion; abounding
in a chain of terse, pointed and sound theological
facts, and delivered with that frankness and candor
characteristic of the worthy divine. His health has
for some time past been feeble, and his sermon was,
no doubt, delivered under difficulties.

The shades of evening having closed in, all
was in busy bustle preparing for the Concert, which
the ladies had determined to give for the benefit of
the soldiers, only two days previous. At the
appointed hour, the beauty, chivalry, and—as a
friend calls them—the Jeff. Davis seed—(little boys)
were all snugly ensconced in the Academy, anxiously
awaiting the promised feast of music.—Verily, we
did not believe such a large crowd could have been
gathered in so short a time; however, we charge it all
to the ladies. After a few moment's chit-chat,
consequent upon such occasions, the soft notes of
the Piano fell upon the ears of the anxious audience,
who were edified for some length of time, with
several selections of beautiful music. Among the
many pieces excellently performed, we will mention
"Osaman Waltz," "Universal Medley," "When I was
a Little Gal," and "Lincoln's Retreat from
Manassas," composed by Miss C_____ of Austin
county, and the audience gave evidence of their
appreciation of the pieces, by the deafening reign of
applause which each piece received. All in all, the
Concert met, if not exceeded the most sanguine
expectations of all present.

As the audience had for a late hour feasted
upon music, which served as food for the soul; the
gnawings of the body began to demand
refreshments, which we can assure our readers that
the ladies were not unmindful of, for they had
prepared a bounteous supper at the Court House
which was partaken of with much avidity, but in due
compliance with the rules of etiquette. The table
was supplied with some of the rarest luxuries of the
season, and catered in the best style of the art. We
heard several, who claimed to be connoisseurs say it
was the best supper they have had the pleasure of
eating in two years.

The receipts of the evening were small in
comparison to the amount of trouble they were at in
preparing the entertainment; though sufficient, we
hope to encourage them to another effort during the
holidays. It is a very happy mode of indirect tax for
the benefit of the soldier, and at the same time a
source of enjoyment to those at home. Let due
notice be given and we venture the assertion that the
receipts will not fall far short of \$75.00.

A Calico Ball, would, we believe, be liberally
patronized, and at the same time do much toward
inaugurating a fashion of domestic economy. But
we shall not presume to dictate, and shall leave the
best ways for passing the holidays, and contributing
to the soldiers in the hands of the ladies.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, December 4, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

Volunteer Aid Society.

The Ladies of Harrison County, feeling a deep interest in relief of the sick from our county, in the service of the Confederate States of America.

The name of the Association shall be "Ladies Volunteer Relief Association, of Harrison County."

The officers shall be President, Vice President, Treasurer and Secretary.

In order to raise funds to procure such articles as are necessary, each member shall pay into the Treasury the sum of 25 cts.

By request of the Society, the Secretary will immediately write to the Captain of each company, informing them of the object of the Society, and requesting them to state what articles they need.

The Society will meet every Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Court House. The Ladies of the country are respectfully invited to join us in our laudable enterprise.

Any contribution (however small) from either gentlemen or ladies will be thankfully received.

The following committee are appointed to receive contributions:

Mrs. F. C. Van Zandt, }
Mrs. M. Scogins, }
E. Richardson, } Committee.
M. J. Van Zandt, }
C. A. L. Jennings, }
Miss Kittee Johnson }
Mrs. Eugenia Holcomb, President.
Mrs. S. Bludworth, Vice President.
Mrs. M. E. Tally, Treasurer.
Mrs. M. A. Peete, Secretary.

The following is a list of articles which will be useful:

Bandages—1 inch wide, 1 yard long.

" 2 inches wide, 3 yards long

" 2 ½ do do 3 do do

" 3 do do 4 do do

" 3 ½ do do 5 do do

" 4 do do 6 do do

" 2 ½ do do 9 do do

A few flannel bandages, two and a half inches wide and nine yards long, will be needed, and lint, scraped and ravelled.

Ring Pads and Cushions.

Cotton Batting and Cotton Wadding; fine Flax and Sponges.

Red Flannel, in the piece.

Bookbinders' Board, for Splints; pieces 18 inches by 14 inches.

Saddlers' Silk for Ligatures, Skeins waxed and wound on cards.

Sewing Needles, assorted, in cases; Linen, Thread, Tape and Scissors.

Adhesive Plaster, Camel Hair Pencils, Oiled Silk, Oiled Muslin, India Rubber and Gutta Percha Cloths, in the piece.

Wrapping paper.

Cotton Bed Shirts—1 ½ yards long, 2 breadth of unbleached muslin, 1 yard wide, open one-half yard at the bottom, length of Sleeve three quarters yard, length of Arm Hole 12 inches, length of Collar, 20 inches, length of Slit in front, 1 yard, fastened with four tapes.

Loose Cotton Drawers—1 ¼ yards long, with a breadth of 1 yard wide muslin in each leg, with a hem and drawing string round the waist and the bottom of each leg; length from waist to crotch on the back 22 inches, and in the front 18 inches, with 3 buttons and button holes.

Bed Sackings of ticking, 1 yard wide and 2 yards long.

Muslin sheets, 4 feet wide and 8 feet long.

Pillow sacks of muslin, one half yard wide, 1 yard long.

Old linen and cotton cloth, towels, old and new, rough and soft, old sheets, pillow cases, small pillows, old towels, coverlets, old shirts and drawers, old pants, old socks, old handkerchiefs, old jackets, pieces of white domestic, pieces of hickory shirting, country or homemade jeans, for fall clothing, wool or woolen yarn, country or homemade blankets and counterpanes; blackberry and raspberry vinegar, crushed sugar, corn starch, sweet oil, can vegetables, irish and sweet potatoes, peas and beans, arrowroot, sago, tapioca, rices, brandy, whiskey, tobacco, tea, cocos, lemon syrup, plum and current jellies, (small quantities), oatmeal, flaxseed and flaxseed meal, wheat bran, corn meal, juice of beef as stock for beef tea, put up in sealed cans, champagne in small bottles for cases of sudden sinking, china feeders of different sizes for administering nourishment when the head cannot be raised; bent glass tubes for similar use; castille soap for washing wounds, common soap, eye shades of green silk with tapes or elastic.

Dried fruit of any kind, pepper, ground and packed in bottles. Gloves and socks, either cotton or woolen, sage for tea. Home knit suspenders, or anything else that will benefit either a sick or well soldier.

By order of Committee,

M. A. Peete, Secretary.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, December 7, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

The Houston Telegraph learns from a reliable source, that a council of war has been held at Galveston, and the island declared to be untenable. The batteries on the beach have been removed, the powder and munitions taken to a place of greater security, and a portion of the public records removed, and the Hospital removed to Houston. The women and children have removed and the Galveston News has rented an office in the latter city.

The island cannot be defended without the means of defence, and we regret to say that the people have not responded to the repeated calls of Gen. Hebert. If companies are not formed and offered in sufficient numbers, the result need not surprise any one, however disastrous and distressing it may be.

DALLAS HERALD, December 11, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

The Huntsville Item says "let your light shine, but don't give four bits a pound for candles."

DALLAS HERALD, December 25, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

Praises are valuable only when they come from lips that have the courage to condemn.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], December 21, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

**Concert,
The Ladies of Lancaster.**

A Concert will be given in Lancaster, Dallas County,
Texas, on
Tuesday, the 24th Inst.,
Exercises to commence at 7 o'clock, P. M.
Terms of Admission:

Adults, each	50 cts.
Children	25 "

The prime object is, for the relief of needy soldiers.
Nanny Snead.

Lancaster, Dec. 5th, 1861.

DALLAS HERALD, December 11, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Literary.—We were complimented last week with an invitation to witness the rehearsal of the "Sisterhood of Nations," by the young ladies of Miss Melton's school.—The parts assigned to the respective girls were very judicious, and the rehearsal shows the careful training to which they have been subjected. The whole was highly creditable to Miss Melton as well as the young ladies, and the scene between "Yankee" and "Southern Confederacy," amusing and suggestive.

DALLAS HERALD, December 11, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Texas Wool.—A communication in the State Gazette estimates the number of sheep now in Texas at 500,000, which is estimated will yield about one million pounds of wool, one half of which is fine Marino, and the balance coarse Mexican. The total product in all the Confederate States is put down at about 12,000,000, just about half the quantity produced by New York alone. Assuming six pounds required for each person (the usual estimate) and it will require about 90,000,000 to supply the Confederate States. Hence we see that the demand must greatly exceed the production and of course we have an ample market for the vast prospective increase of this great staple product of our State. The Richmond Enquirer says the machinery now at work in the manufacture of wool in the Confederate States is more than sufficient for all the wool that can be obtained.—Gal. News.

DALLAS HERALD, December 18, 1861, p. 1, c. 3

Swords.

At Honey Grove in Fannin County, we were shown, last week, Swords, and Bowie knives the manufacture of Mr. W. P. Woodson of that place, which are conclusive evidence, that the necessities of the present crisis will be met in a great degree by home production. These weapons were of very serviceable shape; well tempered, neatly finished, with good handles—the sword with a double guard to the hilt—the knife with single guard—both with leather scabbards. The swords are sold at \$20—the knives at \$10.00. Mr. Woodson had carried on a Blacksmith shop heretofore, and had made plain sheath knives, but never anything like these weapons, until necessity stimulated the effort. Most of the officers in Maxey's regiment have swords made by Mr. Woodson.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], December 21, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Christmas.

Availing ourself of a very general Country custom, which we have seldom followed, we shall rest somewhat during the next week, and issue no paper from this office on the 28th inst.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], December 21, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

Relief Committee Organized.

The Central Relief Committee, at Marshall, have appointed the following Sub-Committees in the various Beats in Harrison county:

Elysian Fields	Ben. Long.
Jonesville	J. B. Webster.
Port Caddo	C. K. Andrews.
Hickory Grove	James Gorman.
Cravers	L. P. Alford.
Coppages	Wm. Kirkpatrick.
Lagrange	Abner Howard.
Miles	Joseph Greer.
Blalock's	J. M. Moody.
Craig's	Eli T. Craig.

We would request the Rev. J. G. Tullis to give us his assistance as he travels through several beats.

Gentlemen, we would kindly ask you to cooperate with us in making inquiry of the wants and necessities of the families of our soldiers, and others needing relief in your respective Beats. If any are in want, report to some member of the Central Relief Committee in Marshall, and by mutual counsel with any one of you, the wants of the needy may be supplied. We cannot ascertain the condition of all the families of our soldiers, and those needing relief in our county, and we have adopted this method to get the wanted information, and your services, which you will no doubt cheerfully give.

It is our duty to visit the families of our soldiers, whether they need the substantial necessities for subsistence or not, they may need that which is almost, if not quite as necessary, our sympathy, and attention, in their loneliness and anxieties. Nor should we neglect any in these times of sore trials.

T. B. Wilson,
A. E. Clemmons,
J. M. Binkley,
W. C. Dunlap,
C. H. Hynson,
Committee.

Marshall, Dec. 18, 1861.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, December 14, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

The following has been handed us in regard to the Soldiers' Aid Society. This society has done much for the benefit of our soldiers in the field, and will doubtless receive the benedictions of many a brave fellow, who, without their timely aid, would have suffered.

It is greatly to be hoped that the Society will receive all the aid in their patriotic labors which they so richly deserve.

Soldiers' Aid Society.

A meeting of the Soldiers' Aid Society was held at the Capitol last Saturday. Very interesting speeches were made by Messrs. Hobbie and Shepherd, members of the legislature. At the conclusion of their speeches, Gov. Lubbock, Dr. Thomason, and General Chambers were called on by the crowd, and each responded in a very happy manner.

A meeting of the Society will be held at the Capitol of this (Saturday) evening, at half-past seven o'clock. Speeches by Col. Price, Judge Durant and others.

All are invited.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, December 14, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Mr. R. W. Loughery,

Sir:--I enclose you an address delivered by Miss Aggie Caven, in presentation of a beautiful banner to the Pine Grove Rangers, of Rusk County. I regret not being able to get Capt. White's reply. You will confer a favor by publishing the enclosed in your paper, and oblige, very respectfully,

Yours,

Travor Caven.

Nov. 20th, 1861.

An Address Delivered by Miss Aggie Caven, of Marion County, Texas, in Presentation of a Banner to Capt. White, of the Pine Grove Rangers of Rusk County, November 15th, 1861.

A most pleasing duty has been confided to me. a number of the patriotic ladies of this community, who have prepared with their own hands this beautiful banner, and requested me to present it to you. Such a service, though embarrassing, would, under any circumstances, be most grateful, as conveying a fitting tribute from loveliness to chivalry, but especially is it so upon this occasion. Your glittering costume, that historic uniform, bespeaks the character of your organization. The heart thrills, and the eye brightens at the spectacle. What glorious memories of ancestral deeds, of brave devotion, heroic sacrifices, trials, and triumphs, sweep over the mind as we look upon that beloved garb which once worn by Washington and Green, by Sumpter, Marion, and a host of others, pressed on through all the smoke and blood, the famine and battles of the Revolution. They fought for the same cause you are engaged in—Liberty. May you at such a time with earnest gratitude and a humble determination, keep alive the lofty sentiments and generous courage of our brave forefathers. Hail, then patriot soldiers! Hail, gallant men of Texas! To your keeping I shall, as the medium of the fair and lovely donors, confide this beauty-woven standard. It is the banner of our country, more glorious far than the imperial cross of Constantine! Bear it as the ensign of patriotism, the type and bone of our Confederate States. And should war ever crimson those garments with American blood, or should these stars be shrouded in the smoke of bursting artillery, you will remember that the recollections of the past, the affections of the present, and the hopes of the future are all clustering around your ranks, still bear bravely this flag, as our once glorious but now degraded flag was borne at Lexington, and Trenton, at Eutaw and Yorktown, even in the front of the fight, the beacon light of valor, victory, and deathless renown. Gallant sons of Texas, with pride and confidence I place this banner in your brave hands. May the victories which you shall accomplish under its folds, ever stimulate you to rally bravely around it, and resolve to *Defend or Perish*. May its folds continue to wave in majestic splendor, until it has stirred every breeze in our sunny South, and until it has dispelled from her soil the venom of abolitionism. May the prospect of success glitter before you, and hope ever cheer you onward in your glorious career. May the God of heaven give you strength to subdue the enemy. Go forth nobly, with your swords girt in virtue's cause, in defence of your sacred altars and firesides; for it is a war for your God, for your homes, for your valor, for your freedom, for the land which you hold dear as a heavenly gift. And remember when the portals of time have closed upon you forever, your works of love and duty to your country shall be ever green and fresh in the memory of the just and the good, shall flourish through the ceaseless ages of eternity. And now that I deliver this banner to you, remember that to us who present it, it bears a thousand hopes; and while floating on the pure breeze, think that it is perfumed with the incense of woman's prayers, and may the choicest blessing of heaven's High King go with it, and those resolved to *Defend or Perish*.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, December 14, 1861, p. 2, c. 5

To the People of Harrison county.

The ladies of Marshall having formed themselves into a sisterhood (called the Volunteer Aid Association) for the purpose of making such things as will relieve and benefit the sick or wounded soldiers who have gone from our midst, and in whom we all feel deeply interested, are willing to do the work and contribute any thing in their power to this cause, but they have not the material with which to carry on the work, and feel assured by letting the patriotic citizens of Harrison County know this, that contributions will promptly be sent in. Money with which suitable articles may be purchased, wool, or cotton yarn for knitting socks, hoods or comforters, domestic flannel, or anything which may or can be made to add to the comfort of the sick, wounded or dying soldier.

Contributions can be sent to either of the following ladies:

Mrs. F. C. Van Zandt,
Mrs. Margaret Scogin,
Mrs. C. A. L. Jennings,
Mrs. M. J. Van Zandt,
Mrs. E. F. Richardson,
Miss Kittie Johnson,
Committee.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, December 14, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Letter from Galveston.

Camp Kirby, Dickinson's Bayou,
Dec. 8th, 1861.

Editor Countryman:

. . . But I have not said all that I set out for.

Speaking of the pleasures of the camp leads me to say that we have more than an average share of vocal talent here, which being coupled with a brass band instrument (the name of which I can neither spell nor remember) serve very much to while away the sometimes long and lonely hours from twilight until that period when

"Tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep," takes us to its fond embrace and closes the avenues of the soul to external and surrounding objects. Songs and ballads are of course the only pieces that the masses of a hardy soldiery can tolerate, and of these we have quite a variety, among the most popular of which are "Gentle Annie," "Dixie," with the words written by Albert Pike, "Troubadour," "The Child's Wish," &c., besides negro melodies in abundance. Running races is also one of the many expedients which the soldier seeks when in pursuit of something new. . . .

Amicus.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, December 18, 1861, p. 1, c. 4

Beef Packing.

The undersigned from New Orleans, La., are now packing beef at Jefferson, Texas.

We are giving 3¼@3½ nett, or \$18@\$20 per head for good fat cattle, four years old and upwards, delivered at our packery.

Refer to C. C. Alexander, at Bonham.

Hilliard, Summers, & Co.
47::3w

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], December 21, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

The Christmas Holidays.

The week usually given to our negroes for uninterrupted enjoyment and freedom from labor is coming. In peaceful times, we have doubted the propriety of giving to this class, a much longer term of idleness than is accorded to most of the masters who own them. It is several years since the writer of this has had a week of unrestrained enjoyment, and freedom from the cares of life. He imagines that his life passes as evenly as that of most persons who have a business to look after, and a household to provide for, but he knows that it is much more shadowed with care than that of most plantation negroes. We hear, that at Natchez a few days since a conspiracy was developed, and it became necessary to hang more than thirty negroes. In Harrison County, as we are informed, an extensive conspiracy has been ascertained, and the leaders punished. We have no fears of wide spread conspiracies by which the slave population would become dangerous to the whites beyond this, that in their extreme ignorance, they might be wrought upon, and some damage to a few individuals might ensue, perhaps one or two unprotected women murdered, or outraged. In this County, negroes are treated with great indulgence, and we are glad always to know that the bond of the laborer, white, or black, is not depressingly onerous; but we should not forget what has been; we should recollect that Martinique was a negro paradise, and that it was changed to a hell for the philanthropic proprietors and their families. We have not a word of caution that there is any plot fermenting here—not a word. We know that if it were so, it could not result as in Martinique—nevertheless it is the province of reflective beings, never to live like thoughtless fools, and trust to chance. One good man killed—one poor woman wronged—would bring an excitement of horror, and the retribution might be terrible, and might afflict the innocent. So, let's be cautious.

Too many negroes gather about our town on Sundays; too little patrol surveillance is exercised at any time. We were glad to find a patrol of respectable citizens out, on Thursday night last.

We would suggest to each owner of Slaves not to let them leave their homes en masse during the holidays—rather to alternate their leaves of absence, and to give them specific passes, indicating where each may go and for how long; and require them to report themselves in accordance with the permission granted. An ounce of preventive precaution is worth many pounds of care. Will our readers heed this?

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], December 21, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

Tableaux. [sic]

This performance, with variations was repeated again last week with a marked success.

We are told a handsome sum has been realized by this enterprize [sic] of our young ladies, for the benefit of the soldiers.

The desire to be useful in this time of need, to our brave soldiers in the field, challenged the admiration and deserves the encouragement of all.

As we write (Thursday), preparation is being made for the grand entertainment of the holidays at Buaas's Hall on Friday night in the shape of a mask ball which we understand is for the same object as the tableaux and gotten up by the same parties, and will doubtless be a brilliant affair.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, December 28, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

The Ladies of Bexar Call for Aid.

The following appeal for aid, which we clip from the San Antonio News, will be read with the deepest interest and concern.

But while the hearts of the ladies of Travis bleed in sympathy for their "sisters of southern Bexar," the truth, unpleasant as it is, had as well be told plainly. No aid need be expected from Travis, in response to this call, from the simple fact, that the ladies here have as heavy a burthen of responsibility in that same line as in any portion of the State. Charity must begin at home.

[Written for the News.

LADIES OF SAN ANTONIO:

Unforeseen circumstances render it necessary for us to lay before you a plain statement of facts, which will forcibly appeal to that patriotism, and generously ever distinguishing Texas ladies.

Col. Wilcox's appointment to raise a regiment, while most welcome in many respects, for sincerely do we rejoice that the Government has secured his services, equally valuable in the halls of Congress or the army, has yet placed us in an ----- position. The heads of families, add men whose grey hairs would have entitled them to an honorable repose, are preparing to take up arms, and leave us, with not only helpless children, but a host of young men for protection. These chivalric sons of the Lone Star, whose robust appearance affords no indication of their constitutional delicacy, are unable to join an infantry company, though well aware that no more cavalry can be received.

In view of this deplorable state of affairs, we beg your assistance in organizing some plan for the defense of the young men of this vicinity, who remain at home when their gallant brothers (we beg the soldiers' pardon for using the term) go to the war. Let them not fall victims to the terrors their natural timidity will excite, but pity and assist them. For ourselves, save in their cause, we have no fears, feeling fully equal to the task of self defense. Their names shall be furnished to you in a short time through the News.

With the highest respect, your sisters,
THE LADIES OF SOUTHERN BEXAR.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, December 21, 1861, p. 2, c. 6

HOMESPUN.--We are much pleased to find that many papers have entered the list in favor of homespun. During the embargo under the administration of Mr. Madison, the richest and finest ladies in the country vied with each other who could produce the handsomest homespun dresses. Old pieces of silk were picked, carded, spun, wove and made into dresses. Many of them equaled the finest silks and cambrics. Fourth of July celebrations were held where both the ladies and gentlemen all dressed in homespun. But these happy days of purity and virtue are past--extravagance in dress, and almost everything else--idleness and profligacy has usurped the place of prudence and industry. God send that our wives and daughters, could be induced to imitate the customs of the days of Martha Washington--then, indeed, they would be helpmates for men, instead of drawbacks. If we were entitled to wear the "robe," we should incessantly urge the people to reform! reform!! reform!!!

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, December 21, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Letter from the "Bass Grays."

Camp near Hopkinsville, KY.,
December 5th, 1861.

R. W. Loughery,

Dear Sir:--I wrote you last from the town of Princeton. You discern we are again in our old camp at Hopkinsville. . . .

I spoke of our regiment as being "masterly inactive." I alluded to our perfecting ourselves in drill. We drill constantly in company and regimental, also skirmish drill, and with commendable proficiency. Genl. Johnston has sent us a drill master; a dutchman named Herscher or Hauser, (pronounced Howser.) he is quite proficient, and under his able instruction our regiment can now perform almost any evolution impromptu. Some of our company drills are amusing. Capt. D. the other day ordered his men to "right dress." The order was executed, and the line formed by his company looked like the letter S. "Now aint that a h__l of a line," said Capt. D. "Draw in your bellies," said he. "By Blood you shant have any more turnip soup for a month, it swells you out so you can't form a straight line." Capt. D. is the most decided original in camp. . . .

The Gregg Regiment is now armed with the Enfield rifle. They are marked on the locks "London," and "Tower," and dated "1861." Where did the War Department get these guns? If my experience entitles me to an opinion, they are the best gun extant. They are very light; the length of heavy muskets; varnished black; provided with bayonet; nipple secured by fixed cover, to keep dry in any weather; rifled sextuple continuous three raised three depressed, stock white hickory; sights for range of nine hundred yards. They shoot with immense force and accuracy. It is needless to say we are delighted with our guns. We parted with our old game guns to the government at a most liberal valuation, but—we—have—not—got—the money yet—the money is said to be ready.

Army Regulations are being enforced all over Kentucky by both belligerents. It is impossible to get along without passports or safe conducts. Provost Marshals are in every town. The system of arrest still prevails, of suspected persons. The Yankees exceed us, however, in having a test oath. The sale of intoxicating beverages is entirely suspended by the military authorities, however a "wee drap" is occasionally smuggled into lines. Several "sly" grocers have happened to have to their mortification to see their "eau de vie" beheaded in the streets. By the soldiers universally, this is considered an insupportable hardship. . . .

You will please pardon this trespass on your space and patience. I hope the matters herein contained will not prove uninteresting to you or your readers. Paper, pen and ink, and leisure, and health, are rare commodities to most of us, and difficult to procure. When we do write it is frequently night, our desk is an empty candle box, pen a pencil, our light a scant candle stuck in the muzzle of an inverted bayonet stuck in the ground; our seat the mellow earth, or frozen ground beside it. I hope this candid confession will assure you that the *infliction* is shared. Yours, &c.,

R. R. H.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, December 21, 1861, p. 3, c. 3-4

Grand Entertainment--Tableaux Vivant.

On Friday night of last week, the citizens of Austin were regaled with the most splendid entertainment which has ever been exhibited in the city. It has been demonstrated by many examples that the South is able to clothe itself, to feed itself, to educate itself, to defend itself, and it is now triumphantly demonstrated that it is able to amuse itself.

The beauty of the ladies of Austin, standing, as it does, pre-eminent and unapproachable, shone on this occasion with more than ordinary splendor. Compared with it, houries would have looked common-place, and fairies awkward; and had the award of the golden apple been postponed until that evening, Venus had certainly not descended to posterity as the goddess of beauty. As for the gentlemen where shall we find their parallel? Ajax, Adonis, Brummell, Chesterfield, D'Orsay. The whole alphabet of brilliants sink into insignificance, and we despair of doing justice to their matchless perfections.

The representations were of the most surpassingly brilliant, elegant, striking, chaste, and classical description, and the vast and fashionable assemblage of the elite of old Travis, was held spell bound as if by the magic wand of an enchantress, until a late hour, and left, apparently perfectly happy and satisfied with the rich viands set before them on this occasion of--

"The feast of reason and the flow of soul."

The above we believe to be a merchantable article of newspaper notice, and will, we hope, be satisfactory to all concerned. If there are any inaccuracies in it, our sufficient excuse will be found in the fact, that, not having the necessary "open sesame," in the shape of \$2 to admit us within the charmed circle, and the semi-barbarous custom of complimenting editors with tickets, being unknown in Austin, we were not there, and really know nothing at all about it, further than that we have heard that some entertainment of a character indicated by the word *tableaux*, came off on or about the time specified. Oh, yes--a further rumor something about a very untimely irruption [sic?] of the Sergeant-at-arms, of the House of Representatives then in session, and under "call of the House," with a writ of *copias corpus*, for the absent members, and the great consternation of certain elderly, and other younger legislative gentlemen, who after a council of war, refused to surrender, and declared they would never be taken back alive. Upon the report of this alarming state of facts by the crest-fallen Sergeant, the House concluded that, as the tableaux branch would not *concur*, they, the capitol branch, would *recede*. So the call was suspended, the grave matters of State were proceeded with, in due and ancient form, and the pleasure loving absentees were left to the unmolested enjoyment of the tableaux, and its sequel, which is said to have been a dance continued into the "wee sma' hours."

If the tableau should be repeated, as is intimated, we will give our readers such items as we may be able to pick up, in regard to it.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, December 21, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

Christmas! Christmas!!

Once more this ancient festival has dawned upon our land, and all hearts seem as merry as when, two years ago, peace and prosperity reigned throughout the length and breadth of the country. But in reality the times are sadly changed in places, and although we are freed here from the pressures of the enemy, there are places in our beloved Confederacy where Christmas will be shorn of half its holy memories, and the heart closed against the softer emotions that usually obtain at such a time. Deserted homes and darkened firesides, where the yule-log was wont to blaze, the silent festive halls and blackened ruins now usurp "the blithesome and gay" scenes of old Christmas, and many a little pair of stockings, instead of hanging for Kriss Kringle's present, perhaps now but barely cover the little red and frost bitten feet of their owners, and the mistletoe bough hangs untouched and unhonored in its parent stem, moaning in the cold air of winter, o'er the hard hearts of men. Christmas with us is as happy as usual, and while we are enjoying its pleasures at home and meet around the flowing bowl of egg-nogg, crowned with its snowy diadem, let us reflect upon our soldiers, and if we have anything to give, let us give it to the needy and may be suffering men, who have volunteered to fight our battles, and are now exposed to the bleak clime of a more northern latitude, where the soft and gentle amenities of a home and Christmas times will be banished in the midst of our joys, let us not forget the absent soldier who in his heart has said a hundred times, "I wish I were at home to spend my Christmas." Each one should send a Christmas gift to the far-off soldier, and show how dearly he is remembered.

Christmas is a holy time, and will be rendered doubly so, if we improve it by doing our duty. A happy Christmas to our readers and friends, and a joyful return of the absent soldier to his family, is our wish and prayer.

DALLAS HERALD, December 25, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

General Order No. 3.

Headquarters, 1st Detachment }
 Moore's Regiment, }
 Camp Moore, Dec. 26, 1861. }

The commanding officer announces the death of Col. B. F. Terry, a Texian. He fell a few days since while gallantly leading a charge against the enemies of our country. In an army like ours, where gallantry belongs to all, it is unnecessary to speak of this element in the character of the deceased, although possessed by him in an eminent degree.

In the death of this gallant officer our loss has been great, and is deeply felt, and perhaps the more so that such a man should fall by the hands of adversaries so contemptible as those against whom we are contending. Thrice honored by the memory of the gallant dead!

By order of W. P. Rogers,
 R. D. Haden, Lt. Col. Commanding.
 Lt. and Adjutant.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, December 30, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

The Obsequies of Col. Terry.

Saturday was the scene of the honors paid by the city of Houston and the military to the remains of the late Col. Terry. The display was of the most imposing character.

The remains arrived by the train from Beaumont at an early hour in the morning and were taken charge of by the Houston Home Guard, who as a guard of honor escorted them to Academy Hall. At 10 o'clock the people and military began to assemble, but so large was the procession that it was not fully formed before half-past 11.

First came Holland Lodge, No. 1, of which the deceased was a member. This was followed by The body of the deceased, with twelve pall bearers.

Terry's horse led by his Body Servant.

Relatives of the deceased.

Colonel Moore's Regiment as Military Escort, preceded by the Regimental Band.

Houston Home Guards.

Houston Turner Rifles, Lone Star Rifles, and detachments from Nelson's Regiment, and Cook's Artillery, all under command of Lt. Col. Massie, preceded by the Regimental Band of Nichols's Regiment.

Soldiers of the Texas Revolution, Judiciary and Bar

Corporation of the city of Houston.

Hon. R. C. Campbell, Eulogist.

Clergy.

Citizens on foot and in carriages.

Captain Mechling's Battery of Artillery.

Detachment from Col. DeBray's Battalion comprising Riordan's company, and a portion of MacGreal's company.

Col. Parson's Regiment of Cavalry.

The procession was formed at Academy Hall and marched to solemn music, and the Military with arms reversed up Caroline street to McKinny, down McKinny to Main, and down Main to Franklin, when the civic bodies and citizens filed into the street in front of Perkins' Hall, filling the entire street, whilst the ladies occupied and filled the large Hall.

Here an eloquent prayer was offered by the Rev. Thos. Castleton, from the balcony of the hall, followed by a eulogy, by the Hon. R. C. Campbell, which for eloquence, pathos, and appropriateness we have never heard equalled.

The procession was then formed again, and marched up Travis street to Lamar, and down Lamar to the Tap road depot, where the lamented dead was left in charge of the Masonic Fraternity, by whom it was taken in a special train over the Tap and Harrisburg road to the plantation, and buried with Masonic honors.

Such, in brief, are the outlines of the honors paid to the lamented Terry. He died as he would have wished to die, and he was buried with all the honors an admiring multitude of friends could to pay. No one could do too much. Every store and office in town was closed, and no person was wanting in respect for the dead. the procession with the military, marching by sections, occupied twelve squares and streets, and was, by far, the most imposing ever seen in this state. Every soldier in the ranks even seemed to vie with his neighbor in circumspection of bearing, and in exhibiting the best of military appearance.

We are promised the eulogy for publication in our next issue. Thousands who were in the city who could not hear it as well as all the people elsewhere will read it with interest. We are informed a more extended account of the deceased than we have been able to give, as well as the obsequies of Saturday will be prepared ere long for publication.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, December 30, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

A great deal is said in our exchanges about "speculators," "extortioners," "blood-suckers," "vampires," "shylocks," &c.—about the people rising *en masse* and regulating the prices of merchandise and many other things, with which we have nothing to do. If the prices do not suit them, they need not buy,—and as far as Texans are concerned, they can eat jerked beef and corn-dodgers, a very wholesome diet, drink milk, sassafras tea, or mustang wine, wear homespun clothes, and as our winters are short, wait patiently till summer, then lie in the shade and eat water-melons. A few years ago, the pioneers of this State had no more luxuries than they have now,—in fact, not half so many, and yet there was but little grumbling and a great deal more reliance on self. If the merchants ask a heavy per centage on their goods, the people need not give it, unless they choose to do so, and as to "hard times," it is all stuff, compared with what our forefathers suffered, and what any brave people can suffer, in defense of their homes and their liberties.

When a people can get nothing to eat and really "nothing to wear," then they may talk and grumble about hard times. As Mrs. Partington says, "nothing despises us as much," as to hear complaints of "hard times" in Texas, when the crops have been good, and thousands of cattle roam the prairies. Hard times are only the nightmares that affect the lazy or the sluggish.

DALLAS HERALD, December 25, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

Southern Aid Society.

We, the ladies of Collin county, desiring to lend all the aid in our power to assist the people of the South in establishing their independence, and the securement of their rights, and to the attainment of this end, we form ourselves into a Society, to be known as the "Southern Aid Society." The object being to assist in making out-fits for the Volunteers, who are going to fight the battles of our country; and for the government of this Society, we adopt the following

Constitution.

SEC. 1. This Society shall consist of the following officers, to-wit: President, Vice President, Treasurer, Recording Secretary, and Corresponding Secretary.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Society when present, to call the Society together whenever deemed proper and necessary; To appoint all committees and to have a general supervisory control over said Society.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Vice President to attend all regular and called meetings of the Society, if convenient, and in the absence of the President to discharge the duties usually devolving on the President.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive all donations from the hands of the Secretary,—to keep a correct account of the same,—to disburse them as directed by the President and Society, and render an account at the first regular meeting of every month, of the state of the financial condition and effects of this Society, and to deliver all articles of clothing to whomsoever the Society may designate for distribution, and deliver all books and effects to her successor.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to keep a minute of the proceedings of this Society, receive all donations, keep a correct account of the same, together with the names of donors, and to deliver all articles to the Treasurer; and to make a report of the amounts placed in the hands of the Treasurer, at the first meeting in each month, and to deliver all books and papers to her successor.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary to solicit contributions, to conduct all the correspondence of the Society, to read all communications received by her, at the next meeting after the receipt of the same, and to report all information that may, from time to time, be communicated to her beneficial to the Society, and deliver over all books, papers, and communications in her possession to her successor.

SEC. 6 [sic]. All officers of this Society, shall be elected on the last Monday in October, 1861, and every three months thereafter, and shall continue in office until their successors are elected; and all elections shall be by ballot, and a majority of all the votes cast be necessary to be a choice.

SEC. 8. A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of seven members.

SEC. 9. This Constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of the Society.

By-Laws.

SEC. 1. Every lady subscribing their names to the Constitution and these By-Laws, and paying the sum of twenty-five cents, shall be deemed members of the Society.

SEC. 2. The first regular meeting of this Society, shall be held on the 28th day of October 1861, and shall meet regularly on the last Monday in every month.—and continue in session from day to day until the business shall have been disposed of.—And all called meetings shall be designated by the President.

SEC. 3. This Society shall assemble at its regular meetings at 3 o'clock P.M.

SEC. 4. The President shall upon entering on the duties of her office, appoint the following Standing Committees, to-wit: A committee of Garment Cutting, and such other committees as the Society may order, all of whom shall render a report to the Society whenever called upon.

SEC. 5. The President shall put all motions to the Society, and the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays; a majority in all cases shall rule.

SEC. 6. Any committee failing to attend to the duties assigned them, or failing to attend the meetings of the Society without an excuse, acceptable to the Society, shall be fined the sum of ten cents.

Rules of Order.

1st—Calling of the Roll.

2nd—Reading of the minutes.

3rd—Reading communications and Reports.

4th—Motions and Resolutions.

DALLAS HERALD, December 25, 1861, p. 4, c. 1

From Sibley's Brigade.

Fort Davis, Head of the Limpia, }
500 miles West San Antonio, Dec. 6, '61. }

Gen. H. H. Sibley, Commanding the Confederate Army of New Mexico and Arizona, arrived at this post yesterday evening, accompanied by the following members of his Staff, viz: Tom P. Ochiltree, Aid-de-Camp; Alex. M. Jackson, Adjt. Gen.; Surgeon Edward N. Covey, and Volunteer Aids Col. Willis L. Robards and Capt. Jos. E. Dwyer. The escort of Gen. Sibley and Staff is composed of special detachments from Capt. Campbell's Company of the 2nd Regiment, and Capt. Adams' Company of the 3rd, all under command of Lieut. Haly [?].

Gen. Sibley is hastening on to take command of his army (which is *en route* also to New Mexico.) The mail which arrived here last evening from the [illegible—Mesilla?], gives us later news from Col. Baylor's command, Lieut. Hunter, one of his officers, was passenger on the stage. He informs us that Col. Roberts of the U. S. Mounted Rifles, was in command of Fort Craig. Baylor's scouts had penetrated within ten miles of this post, and report that they are entrenching themselves to resist the advance of Gen. Sibley's Army. Rumors also abound to the effect that Col. Canby would reinforce Roberts, in fact that he had ordered all the troops in from Forts Union, Defiance, Santa Fe, and other posts for the purpose. Lieut. Hunter also reports that a spy had arrived in our lines giving information to the effect that a regiment was coming from Denver City to the assistance of Craig. The whole Federal forces now in New Mexico, are variously estimated at from three to five thousand men, half of whom are old U. S. regulars and the remainder volunteers.

Capt. Adams of Ford's Mounted Rifles, in command of this Post, received an express a few days ago from a *reliable* gentleman of Chihuahua, says that Gen. Sumner of the U. S. Army, had landed at Guyamas [?] with seven thousand men, and that his object was to form a junction with Canby and Roberts, to meet the Sibley Brigade. This gentleman also writes to Capt. Adams, that *positive* arrangements have been entered into by the two Governments, United States and Mexico, giving the former Government the privilege of marching troops through Mexican territory to invade us of Texas.

Gen. Sibley will *never* allow old Bull Sumner to reach our soil, with the bold Texans under his command he will make them think that we
"Come as the winds come
When forests are rended,
Come as the waves come
When navies are stranded."

What a glorious sight, a whole army of cavalry, and all Texian cavalry. I can [illegible] the old fool giving another such an order as the one issued by him lately in California, did you see it? It is typical of the man, here it is to the best of my recollection:

Special Order No. ____.
Headquarters, San Francisco, }
__ day, _____, 1861. }

No United States soldiers will ever surrender to rebels.

E. V. Sumner, Brig. Gen'l.

I think his order will be a little changed. I will wait for it, satisfied that the reality will be other than anything I could imagine. We will reach El Paso by the 16th. I will write you from thence. You may expect stirring news from our army.

Truly, Amigo No. 2.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, December 30, 1861, p. 2, c. 3