
THE HENKEL SQUARE HERALD

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

VOL. 3

Henkel Square, Round Top, Texas, December 1862

NO. 12

The Gonzales County Court has appropriated \$1100 for the purchase of cotton cards for the poor of that county.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, December 1, 1862, p. 1, c. 3

If it is a fair question, we should like to ask how many "Chief Agents of the Clothing Department of the army in Arkansas" there are now in Texas? We can count several. We suppose their appointments are of course all right, but the number of "Chief Agents" in a field justifies a question.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, December 1, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

High Prices

Ed. Telegraph—Prices of the various necessities of life, in this market, are advancing at an alarming rate, and bid fare unless something interposes to check them, to cause incalculable suffering among a large class of our population. . . . There might be some sense in this if mechanics' wages had advanced in a proportionate degree with the prices, but that such is not the case requires no great effort to demonstrate. The average income of clerks, mechanics and others who work for a living, will not exceed \$3 per day for each working day. Now what proportion does this bear to the cost of living? Let us see. Go to the market, pay 40 cents for a roast, 30c. for steaks, 25c. for suet and 10c. for a soup bone, and you have spent a dollar and five cents for meat; then, if you want vegetables, you pay 10c. for two turnips, 10c. for a mouthful of peas, 10c. for greens, and 30c. more is gone, making the marketing alone \$1.35, under the closest management for a family of four or five. Twenty-five cents in ordinary times would buy as much. Add to this 50c a day for wood, 50c. for flour, 25c. for meal, 50c. for house rent, and your salary is done before your expenses are half paid; and this leaves out of view another very large class among us, viz: the wives of soldiers who are compelled to earn their living by sewing for government contractors at starvation rates.

If the wages of the working class were double what they now are, they would not then be in proportion to the enormous advance in the price. . . .

Yours, Junius.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, December 1, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

50 Dozen French Corsets, assorted sizes, for sale by Edmondson & Culmell.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, December 1, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

Clinton, La., Nov. 20--The principal part of the machinery, brought to this place from the Baton Rouge Penitentiary, was destroyed by fire this morning at 3 o'clock. It is believed to be the work of an incendiary. The machinery cannot be replaced; all the spindle frames, some looms and carding machines were burnt.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, December 3, 1862, p. 2, c.2

Aid for the Soldiers!

The ladies of Richmond, Texas, have formed a society for the benefit of our suffering soldiers, as well for those who are guarding our homes here, as for those who are in the army in Virginia and Tennessee. The Fort Bend Ladies' Aid Society meets every Saturday at Herndon Hall, Richmond.

Ladies in other counties are invited to become members, and are requested to forward amount of initiation fee (one dollar) to either the President or Secretary--don't know who they are, but presume they are two of the prettiest women in Fort Bend--and to contribute such articles of clothing and blankets as they can spare.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, December 3, 1862.

Galveston, 9 A.M., via Eagle Grove.

A terrible bombardment took place last night at 8 o'clock, caused by a man going near Kuhn's wharf and firing a shot at those on the wharf. A brisk fire from musketry and cannon opened at once. Shells, balls, grape and canister were thrown into the city without mercy. None of the citizens were hurt as far as I have been able to learn.

One man on the wharf reported killed. Many narrow escapes of citizens; women and children ran screaming through the streets. Bombardment lasted half hour. A number of houses were struck but not damaged seriously. The Italian fruit store on market street, had three shots through it; Lemmerman's Union House was struck.

Dennis Neil's house had two shots in it. A house on the corner of Post Office and 24th streets was struck, and the occupants had a narrow escape. One shot through Tremont House; Ziekereries house on Mechanic street, Journey's shop on Church street, and Osterman's building on Strand street. One woman had her clothes torn off, but escaped injury.

The fleet had been expecting an attack from our forces since Saturday, and they were hasty in being alarmed. Albert Ball's store on Strand was riddled with grape and canister. Cooper's old stable was struck with five shots; also the Court House.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, December 3, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds, From New York, by the way of Matamoras.

Just received as above, a general assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds, growth of 1862. My assortment of seeds is now complete. I intend to continue my efforts to keep up my stock in this department. No time should be lost in securing seeds for the approaching season.

James Burke, Houston.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, December 3, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Wants of the Texas Troops.

LaGrange, Nov. 24th, 1862.

Eds. News:--A citizen of this county has just returned from our army in Arkansas, and the news that he brings is bad enough, not that our army has been whipped, but that our army is naked and shoeless, and from the fact that they are without clothing and in a colder climate than our own, there is much sickness and many deaths. Texas will lose more men this winter for want of good warm clothing than she has lost in every battle since this war commenced.--The cry is coming from every part of the State, clothing for the army! but the people have not got it, and notwithstanding the abundance of cotton and wool, they cannot supply it for the want of cotton cards.-- Now, sirs, the question is, who is to blame? I answer emphatically Gov. Lubbock. The penitentiary, which belongs to the people of Texas and over which the Governor has complete control as long as he is Governor, makes annually 1,500,000 yards of cloth, running ordinary time, which, if all appropriated in the right way, would amply clothe fifty thousand men. But, sirs, what are the facts? We have not got fifty thousand men in the field, and probably not fifteen thousand are clothes from that institution, the balance must either go naked and die of cold, or their friends must furnish them.-- . . . Fayette.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, December 3, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

Communicated.

Relief! Relief!!

The present high prices of every article of domestic necessity, bears very hardly upon a large majority of the citizens of Austin. Many of them are living upon incomes which remain stationary, and in some instances have decreased, while the cost of living increases two, three, five hundred, and in some instances one thousand per cent. It is a stubborn fact that an income of \$1000 per annum will not now purchase as much of the articles of ordinary, every day use in families as an income of \$300 per annum would have procured two years ago. The question is forced upon the mind of many a husband and father, "how shall I contrive to furnish food and clothing, of even the most ordinary quality, for those who depend on me?"

It is thought that some relief may be obtained by united effort; that by some association of means and energies, the articles of prime necessity may be obtained at prices not entirely ruinous, and the limited increased referred to may be made to meet the actual emergencies that are upon us; and for that purpose it is proposed that a meeting of all who feel interested in such a movement, be held on Saturday next, at 3 o'clock P.M., at the Confederate States Court Room, [3d story of Sampson & Henricks' store] to consult together and adopt such measures as may be calculated to promote the objects desired.

B.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, December 3, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

The Almanac Extra says that cotton cards are being manufactured in Williamson county, samples of which are pronounced by good judges to be O. K.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, December 6, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

Capt. H. E. Loebuitz, A. Q. M. of the 4th Texas Cavalry, Col. Riley commanding, informs us that his regiment is much in need of blankets. He is willing to purchase, but can find none for sale in this neighborhood. He desires to acknowledge the receipt of several blankets from C. S. Longcope, Esq., made from carpeting. We are authorized to state that other donations of a similar character would be joyfully accepted by the troops. The Captain is now in town, and anything left with Capt. Longcope would be thankfully received.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, December 5, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

The proposition of Junius, in to-day's paper, is a good one. The plan has been in successful operation in San Antonio some months. We propose a joint stock association, at \$25 per share, and where families of soldiers, or others, are unable to take a share, to permit them to purchase at the association store. We doubt not a stock of ten or fifteen thousand dollars can very readily be obtained. This amount would ensure flour to consumers at a saving of at least \$10 a hundred on present prices. Who is in?

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, December 5, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Clothing for the Rangers.

Many persons have been seeking opportunities of sending clothing to the Rangers. We are at last able to assure them of a chance to do so.

Mr. William Nance, a reliable and energetic man of Brazoria county, is a discharged soldier of that regiment, and has offered to take clothing through to the boys, provided the expenses of the trip shall be paid.

A careful estimate of the expenses shows that they will reach nearly or quite \$2 per pound of the clothing sent. At any rate, it is thought best that \$2 per pound be paid into the fund, and if there is anything over, it can go into the hospital fund of the regiment. Each package should be put up compactly, about three feet in length, and plainly marked with the name of the sender and the person to whom sent, and sent to Mr. Nance at Brazoria, or at this office. He will leave about the 20th inst. Let the packages be promptly forwarded. The boys are deserving an outfit; let us send them enough to keep them comfortable.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, December 5, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

Fighting for the Fat Gourd.—The true object for which the Lincoln Government is prosecuting the war is well illustrated in an incident which occurred during the Federal occupation of the gallant county of Jackson, Alabama.

"A patriotic matron annoyed, but not intimidated, by the uninvited visit of a Federal soldier, asked him: "What are you Yankees fighting for any how?" He returned for answer the stereotyped lie—"Why, for the Union and the Constitution."—"Well" said the matron, "I suppose you found the Union and the Constitution when you stole Mrs. Simmons' fat gourd t'other day."

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, December 6, 1862, p. 1, c. 4

The Richmond Examiner states that the last *shift* to smuggle whiskey into Richmond was a party of women who went to Coalfield, and returned back with fifteen gallons of whiskey, in bladders under their hoop-skirts. The detectives confiscated the whiskey, but allowed the "wayward sisters to depart in peace."
DALLAS HERALD, December 6, 1862, p. 1, c. 4

We are pleased to learn that cotton cards are now being made in Williamson county. Some samples have been exhibited in this city, and pronounced by judges to be O. K.—Texas Almanac, Extra.
DALLAS HERALD, December 6, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

The editor of the Confederate News (Jefferson) has just returned from Georgia, where he has made arrangements for a supply of paper, and announces in his last issue that he will, on the 1st December, commence the publication of a semi-weekly, in addition to the weekly.
DALLAS HERALD, December 6, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

We have been shown a donation of 31 pairs worsted socks, 50 flannel overshirts, 2 undershirts, and 6 pair flannel drawers, for the soldiers, made by a lady and her two daughters, in Grimes county. The flannel was all of home manufacture, and the best article of the kind we have seen in many a long day. This donation is worth at least \$75, probably \$100.—Telegraph.

According to our calculations, the above articles would bring not less than \$450.
DALLAS HERALD, December 6, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Cheap, but Good.—A friend has suggested to us a recipe for making blacking, which he says can be recommended both for its cheapness and quality: To a tea-cup of molasses stir in lamp-black till it is thick. Then add the whites of two eggs, *well beaten*, and to this add a pint of vinegar or whiskey, (rather scarce), and put in a bottle for use. Shake it before using. The experiment is at least worthy of a trial, as ordinary blacking has so rapidly advanced since the blockade. A neatly polished boot is an ornament to the person of any man or woman, as much so, indeed as a clean shirt bosom or collar.
BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, December 6, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

The Dallas Herald opens upon its 12th volume, with a good prospect of keeping afloat during the war. It is almost the only paper left in Northern Texas. It always was the paper in all that region.
[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, December 8, 1862, p. 1, c. 4

Another of those elegant Concerts, such as proved not only so delightful to the public, but so profitable to charitable objects last winter, will be given at Perkins' Hall, under the management of Mr. Otis, on Friday evening. We can promise the people a rich treat, and we hope they will turn out en masse to it. It is for the benefit of Bryan's Hospital. Let it be a rousing benefit.
[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, December 8, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

30 Gross Wax matches for sale by
Wm. Clark.
[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, December 10, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

Butter is now retailing in this market at \$1 per pound; eggs, 75 cents per dozen; lard ;75 cts; bacon, 75 cents; suet, 25 cents; sweet potatoes, \$3 to \$4 per bushel; flour \$31 per hundred; sugar, 25 to 30 cents per lb; corn meal, \$2.50 per bushel, and milk 25 to 40 cents per quart, etc., etc. This is the time for the producers to make their fortunes, and as it will not probably last always, it stands them in hand to make the most of it, as they seem to know very well how to do.
[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, December 8, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Bryan's Hospital.

The necessity of providing means for the support of the Texas hospital at Quitman, Miss., will be apparent when the necessary expenses of such an institution are considered.

There are now at the hospital about 500 patients. It is not likely that the number will be decreased for some time. These patients cannot be supported at less than a dollar each a day. The State funds taken by Dr. Bryan, amounted to \$50,000. This we will suppose provides for the hospital 100 days. It will be seen that this money must be very nearly exhausted by this time, and it is of the utmost importance that the people should come forward at once and pour in their contributions on the most liberal scale.

Let some person go around in every city, town and neighborhood of the State, and take no refusal or excuse, but insist upon something from every man. This fund must be supplied in no dribblets, but with a full stream. People who are able must give in hundreds and five hundreds, instead of fives and tens.

We must raise fifty thousand dollars to supply this hospital on the most economical scale this winter. There is no time to lose about it. Our Texas boys are now suffering, and they deserve better things than we can possibly do for them.—Let them not have it to say of us that we neglected them. Where is the noble soul that will lead off with a contribution of a thousand dollars for this hospital?
[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, December 8, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

To give our readers an idea of the enormous quantity of beef and other meats consumed in this city, we have compiled the following facts. There are in the market 12 stalls, at which meat is sold. Three of these stalls average two beeves, two veals, and three muttuns each daily. The balance of the stalls, nine in number, sell on average two beeves, one veal, and two muttuns each, making a total of 65 animals disposed of and consumed in Houston in one day. In a year this would amount to 20,090, or about two animals for every man, woman, child, negro, and dog in the city. Rather carnivorous!
[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, December 8, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

We learn from planters from the Caney that in the attack made upon the Yankees while destroying Mr. Winston's salt works near the mouth of the Bernard, one of our men was slightly wounded in the foot, and also that one of the Yankees was captured having received a wound, (probably fatal) before he could get to the boat.
GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, December 10, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

Houston, Dec. 5th, 1862.

Editor Telegraph: In your to-day's paper, you desire information in reference to tanneries and manufactories of homespun goods in the country. I have just arrived from Robertson county, and can perhaps give you some information in regard to the latter, at this extreme cloth crisis.

In Robertson county, the ladies, little girls and negroes—with few exceptions—are industriously engaged carding, spinning, dyeing and weaving various styles of cloth. There are some very serious drawbacks in this branch of home industry, one especially—the great scarcity of, and exorbitant prices of cotton cards. The ladies sold linseys for 50 cents per yard, and colored jeans last year when cards could be bought for from \$4 to \$5 per pair, and factory thread for the same per bunch. This year they have been asking \$1 per yard for linseys, and \$2 per yard for jeans. Lately, however, cards have gone up to from \$25 to \$40 per pair and the makers of the articles, in self defence, are asking \$3 to \$5, and even \$6 per yard for jeans. And who can reasonably blame them? No one.

Now, if the merchants put their cards and coffee (you know the old ladies who weave in cold weather must have coffee) down to the old prices, the ladies will do the same by the homespun, which are the best goods yet for the army, or I will be responsible for the assertion that I will find ten ladies at least in Robertson county who will each give five yards of good jeans for one pair of good cotton cards. The ladies do not wish to sell homespun for money, because they cannot buy the wherewith to manufacture more, with the money. But let speculators who pretend to want jeans so much come up to the proposition, which is too liberal, five yards of jeans for one pair of cards!

Yours, M.L.T.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, December 8, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

Tailors Wanted.

I am preparing to establish a Government Clothing Manufactory at Huntsville, Texas, for the purpose of making the material obtained from the State Factory into soldiers' clothing, and will need the services of two or three good Tailors to cut out garments. Those who may wish to get employment of this kind, can do so by calling on me at once at my office in Huntsville. Constant employment will be given, and liberal prices paid for services.

By order of Jno. B. Burton, A. Q. M.

Chief of Trans-Miss. Clothing Bureau.

James T. McCown, Agent.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, December 10, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

75,000 lbs salt, Speers' and other Plows,
12 bxs Powhatan Pipes,
10 bxs Condensed Milk,
50 bks Ketchups and Sauces,
Demijohns and Kegs, Spices, Varnish, Sundries,
Hardware, and various other articles, for sale by
A. Whitaker & Co.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, December 10, 1862, p. 2, c. 6

A ball at the "Morian" is on the programme for New Year's Eve. The devotees of Terpsichore will be there.

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], December 18, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

We would be thankful for any information that our friends in the country will furnish us in relation to tanneries in Texas and what efforts are being made for a supply of leather--also in regard to domestic manufactures, such as shoemaking, spinning and weaving by the old fashioned spinning wheels and hand looms, for we do not suppose our present wants can be supplied by the limited machinery now in Texas. Our information is to the effect that we shall not suffer for provisions in this State, for although the army in Arkansas has taken nearly all the flour that can be spared from the wheat counties, yet we have certainly enough of corn in other parts of the State, although the counties in the vicinity of Houston have been pretty well drained to support our cavalry, which has been an expensive arm of the service. But our pressing wants now are articles of clothing both for our troops and for their families, and every householder in Texas ought to feel it a sacred duty to be doing something towards supplying these wants; and we would be glad to be able to report all that is being done in that way. It is now a subject of the deepest interest to us all. It will be a great encouragement to our suffering soldiers to learn that every effort is being made to provide them comfortably.--With such an assurance they will be inspired with redoubled energy to do and to suffer to the last in the cause of their country.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, December 10, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

Affairs in Galveston

Tuesday, Dec. 2--At near 8 o'clock in the evening of the 1st inst., firing was heard at Kuhn's wharf; first from small arms, then the guns of the Clifton and Owasso, which continued for about half an hour, during which time there were fired from fifty to seventy-five musket or rifle shots, and ten to twelve shots from the steamers' guns.--The whistling of the balls, bursting of shells, and their striking houses, principally in the middle portion of the town, towards the Bay, caused women, with their children, to seek at that time of night an imaginary shelter away from their houses, even to the prairie. Upon examination, I ascertained that there was one bomb-shell passed through Mr. Marshall's house on the Strand, (within three squares of the Hospital,) a grapeshot struck Mr. T. H. McMahan's house, in the third ward, and some went to the south of Broadway.

At the first firing from the Clifton a shell struck and bursted in the stone wall east of Kuhn's wharf. After that they fired at random, elevating their guns so that the balls or canisters passed over the houses near the Strand and fell in the city without regard to directions or locality. The propeller Owasso lying at foot of Tremont street, fired three or four shots in the same manner. Several houses had balls to pass entirely through them, while others had the indentures or were pierced by them and lodged within. Balls, bullets, and fragments of shells have been picked up in every direction. One shell which did not explode was found to contain, besides powder and fine sulphur, no less than 175 Minie and round balls. In the wide range they took to harm us, providentially there was not a single person struck or hurt.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, December 10, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Galveston Bombarded.

The Telegraph publishes the following special dispatch from Eagle Grove, Dated December 2, 9 A.M.:

A terrible bombardment took place last night at 8 o'clock, caused by a man going near Kuhn's wharf and firing a shot at those on the wharf. A brisk fire from cannon and musketry opened at once. Shells, balls, grape and canister were thrown into the city without mercy. None of the citizens were hurt as far as I have been able to learn.

One man on the wharf reported killed. Many narrow escapes of citizens; a woman and children ran screaming through the streets. Bombardment lasted half an hour. A number of houses were struck but not damaged seriously. The Italian fruit store on Market street, had three shots through it; Lemmerman's Union House was struck.

Dennis Heil's house had two shots in it. A house on the corner of Postoffice and 24th street was struck, and the occupants had a narrow escape. One shot passed through Tremont street, Thackery's house on Mechanic street, Journey's shop on Church st., and Osterman's building on the Strand street. One woman had her clothes torn off, but escaped injury.

The fleet had been expecting an attack from our forces since Saturday, and they were hasty in being alarmed. Albert Ball's store on the Strand was riddled with grape and canister. Cooper's old stable was struck with five shots; also the Courthouse.

Dr. Bennet was slightly wounded by a splinter. He then casemated himself in a well. Further particulars when I obtain reliable information.

SIOUX.

A former dispatch to the same paper, dated Nov. 30th, says:

... The market is very bare. There is no beef, and the people are suffering for the want of it. The enemy obtain fresh beef from Sabine Pass and Louisiana. The city is quiet and orderly. The traitors, deserters and negroes are furnished with rooms on the wharf. They are badly taken in, especially the negroes, who sigh for their comfortable homes again.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, December 10, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Provisions.—At present there is a great scarcity of provisions at this place. Corn is worth six dollars per bushel; flour, thirty-five to forty dollars per hundred; sugar, seventy-five cents per pound; and every other article of the provision kind, commands a correspondingly high price; and nothing to be had at that. Are these figures sufficiently high to induce the up-country farmers to bring down their stocks of provisions?

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], December 11, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

To knit heels to socks double, so that they may thus last twice as long as otherwise, skip every alternate stitch on the wrong side, and knit all on the right. This will make it double, like that of a double ply ingrain carpet.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, December 12, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

Two of Singer's sewing machines sold in Houston on Tuesday last, at auction, for \$225 each.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, December 12, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

Our Paper.—Having received a supply of paper, sufficient for one year or more, today we again publish The Ranchero, though much reduced in size. However, by setting the matter solid and in smaller type than heretofore, and there being but few advertisements, we are enabled to give the same amount of reading matter as formerly. We refer to our terms, at the top of the first column, first page, and here state, that in no instance will they be departed from. We intend to survive by a straight cash system; a departure from which, has been the cause of our suspension. Should this course, pursued by us, be the cause of complaint, and the persecution of the paper, be all the credit to the instigators. A man being good for a thousand subscriptions and able to buy a hundred newspaper establishments, does not furnish us with money to pay seventy-five dollars per ream for paper.

The necessity of a paper at this point, situated as it is within hearing of the enemy's cannon, is felt, and we hope that our efforts in supplying that necessity, will be appreciated by citizens and soldiers, far and near. It is as the sentinel upon the watchtower; and not only spreads the alarm of approaching danger, but records the gallant deeds done by our patriotic soldiers, to the gratification of an ever grateful people. In this position we intend to be useful to the country and army, and hope that a supporting patronage, merely, will be extend to our paper.

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], December 11, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

The Hospital.—It is said, and with truth, that our soldiers upon the northern border suffer intensely for want of warm winter clothing; and those sick, for want of comfortable hospital supplies. These facts, have awakened the sympathies of many a heart, and, no doubt, many have wished for the opportunity of giving their last garment to some distant suffering soldier. While these facts are heart-rending, and such desires are laudable, be it known, that such facts exist in the army hospital at this place, and that there is absolute need, and the opportunity is offered, for the practice of noble charities. The Corpus Christi army hospital is almost destitute of every comfort suitable for the sick, and the people of this town and vicinity are called upon to supply those wants. The soldiers, with their blood, defend the title to southern property. In turn, let those who reap the reward of the soldiers' services, get themselves up equal to the good work, and supply the hospital with beds, pillows and warm bed-clothes. Pay, if demanded, will be given for all articles furnished. Call upon Dr. Throckmorton, the hospital physician, and learn of the wants of the hospital.

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], December 11, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Socks Wanted for the Soldiers.—We are requested by the Ladies Volunteer Aid Society to state that a letter has been received from Dr. B. J. Beall, calling for socks for the volunteers, who are represented as being greatly in need of them. The Society desires us to state that they will receive socks and yarn as contributions, or will pay for them. Please send in these articles without delay.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, December 13, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

From the Houston News, of the 3d. inst.
Houston, Dec. 2, 1862, 1 ½ P. M.

Large numbers of negroes are coming to Texas.
Crowds of them are said to be passing Crockett bound
for the West.

Clinton, La., Nov. 20.—The principal part of
the Machinery, brought to this place from Baton
Rouge Penitentiary was destroyed by fire this morning
at 3 o'clock. It is believed to be the work of an
incendiary. The machinery cannot be replaced; all the
spindle frames, some looms and carding machines
were burnt.

DALLAS HERALD, December 13, 1862, p. 1, c. 4

Another Raid.—We learn from Mr. F. W. T.
Harrison, of Columbia, that on Thursday evening last
a force of 40 men landed from a Federal bark off the
old mouth of the Cedar Lake, about five miles below
the mouth of the San Bernard, and destroyed
Winston's salt-works.

The negroes who were in charge saw the
enemy coming, and made good their escape. The
Abolitionists destroyed the kettles, burned the house,
and scattered everything about promiscuously. They
then returned to their vessel. . . Telegraph.

DALLAS HERALD, December 13, 1862, p. 1, c. 4

Has anything been done by our county
authorities, or others, towards providing for the
families of absent soldiers? If so, we have yet to hear
of it. Is it right—is it just, that the helpless women
and children who have been left to our care by their
natural protectors, who are many miles away fighting
our battles, should go uncared for and made to suffer
in consequence of the extravagant prices demanded
for everything necessary for their comfort? We put
these plain questions to our community, hoping that
they may ensure some action in the premises. It is
well known and acknowledged by every one, that
these poor families must suffer unless something is
done for them by the county, or those who are so
fortunate as to have an abundance. Fifteen dollars for
flour, twenty dollars for pork, and other necessaries in
proportion, are prices that cannot be paid out of the
scanty pay of a private soldier, and it is but justice to
him, that those whom he has left at home, who are
dearer to him than life itself, should not be left to
want. We are in favor, if necessary, of taxing the stay-
at-homes to feed these families.

DALLAS HERALD, December 13, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

We have often heard of the good things done by
the ladies of Tyler for the soldiers. We learn that the
Ladies' Aid Society of that place have furnished tents for
three regiments of McCulloch's brigade, made up vast
quantities of clothing, contributed several hundred dollars
for hospital purposes, etc. The noble women of the
Confederacy are like the woman in Scripture, who anointed
the Savior's feet with costly ointment. Wheresoever the
gospel (history) of this war shall be proclaimed, shall these
things be told in remembrance of them.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, December 15, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

The Houston City Council, at its last meeting,
appropriated \$500 for the Galveston poor. If any
responsible citizen of Galveston, or any lady will take the
trouble to go about this city with a contribution paper for
these poor, we will guarantee they will have no difficulty in
collecting whatever amount they may find necessary to
relieve these persons, be it even \$10,000. Let the amounts
be taken to be paid monthly.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, December 15, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Anderson, Grimes Co., Nov. 8 '62.

E. H. Cushing:--I send you the following:

Certain Cure for Putrid Sore Throat.—Make
a strong solution of common salt and water; heat it,
and apply it to the throat as hot as can be borne; for
this purpose dip a flannel bandage in the solution
and wrap it round the neck, sprinkling a little salt on
the bandage next to the throat, and then outside of
this wrap a dry towel to prevent evaporation; renew
this hot application every half hour, and use a gargle
of the same solution every three hours.

The above was recommended to me by a
lady of your city, and it cured my wife after the white
putrid matter or "false membrane" had formed,
almost entirely filling up the throat. It also cured
another case in my family. You need have no doubt
of its efficacy. A lady friend also informed me that
our soldiers going to Virginia by the Calcasieu used
it successfully. In no case did it fail.

Yours, &c.,

J. H. W.

I take the following from the Louisiana
Democrat:

To save port:--To five gallons of water add
seven lbs. of salt, one pint of syrup, one teaspoonful
of pulverized saltpetre. After the pork is cut up,
spread out and cooled in the usual manner, pack in
good tight barrels and cover with the above liquid
mixture. Let it stand four or five weeks, well
weighted down; then draw, hang and smoke in the
usual way. Thus 20 lbs of salt are made to save 1000
lbs. pork.

John H. Taylor of Georgia gives the above
recipe, and says, many have tried it with complete
success last season.

To dye cotton or wool brown.—A lady
friend sends the following receipt for dyeing cotton
or wool brown:

Take the bark of the root of a common wild
plum—boil in iron or brass, as most convenient
until the dye looks almost black. Strain, and add a
small quantity of copperas dissolved in a small
quantity of the dye. Add the article to be dyed. Boil
an hour or so. Wring out and dip in strong cold ley
[lye]. When dry, rinse in cold water. This gives a
genuine, bright brown, which is the prettiest contrast
for blue; and when checked in together makes a
dress becoming enough for the proudest Southern
dame or belle. Ladies, try it.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, December 13, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Tobacco in Texas.—Texas is paying millions for
the tobacco she is using, and the prices are
becoming so enormous as to place the article out of
the reach of many persons so long addicted to its
use as to render them almost miserable without it.

Why shall not Texas produce her own
tobacco? Her soil is said to be admirably adapted to
it. The experiments already tried give much
encouragement. For the coming year she will have
to produce it or go without. For smoking and the
common chewing purposes, the leaf each garden
may produce will answer as a substitute. The crop
in Virginia and North Carolina are less than half a
crop for this year; and enormous as the present
prices are, they will be doubled within a year. Raise
your own tobacco!

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, December 15, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

The Concert.

The concert advertised for last Friday evening at Perkins' Hall, came off at the time and place. Although the weather was very unfavorable, the hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. The military was well represented; and the beauty and chivalry of Houston turned out *en masse*. Several strangers of distinction, from all sections of the State, were also present.

This concert was got up for the benefit of the sick soldiers of Texas in Dr. Bryan's hospital, in Mississippi; and the proceeds amounted to \$1,441. When this fund reached its destination, it will cause many tears of gratitude to fall from the soldiers' cheek and the moistened eye, which speaks louder than words, will betray what the heart cannot conceal.

Mr. Theo. Stadtler presided at the piano forte, and Messrs. Chas. Otis and J. F. Loudon were musical directors. The programme was as follows:

Part I.

1. Overture, by the brass band of Col. DeBray's regiment. 2. Vocal Quartette—with flute obligato, from the opera of *Preciosa*—"The Enchanted Flute," Mesdames Goldthwaite and Tracy. Messrs. Loudon and Whitaker. 3. Cavatina, from the opera of *La Sonnambula*—"As I Viewed These Scenes so Charming," Mrs. Manly. 4. Glee, from the operetta of the *Doom Kiss*—"Give me a cup of the Grape's bright Dew," Mrs. Tracy, Messrs. Loudon and Otis. 5. Cavatina—"I'll follow Thee"—H. Farmer, Miss Van Alstyne. 6. Duett for Flutes, with accompaniment of piano forte, Messrs. Gonzales, Otis and T. Stadtler. 7. Irish Melody, "The Harp that once thro' Tara's Halls," Mrs. Tracy. 8. Cantata—"The Maniac," H. Russell, in character, by Mr. Benchley.

Part II.

1. Overture, by the Band. 2. Comic Song, "The Old Irish Gentleman," in character, by Mr. O'Flaherty. 3. Duett, from the Opera of don Giovanna, "La ci carem la Mano," Miss Van Alstyne and Mr. Otis. 4. Ballad, "The Coming of the Flowers.—Wallace, Mrs. Goldthwaite. 5. Duett, from the Opera of *Lucia di Lammermoor*—*Soffriva Nel Planto*, Messrs. Loudon and Otis. 6. German Song, "Die Schonaten Augen"—Stigelil, Miss Mary Allen. 7. Comic Song, in Costume. Mr. A. Straus. 8. Duetto, from the Opera of *I Vespri Siciliani*—"A Gleam of Rapture," Mrs. Goldthwaite and Miss Van Alstyne. Morgan's War Song—With Grand Chorus—"Cheer Boys, Cheer," Miss van Alstyne and Chorus. On account of the illness of Mr. Benchley, who was suffering from acute bronchitis, Messrs. Ruthven, Otis and Loudon volunteered in his stead, and sang much to the delight of the audience, "Willie Brewd a Peck O'Maut." Master Smith, a lad of ten years of age, and son of one of the members of Col. DeBray's brass band, played on the violin, "Gems of the Ocean," in a very creditable manner. "Morgan's War song," mentioned in the programme, was as follows:

Cheer, boys, cheer! we'll march away to battle—
Cheer, boys, cheer! for our sweethearts and our wives;
Cheer, boys, cheer! we'll nobly do our duty.

And give to the South our hearts, our arms, our lives.

Bring forth the flag—

Our country's noble standard,

Wave it on high till the wind shakes each fold out—
Proudly it floats, nobly waving in the vanguard;

Then cheer, boys, cheer! with a lusty, long, bold shout,

Cheer, boys, cheer! &c.

But, as we march with heads all lowly bending,
Let us implore a blessing from on high;
Our cause is just—the right from wrong defending,
And the God of battles will listen to our cry.

Cheer, boys, cheer! &c.

Though, to our homes we never may return,
Ne'er press again our loved ones in our arms,
O'er our lone graves their faithful hearts will mourn;
Then cheer up, boys, cheer! such death hath no alarms.

Cheer, boys, cheer! &c.

We trust we will be pardoned for offering a few remarks concerning the performance of the members who tendered their services, in the order they appeared. The band, which was complete, satisfied the audience that no pains had been spared in its training. The instruments were in capital order, and each member seemed complete master of the part he had to perform. With brass instruments there can be no clap trap, no deception; if the player is not well trained, he cannot disguise the fact.

The "Enchanted Flute" was very well performed, but had no striking features. It was, however, a good beginning. "As I view these scenes so charming: was sung by Mrs. Manly with fine effect. Her voice has been well trained, and her singing can but be admired. "The harp that once thro' Tara's Halls" Mrs. Tracy sang beautifully. She has a musical, well trained voice of great compass. She need not fear criticism. Her "Annie Laurie" was much admired. Miss Van Alstyne "brought the house down" when she sang "I'll follow Thee," and the audience would not be satisfied until she reappeared. She then sang "Her bright smile haunts me still," with great effect. We have heard this sung by Prima Donnas in three zones, and we never heard her style of singing it surpassed. She warbles like an enchanted bird. Her voice is now powerful, but sweet and beautiful in the highest degree. "The coming of the Flowers," by Mrs. Goldthwaite, perfectly entranced the house. We never saw an audience more completely enraptured, and no wonder it insisted on a repetition. There is an extraordinary similarity between her voice and Miss Van Alstyne's. Miss Mary Allen was somewhat embarrassed at first, but before she had sung half a dozen strains, she regained her confidence and astonished the audience by her vocal powers. She is, certainly, a most charming singer. There is a peculiar sweetness in her voice that cannot be described. It is all melody.

Mr. Otis has a baritone [sic] voice of great compass, and he has cultivated the "oratorical" to such an extent that his bass notes are sounded with a fullness, roundness and smoothness seldom acquired by an amateur vocalist. Mr. Loudon has a remarkable voice. His is, strictly speaking, a tenor voice, but by skillful management and much practice, he has completely blended the tenor with the "chest voice," an acquirement seldom obtained. The two gentlemen may be set down as first class amateur vocalists. Maj. Straus must have swallowed half a dozen lager beer Dutchmen, and allowed
Continued on page 8

The Concert.

Continued from page 7

them all to sing at once, himself being the organ, for we could not keep up with him.

But the most beautiful part of the entire performance, was the "Vespers," or "A gleam of Rapture," by Mrs. Goldthwaite and Miss Van Alstyne. They warbled on as if they belonged not to this world. The tones were so sweet, the melody so exquisite, that even when they had closed it seemed difficult to break the spell which enchained us.

On the whole this concert was the grandest affair of the season, and it will, no doubt, be a long time before this city will again be charmed with so delicious a treat.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, December 15, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

The gross proceeds of the Concert, on Friday night, were just \$1600. Of which the following was donated, viz: A friend 50, Kyle & Terry 100, J. S. Vedder 20, Mr. Eck 20. The expenses were \$159. The net proceeds to the Bryan Hospital Fund were \$1441. The net proceeds of the concert proper, were \$1251. This is a 50 per cent larger house than was ever gotten together in Houston before. All the credit of the outside management is due to two ladies, Mrs. Van Alstyne and Mrs. Bremond. These ladies have done more actual work for the soldiers and their families than any others we know of. Day after day, for months have they continued in their errands of mercy.—Much of the good they have done never has and never can be published. It is only in these public displays that their names can appear. Their reward must be in the gratitude of hundreds of soldiers here, the approval of their own conscience, and the "Well done" of a Saviour in accordance with whose Gospel they have thus nobly devoted themselves to charity and good works. We understand they are getting up another concert for Christmas Eve, for some of the home charities, of which more anon.

We ought not to close this article without a reference to Capt. C. S. Longcope, who as business manager of the many charities of these ladies, has added much to their efficiency. No man in this community has done as much for the cause of the soldier as Capt. C. S. Longcope. God bless him.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, December 15, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Tableau and Concert.—The ladies of Galveston are determined not to be outdone in patriotism or enterprise, so with the assistance of the Houston ladies they have decided to give another concert next Friday night at Perkins' Hall for the benefit of the soldiers. The concert will be interspersed with tableau exhibitions. The parties interested in a sufficient guarantee that it will equal if not surpass in attraction the concert of last Friday night. The cause is a highly meritorious one, and our word for it a rich treat will be given. Let us all enjoy ourselves while we can, and at the same time add to the comforts of those who are risking their lives in defence of our liberties.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, December 15, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

Wood readily brings twelve dollars per cord in this place, and we understand the Quartermaster has paid as high as twenty dollars.

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], December 18, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

The Gentler but More Heroic Sex.

The sphere of woman's action in our midst has been greatly enlarged since the commencement of our struggle, and her true worth and beauty of character are only displayed in the hour of peril and adversity. A new avenue has been opened for her sympathies, while courage and firmness were never more preeminently exhibited than are now shown by the ladies throughout the South in the moral support given by them to our cause, and the material aid extended by their handiwork. It is the most fruitful source of their happiness to lend the hand of charity to our suffering soldiers and to alleviate the pressure of want upon their families. Man has now rivals every where among this noble sex in every phase of life and its attendant suffering; and it would be difficult to name any department of the social economy which is not honored by their heroic presence and supported by their daring energy.

In this connection we may be permitted to mention that a friend from the Colorado has sent us a specimen of Linsey woolsey, manufactured by Mrs. J. S. Montgomery, near Eagle Lake, the woof of cotton and the filling of wool, black and white mixed, making a most beautiful and substantial cloth, thick and wide, equal to the best Kentucky manufacture, and fit for the uniform of a Major General.

Mrs. M. in her patriotic desire to aid the struggle in which the South is engaged, is busily employed with some of her negro women in spinning and weaving, and will send garments made of this material, besides underclothes and socks, to her numerous relatives and friends in the army.

If all the wives of planters, who have the labor thus to bestow, would imitate her example, our noble soldiers would not feel so keenly the wintry blasts and inclement weather now upon them; and these ladies should, and doubtless do, consider themselves amply repaid by the service they are called upon to render in defence [sic] of their liberties, their homes and their property.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, December 17, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

The roads leading from Louisiana to Eastern Texas are said to be still filled with wagons coming into Texas. These wagons belong to refugees from Louisiana, who are bringing with them their families and negroes and all the effects they have left. As many as 50 or 60 wagons are often seen in a train. Many of the Louisiana planters were compelled to leave their crops in the field, in their haste to save their families.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, December 17, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

From the Houston Telegraph.

The President of the Bastrop Military Institute, Col. Allen, arrived at Little Rock with his splendid regiment on the 28th. There are now nineteen regiments there within an area of five miles. Flournoy is the ranking Colonel of Flournoy's, Fitzhugh's, Waterhouses' and Allen's regiments.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, December 17, 1862, p. 1, c. 6

We acknowledge from Mrs. Susan E. Lewis and Mrs. Laura Scott, of Waverly, 12 pairs wool socks.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, December 17, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Tobacco Seed—Virginia, Havana, Creole, in papers of fifty cents, one dollar, two dollars. The season for sewing [sic] is December and January. Sent by mail free of postage.

James Burke.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, December 15, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

We understand that the ladies of Galveston, in this city, are going to give a second concert next Friday night in Perkins' Hall, for the benefit of our soldiers, on which occasion they will be assisted by the Houston ladies. The eminent success of the last concert is highly encouraging, and we trust, next Friday evening, Perkins' Hall may be equally well filled. By the way, we should notice the fact that Mr. Perkins gives his Hall gratuitously, as he has done on so many other occasions, in behalf of our soldiers. By putting a reasonable estimate on the value of this truly splendid Hall, it will readily be seen that Mr. Perkins has been among the very largest benefactors to the soldiers.

It having now been ascertained that the troops on the Potomac and in the West have been pretty well provided for, we learn that the proceeds of the next concert will be applied to the purchase of clothing for our troops in Arkansas under General Holmes. The Telegraph learns that Col. John R. Baylor and his brother, Lieut. Col. Geo. C. Baylor, late of Gen. Sydney Johnson's staff, both of whom are now in this city, will contribute their assistance in the concert.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, December 17, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

We have received a package containing sundry useful articles for our troops, labeled: "The Widow's Mite for the Relief of our Soldiers!"

Since the above was written, we have received from Miss J. D. the articles named in the following note, and will dispose of them as directed:
Houston, Dec. 10th, 1862.

Ed. News:--In response to Col. Cook's call, some time since, for lint and bandages, I herewith send one pound of the former, one hundred and eighty-two yards of the latter, from one to three inches in width, and old linen for compresses, &c. Also six carpet blankets, ten Merino scarfs [sic], four pairs woolen socks, three worsted shirts, two undershirts, four pairs drawers.

Please send the blankets and clothing to soldiers that you may know are most in need of them, and oblige, very respectfully

Miss J. D.

We have the pleasure to make the following report since our appeal in behalf of our suffering soldiers, many of whom are without covering:

From Mr. C. W. L. 1 carpet; Mrs. F. W. Gray, 1 carpet; Mrs. Dr. Cone, 3 carpet blankets; Mrs. J. F. Cruger, 3 blankets; Mrs. W. J. Hutchins, 2 carpets and 3 blankets; Mrs. M. A. Dumble, 1 carpet; Capt. Chas. Gearing, a lot of blankets from off the steamboats. |

The disposition made of the above is as follows:

Comp. B, Galv. Artillery, Capt. Weir, 27 blankets; Capt. Lecbults (sp?) 4 blankets; Sibley's Brigade, Col. Reiley commanding, 21 blankets. We will have all carpets, sent in for the soldiers made up free of expense to the donors.

C. S. Longcope.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, December 17, 1862, p. 1, c. 3

Just Received.

215,000 yds. Brown and Bleached Domestic. 15,000 yards Sponge Prints; 1200 papers Pins. 50 lbs. Flax Thread. 500 Corsets. Merino and Cotton Hose.

Darling & Merriman.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, December 17, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

Cotton Cards.—The Camden Herald, Ark., informs us that a Mr. Barber has completed a machine in that place for making card teeth, which is now in operation. The editor says persons having old card backs can find ready sale for them there, and we suppose they can get cards in return.

We also notice that a comb manufactory is in operation not far from Camden.—It thus appears that our neighboring State is fast becoming independent of the Yankees and Yankee notions.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], December 18, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

To knit heels to socks double, so that they may thus last twice as long as otherwise, skip every alternate stitch on the wrong side, and kit [knit?] all in the right. This will make it double, like that of a double ply ingrain carpet.

Two of Singer's sewing machines sold in Houston last week, at auction, for two hundred and twenty-five dollars.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, December 17, 1862, p. 1, c. 6

Three young ladies announce through the Raleigh, N.C. Standard, that they will provide clothes for three soldiers as long as the war continues, if the soldiers whom they select will consent to marry them when the war is over. They wish to secure homes for themselves in future, as their own homes are in the hands of the Yankees. Here is an excellent chance for soldiers to procure clothing during the war, and wives after it is ended.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, December 17, 1862, p. 2, c. 6

Texas Renegades.—The New Orleans Delta announces the safe arrival in that city, of seventy-three Texas renegades, who immediately joined a force said to be organizing in that place for the invasion of Texas. Nothing can be more satisfactory to us than the prospect of a return of these scoundrels to the State they have disgraced, for our boys will give them the burial due to traitors.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], December 18, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

We had hoped to publish a list, this week, of donations to the hospital. In this we have been disappointed—how much more so, the sick and destitute soldier!—because none have, as yet, contributed. "I was a stranger, and ye took me not in; naked, and ye clothed me not; sick, and in prison, and ye visited me not."

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], December 18, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

On the 12th of January, the greatest Concert ever given in Houston will come off for the benefit of Terry's Rangers. We give this early notice that the people of the surrounding counties may make their preparations to be here. We expect to secure \$2500 by it for that noble regiment.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, December 19, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Our hotels are now charging travelers \$5 per day, and yet in spite of their utmost exertions they are daily compelled to refuse several who apply for accommodations.

Cotton cards are now selling for \$35.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, December 24, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Dear Cushing—I hope you will not deem me an old critical faddledadeen for finding fault with the beautiful compliment and well deserved tribute that you paid to two benevolent and patriotic ladies of our city in your last Monday's paper; for really to criticise anything so good, would seem to savor more of the ill nature and punctillio of the carping Persian than otherwise. But I do want to object to one sentence—that "those ladies had done *more* than any other towards the good cause." Now I fully agree with Mrs. Marplot, "that comparisons are odious," and never should be made. Among the noble band of self-sacrificing ladies here, those degrees of *more* and *most* should not be mentioned, when *all, every one*, we believe has done all that she could. But as you have made the assertion, justice demands we should correct it. There are other names that would head the list, if the soldiers, like Dorothy's beneficiaries, could exhibit their good works. Mrs. A. C. Allen would never forgive us for mentioning her name; so keep ours a secret. But we will say, none can show a nobler record than she. As Vice President of the Soldiers' Aid Society, her attendance for months and months, staying all day long, laboring assiduously, at that time, too, oppressed by such ill health, that ninety-nine persons out of a hundred would have felt themselves honorably excused from all work. Then in the hospital, I am sure Dr. Oakes could tell volumes of her noble charities. This fall, carpets have been taken up and converted into blankets, her blankets into under-clothing, and almost her whole income has been expended in the purchase of materials which have been manufactured into warm, substantial clothing for the soldiers. Mrs. Hadley, Mrs. Sophronia Cone, and fifty other bright and shining examples could be given. We do not wish to detract from Mesdames Van Alstyne and Bremond; they have done noble, faithful work, as every man, woman and child in this city can testify, who has seen them in their buggies every day since Moore's regiment left this city, going in every direction soliciting contributions for the destitute families of our noble defenders; and the concert they gave was a grand success, and will cause, as you remarked, the soldiers' eyes to glisten with grateful tears.

Let us love and reverence all this band, and never again "*make comparisons.*"

Amicus.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, December 19, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

Mr. Nance will start next Tuesday, 23d inst., for the Rangers, and will take such packages of clothing, etc., as may be left at this office for members of that regiment. In order to secure the transportation, people must furnish with their packages, \$8 per pound freight. Should this prove more than enough, whatever is over will be handed to Rev. B. F. Bunting, chaplain, for the benefit of the sick. It was deemed best to put the freight at a figure that would secure the expenses of the trip beyond contingency. Several hundred pounds of freight have already been brought in, and there will be no doubt of the success of the matter.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, December 19, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Home Provisions for 1863.

Mr. Loughery,

Sir: Being credibly informed that there is a great deal of destitution and want existing among the families of indigent soldiers (now in the confederate armies) both in this and other counties in the State; and that our soldiers complain that their families are not properly cared for, and from this cause others are deterred from entering the service. The subject is one of vital importance to our country, and in my opinion needs only to be known in order to be promptly redressed. There is enough wealth and patriotism in Harrison county to support and give ample employment to every destitute family in the county, and never miss the amount thus given. To effect this object at once, and make it available for the year 1863, I will suggest the following propositions to the people of this county:

1st. Let two books for subscription be opened in Marshall forthwith: one at the store of G. G. Gregg & Co., the other at the office of B. F. Friderici; the signers entering opposite their names the amount, either in money, provisions, wool or cotton, they are willing to give for the year of 1863.

2nd. So soon as \$15,000 dollars is subscribed, let a meeting of the donors be called, and such rules and regulations be passed as they may deem necessary, to ensure the faithful collection and distribution of the amount subscribed.

3rd. To assist in the clothing of our army, a portion of the means thus subscribed, to be applied to the purchase of cards, wheels, looms, &c., and those families who are destitute of these articles to be supplied with them gratis, and the goods made by them (after clothing their own families) to be delivered to the agent, who will pay them the full value of the goods.

4th. That B. F. Friderici be selected as the agent to make all purchases and distribution of provisions to all families in the county in indigent circumstances, and that he be paid for this service such price as the donors may designate. The scanty pittance heretofore allowed by the County to a few families and the exorbitant price now asked for the necessaries of life, strictly enjoins on us the execution of a duty; one which we owe to our God, our country, our fellow-creatures, and ourselves, to support and cherish the families of those men who stand manfully between us and our foes, and cheerfully surrender their lives in defense of our homes and firesides, our country, liberty, and independence.

These considerations should prompt one and all who are able to come forward and subscribe liberally towards this laudable object, for unless our holy cause is sustained, that which we may now give freely will not be ours to bestow.

For the purpose above mentioned I will give \$250 per annum (should this sum be deemed not enough for me, I will double it) and pay it either in money, provisions, wool, or cotton.

W. R. D. Ward.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, December 20, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

How to Make a Good Article of Coffee.—Take coffee grains and popcorn, of each an equal quantity. Roast the same together. The corn will hop out, and what remains will be unadulterated coffee.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, December 22, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

We are informed by the Surgeon of Col. DeBray's Regiment, now at Harrisburg, that its hospital there is in great need of covering for the sick. The regiment appeals to the ladies of Texas, whose enterprise is proverbial, for relief. Can not this emergency be met? This regiment has never received a dollar, as yet, in the way of donations. Any contribution can be left at the store of our Mayor, T. W. House.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, December 19, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Tableaux!

On Tuesday evening, December 23, at 7 o'clock, will be presented by the young Misses of the Marshall Masonic Female Institute, a series of Tableaux, for the benefit of the destitute soldiers of our army.

The public, it is believed, will delight to patronize so laudable an enterprise. Admission, 50 cents.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, December 20, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Wool Rolls for Sale

The undersigned takes this method of informing his customers that their wool [is?] carded. Others who have their names entered may bring in their wool. We can card it without delay. I have some wool rolls and boys' russetts for sale.

H. Ward.

Dec. 20, 1862.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, December 20, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

29th Texas Cavalry.

On Thursday the 25th inst. this regiment completed its organization by the election of Capt. Otis G. Welch, of Denton county, for Lt. Colonel, and private Josiah H. Carroll of Denton county, for Major, at the same time Col. Charles De Morse, who had submitted his name for re-election was re-elected Colonel without opposition. . . The regiment is a superior body of men, from which all weekly [sic] men have been excluded; is thoroughly equipped, mostly well mounted, and armed with double bared [sic] shot guns; to which will be added in a few weeks, Navy Sixes. The men are comfortably clothed, have good blankets, and superb tents.—They are being drilled twice a day, in the morning as Cavalry in the afternoon as Infantry.—After a few days of preparation for movements, they expect to be able to give a good account of themselves.—Clarksville Standard Dec. 13.

DALLAS HERALD, December 20, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

Capt. Good desires the assistance of about fifty patriotic ladies in making cartridges, at the Court House. Who will volunteer?

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, December 24, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

At a Concert gotten up by a few ladies of Houston, a few nights ago, for the benefit of Dr. Bryan's Texas Hospital in Mississippi, the sum of \$1441, was realized. Another Concert and Tableaux was to be given last night by the ladies of Galveston sojourning in Houston, for the benefit of the soldiers. The Telegraph gives a lengthy account of the first concert, and seemed perfectly enchanted with the sweet warblings of the amateurs. He says that "it will no doubt be a long time before this city will again be charmed with so delicious a treat."

DALLAS HERALD, December 20, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

In Camp, 4th Texas Cavalry.

Capt. Longcope—I acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of nine blankets, made by the ladies of the Methodist Church, at Richmond, Texas, out of the carpet of their church.

The charity which thus clothes the soldier, is akin to the religion they profess. Will you thank them in the name of myself and brave men.

Yours, Jas. Reily, Com. Brigade.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, December 22, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

We take the following from the Times:

We regret to learn resistance is being made to the conscript act, in the county of Angelina. The number engaged in this resistance is said to be about twenty. They fired upon the enrolling officer in his carriage a few days ago, but happened not to hit him. At our latest advices they were still in rebellion to the law, and were giving protection to some deserters from the army, who had been secreting themselves in the Angelina swamps for some months. The people had taken the matter in hand, and were determined to bring the recreants to a sense of their duty.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, December 24, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

We have been shown at Morse's drug store ten pair excellent woolen socks knit by the hands of Mrs. Rawley, for the soldiers of Capt. Martin's company--also a large and beautiful bed spread of cotton yarn knitted with two needles, all the handiwork of Mrs. R. With such ladies in our midst our soldiers need not want for clothing to keep out the chilly blasts of winter while fighting their country's battles; and we trust all who can will follow the example of Mrs. R. and other patriotic ladies.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, December 24, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

The quartermaster pays twelve dollars per cord for wood. Our informant must have been in error when he stated last week, that the Quartermaster had paid as high as twenty dollars.

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], December 25, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Something has been done for the Hospital at last, as will be noticed by reference to the card of Dr. Britton. Still, the wants of the Hospital are not yet supplied. Who will be next on the list in the good work?

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], December 25, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Ordnance Sergeant, D. R. Gamble, has taken in crayon a drawing of the late bombardment of Corpus Christi. It is executed with artistic skill and represents the time when thirty-two Yankees, with a 12-pounder, landed north of and enfiladed our battery.

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], December 25, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

During the last week there was one load of corn brought into this city, which sold for eight dollars per bushel and was retailed within twenty-four hours afterwards, to the citizens of this place, at a profit of two dollars on the bushel.

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], December 25, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Editor of the News:--In your issue of the 10th inst., I notice a call by you for "information in relation to tanneries in Texas and what efforts are being made for a supply of leather--also in regard to domestic manufactures, such as shoemaking, spinning and weaving by the old fashioned spinning wheels and hand looms."

I can answer for Washington and a considerable portion of the adjoining counties. There are very many efforts on a small scale to tan leather; most of which experiments were made too late in the season to procure sufficient bark; hence they have not succeeded in producing leather to any extent worth naming. They have got their bristles up, however, and they will come it next year. Most of the leather from which shoes are made in this section, is brought from the quite numerous tanneries in the eastern and northwestern counties. There are also three or four tanneries in Fayette county, burning off considerable supplies of leather for the neighborhoods in which they are situated. We have plenty of shoemakers amongst us to meet the demand if we had the material to work upon. As to "spinning and weaving by the old fashioned spinning wheel and hand loom," there is a general movement in that direction everywhere. Looms and wheels are being made by the thousands, and every family who have been so fortunate as to procure cards, are manufacturing quantities of the most excellent cloth. But the scarcity and ruinous high prices of the cards operates with many poor families, as a sufficient barrier to prevent them from doing anything at all towards clothing themselves, even. Certainly the card speculators are striving to force the community back into the use of the primitive fig leaf apron again.

It is not worth while to say anything about what the managers of the State government might have done to aid the people in procuring cards. They be d---d, but if the people had the cards, I am sure I tell the truth, when I assert that the whole country would be instantly converted into one grand efficient manufacturing establishment. And from the thousands of buzzing wheels and clattering looms, propelled by willing hands and loving hearts; the ready made clothing and substantial blankets would flow to our armies, as free as water. There are few soldiers in the service, who have not a female relative or friend at home, who would take delight in having the opportunity to clothe him during the war. I know of what I speak, and the drawback to all this, is intentionally produced by a black hearted set of enemies to our cause. THINE GID.

We add the following although headed private. With my own hands I have finished a month ago and they are now in successful operation, what my neighbors pronounce a very neat set of spinning wheels, reel, loom, warping mill, 40 spools, 2 reels or sleys, shuttles, &c., all the outfit and preparation for making various kinds of cloth. I am now engaged in making a chemical analysis with the coloring matter obtained from our forests. The ladies are delighted with my experiments.

GIDEON.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, December 24, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

Willow Springs, Milam Co., Texas,
December 15th, 1862.

Ed. News:--The enclosed sum (thirty dollars) is sent in response to the appeal, for "Dr. Bryan's Hospital." Please put it in the right hands to reach its destination, and acknowledge its reception in your paper. Mrs. M. C. Allen, \$20; Dr. R. McColloch, \$10
Yours respectfully,
M. C. Allen.

The above amount has been handed E. H. Cushing, Esq., Acting Treasurer for the Fund.

The undersigned tenders to the respective donors his acknowledgements for the sum of \$415, being an amount collected on the evening of a wedding, held at the residence of G. Gerson, Esq.

Received this amount, \$415, at the hands of the Committee, G. Gerson and Chas. Raas. "He that giveth to the poor enriches himself."

C. S. Loncope,

Dec. 17, 1862.

Treasurer Relief Fund.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, December 24, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

Editor News:--In your notice, last issue, of the Tableaux given on Friday night, your estimate of the number present is so very far in excess of the capacity of the Hall, that it should be corrected in justice to the ladies managing and the public--for 1500 persons present, and hundreds going away who could not get in, some of whom it is probably had bought tickets, would lead to the expectation of the receipts being, at two dollars per ticket, \$3,000 to \$4,000.--The hall can accommodate with seats, in round numbers, only 800, and allowing liberally for the number who stood, probably 900 persons were present, certainly not many more.

J.S.

[In explanation of our error we would not state that the estimate was given us based on the capacity of the entire hall, and without allowing for the large portion of it taken up by the stage and scenery.--Ed. News.]

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, December 24, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Communicated.

Corpus Christi, Dec. 22, 1862.

Ed. Rancho:--Allow me, through the medium of your paper, to return my sincere thanks to Miss Kate Dickey, for her patriotic exertions in behalf of the Hospital.

The following is a list of the valuable contributions obtained by her, and turned over to me for the use of the Hospital:

1 cott; 1 mattress; 4 sheets; 1 pair of grey blankets; 3 quilts; 11 pillow cases; 8 towels; 7 pillows; and 2 chairs.

E. W. Britton, Post Surgeon.

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], December 25, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

A Bright Christmas Thought from One of Our Little Friends.--A little six-year-old, in speaking of Christmas the other day remarked that he did not expect to get any thing this time, as he reckoned *Old Santa Claus was a Conscript* and had been sent to the wars.

SAN ANTONIO HERALD, December 27, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Extortion.

Through the mouth of every man; through every journal, comes the just condemnation of the extortioner, who, turn where you may, is met at every corner. He is easily known and always recognized. He always has a supply of everything for sale, "by special favor," but demands a profit greater than the value of any article he may offer for sale. When our ports were open with all the world, traders were satisfied with a profit of cents, where now they must have dollars. this practice is wrong, is rightly named extortion, and can be considered in no other light than that of animosity to our Government. The Government is compelled to issue its paper to furnish munitions of war, pay the soldier eleven dollars per month, and furnish him with subsistence and transportation. It is by sustaining these issues that armies are kept in the field and our Independence is to be won. For these purposes, and these purposes alone, does our Government issue its paper.

Now, the exacting of the extortioner's price, places the families of those who are in arms in a destitute condition, and leaves the soldier where a year's pay will not furnish him with clothing for a month's campaign. The late call of the Governor for volunteers to repel a threatened invasion, has been but feebly responded to, and this is owing, in a great degree, to the actual dread people have of leaving their families to suffer from the insatiate greed of extortioners. Thus it is that extortion breeds destruction to our armies, than which, no deadlier blow can be struck at the very foundation of Liberty. The time has come when extortioners should tremble, for the ground whereon they stand is quaking. The mighty people have already declared that an Independence forever, shall not be sacrificed upon the altar of greed and gain.

Every person should consider himself a soldier in the cause of Liberty; that his wages are eleven dollars per month, and his conscience should limit him not to take more; that though he may not come face to face with the opposing hosts, he is, nevertheless, one of the army that is driving the enemy from our soil. To these ends he should toil unceasingly, in sustaining the credit of the country, supplying subsistence, filling the commissary, caring for the sick and wounded, and relieving the wants of the destitute at home.

The financial affairs of the Confederacy are upon a solid basis. The cotton crop alone is a sure guarantee of the ability of our government to redeem every dollar of its promises to pay. Consequently, patriotism should prompt all, for the moment, to receive Confederate paper the same as though it were specie. Those who will not do so should, close up their shops and forbear amassing fortunes off the wants and distresses of the country.

Let speculators, traders and dealers of whatsoever character they may be come back to first principles; let them be satisfied with a profit of a few cents on the yard for their goods, a few cents on the pound for their groceries, and they will extend to our Government a power more potent than European recognition

Editorial Correspondence.

Connasena, Nov. 1862.

Up to Wednesday, the 5th inst., there has not been a good season since the 5th of June last, in this vicinity. You may well imagine that the ground had become very dry and "ashy" in the meantime; turnip, rye, and barley patches rather scarce and unpromising. As to potatoes and peas, they are, with a few exceptions, an entire failure. This is a real calamity, especially to the poor. What hundreds and thousands are to do for clothing and subsistence during the next six months, it is difficult to tell. Things are tending to a point when with the utmost sagacity and effort upon the part of communities and individuals, popular outbreaks may be well apprehended. There is bread and meat enough in the country, and clothing too, commensurate with the wants of the people. The alternative is now presented to the holders of these prime necessities to throw them upon the market and relieve the public wants, or force upon the necessitous and suffering the painful task of helping themselves. People are not going to starve and freeze in sight of plenty.

I learn that a "detachment" of women entered a store in Cartersville, the other day, and helped themselves to yarn, asking the owner no questions and no odds. They also helped themselves to salt at the depot. So will it be elsewhere if hoarders, extortioners and monopolists do not change their course. Soldiers' wives and children will not famish whilst their husbands and brothers are fighting for our liberties. . . .Georgia paper.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, December 24, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

The Concert to-night promises to be the best yet by far. The programmes are already in the street. We need only say that the opera songs will be performed by Mrs. Butler, Miss Van Alstyne, Miss Allen, Mrs. Manley, Miss Fisher, Mrs. Goldthwaite, Mr. Loudon, Col. Manly, the songs, etc., by Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Mohl, Mrs. Tracy. The comic songs by Miss Perkins and Mr. Benkeley, while Mrs. Maltby, Col. Jno. R. Baylor, Col. Geo. C. Baylor, and Col. X. B. DeBray will display their extraordinary talents on the piano, flute, and violin, to assure the public that the performance will be just the best thing possible. All the best performers are down in the bills, and that, too, in their best pieces. Secure reserved seats at Darling & Merriman's from 2 to 4, p.m., to-day; but whether you get a reserved seat or not, don't by any means fail to be at the hall.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, December 26, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

The Chattanooga Rebel compliments the ladies for taking the carpets from a church and making blankets of them. In Arkansas and Texas the carpets are being taken from the dwelling houses for this purpose.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], December 29, 1862, p. 1, c. 3

Cotton cards were selling at \$25.00 per pair, at Star Hill last week, and other things in proportion. There were about fifty pairs left.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, December 27, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

On the night of Christmas Eve, a portion of Maj. Taylor's Battalion, estimated at about thirty-five, came into the city about 8 o'clock, and after throwing a quantity of meat into the streets, broke up the tables and coffee stands in the market, and piling the fragments together, attempted to burn the market house, by setting fire to them. They were disturbed in this by some unknown person firing upon them. They then went to the Main Plaza, broke up and burnt the *tomale* tables, kept by Mexican women, on the South side of the Plaza. About this time they were attacked by some twelve or thirteen Mexicans of Capt. Penaloza's Company. One man was killed instantly, and was horribly mutilated, having been shot and bayoneted in several places; three others died that night and next morning, and three more are reported to have been wounded. Besides, one horse was killed instantly, near the middle of the Plaza. The rioters held possession of the Plaza and adjacent streets, for a considerable length of time, and, in the meantime, fired a great number of shots. They appear to have come into the city for the purpose of being revenged for some injustice inflicted some weeks since, by a Mexican of Capt. Penaloza's company, on one of their comrades.

On Christmas night, the city was guarded by a large military and police force, besides two hundred and fifty citizens, with the expectation that they would make another attack and attempt to burn the city, but all remained quiet. We learn that this battalion has been ordered away, which is very gratifying to our citizens, as they have been guilty of a great many disturbances [?] for some time past.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], December 29, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Mr. Peter Frank, a butcher and well known in this community for his gentlemanly behavior, was attacked yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, with a bayonet, by a drunken Mexican belonging to Capt. Penaloza's Company. Mr. Frank drew his six-shooter to save himself and keep the Mexican at bay. During this time a large concourse of persons arrived, and happily put a stop to a most serious affray, as the Mexican was backed by many more friends.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], December 29, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

Houston, December 26th, 1862.

Ed. Telegraph: Permit us, the patients at the Houston hospital, through your paper, to tender our heartfelt thanks to the ladies of your city for the bounteous Christmas dinner, prepared by them for us. This is the only token of our gratitude, whilst in our present condition, we are able to return for so much kindness; but we sincerely hope that we soon will be in a condition to show, on the battle field, how a Texas soldier remembers those fair ladies who comforted him on his lonely bed of sickness, and how ready he is to fight for their homes and for their happiness or die in the attempt. God bless the ladies of Houston!

The Sick at the Houston Hospital.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, December 29, 1862, p. 1, c. 4

A Substitute for Shoes.—An experienced citizen has called our attention to the subject of the use of cowhide moccasins as a substitute for shoes. He states, that when he moved to the Mississippi fifty years ago, no shoes were to be had for the negroes, and they made their own out of this material, which answered the purpose as well as the more elaborately made article, and in some respects better. The process is simple: Take a green cowhide—or one well soaked—with the hair on, (which is to go next to the foot,) "put the foot down firmly" upon it, and cut out the pattern desired; make the necessary holes along the edges, and lace it with a thong of the same material at the heel and up the instep.

Let it dry upon the foot, and it accommodates itself perfectly to the shape of the latter, while it is sufficiently substantial for all kinds of traveling, and its elasticity is preserved by use. Socks should be put on when it is made, though it can be worn without, and such allowance be made for shrinking so as to avoid too tight a fit. The moccasin, it is unnecessary to observe, adapts itself to the shape of the foot, and the fit is perfect. It outwears leather, and is not hard, as some might suppose, but quite the reverse. If desired, it can be half soled with the same material.

The hair lining gives the advantage of warmth, so that socks (when not to be had) can be better dispensed with when moccasins are used than if shoes were worn.

The gentleman to whom we are indebted for the suggestion says, that he has mentioned the subject to soldiers, who are very much pleased with it, and say there is no reason why soldiers should go barefoot while so many hides are thrown away in the camps.—Mobile Register.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, December 27, 1862, p. 1, c. 3

We also notice that during these holidays several small boys have single barrelled pistols, which, for the sake of the report, they often load to the muzzle and fire in the streets. Their parents are probably not aware of this fact. One or two explosions may open their eyes, however.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, December 29, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Army Hospital.

Wanted at all times, for the use of the sick and convalescent at the General Hospital at Houston, turkeys, chickens, eggs, butter, etc., etc., for which cash will be paid on delivery. Country agents, who may take the trouble, will be properly remunerated. W. P. Riddell,
Surgeon.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, December 29, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

Later from Galveston.

The Telegraph publishes the following dispatches from Galveston on the 26th and 27th:

One bark and one steamer outside the bar. One hundred families have obtained provision from the Federals. Starvation stared them in the face.

Not a particle of beef in market. The city is quiet and orderly.

The Relief Committee are entirely out of provisions for the poor. No danger of a battle here.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, December 31, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

Gen. Magruder's Proclamation.

Gen. Magruder has issued a proclamation to the citizens of Texas, calling upon those living on the coast to remove at once all their property of every description that can be moved, beyond the railroad line from Sabine to Columbia on the Brazos river, thence a straight line to Texana, and thence to Victoria, and from Victoria to San Patricio.

He exhorts the people to leave nothing behind that can be of any value to the enemy, and quotes the following act of Congress for the information of those who may be called upon to carry it out:

"The Congress of the Confederate States do enact, That the military authorities of the Confederate States are hereby authorized and directed to destroy cotton, tobacco, military and naval stores, or any other property, of any kind whatever, which may aid the enemy in the prosecution of the war, when necessary to prevent the same, or any part thereof, from falling into the hands of the enemy."

It will be seen that not only cotton and tobacco are ordered to be destroyed to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy, but "property of any kind whatever."

We regret we have not room for the proclamation, which occupies over a column and a half in the Telegraph, but we extract from it as fully as our limits will admit.

"Should the enemy make successful raids from the coast into the country, nothing can be expected from his forbearance. Horses, mules, stock and crops of all kinds would be appropriated--Furniture of value would be stolen, and shipped to some Northern town or village to grace the drawing rooms of Northern wives. In all cases the negroes would be taken off, made to work on the fortifications of the enemy, and then armed against us. The citizens of Texas ought to be fully warned by the fate of the planters in other States, who have submitted voluntarily, or otherwise, to the yoke of our despicable foes. Such is their greed and such their fanaticism that they despoil alike friend and foe. They afford only such protection as "vultures give to lambs," and the unpatriotic Southerner finds that he has lost not only his house, but his honor, in the vain attempt to sell his country for a "mess of pottage." In the neighboring State of Louisiana, the course pursued by the enemy should nerve every planter who even pretends to common sense in the management of his affairs, to destroy all he has in the world with his own hands, rather than see it fall into the power of the enemy. The slaves are not only armed, drilled, and used as a military police, and as soldiers against us, but those who are not suited to the service are hired to citizens who profess loyalty to Lincoln, at ten dollars a month, to work on their own plantations, and these negroes maltreat their own masters, and insult, in their presence, their wives and daughters, without punishment or rebuke. After the first of January they are absolutely free and will do as they please. [continues]

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, December 31, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

The ladies of Hempstead will give a Concert on New Year's Eve for the benefit of Green's Regiment. People of Houston are invited to go up. We will guarantee it will be worth going up for.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, December 29, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Some men from the Federal bark Morning Light, landed on Matagorda Peninsula the other day, and in conversation with some citizens, reported that, in the affair at Winston's salt works, they lost 23 killed and 5 wounded. One, however, of their killed, is yet alive and a prisoner in our hands. The estimate made by our men was 25 killed and wounded. It seems they were below the mark. There were but 28 men in the boats every man of whom was thus made to taste Texas lead. We doubt if another equally successful skirmish has been known during the war. Winston lost between fifty and sixty bushels of salt. He says he has some more he is willing to sell at the same price, viz: two bushels for an Abolitionist.—Telegraph.

DALLAS HERALD, December 31, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

We learn that at a concert in Harrisburg on Wednesday night for the benefit of Dr. Bryan's Hospital, the net receipts amounted to \$250. Considering the number of inhabitants in our neighboring town, this shows that in patriotism they are entitled to rank among the foremost.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, December 31, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

Houston, Dec. 22, 1862.

W. Richardson, Esq.

Dear Sir:--You will receive per bearer the following articles for the use of the Company commanded by Captain Van McMahan: 18 carpet blankets, 1 comfort, 3 coats, old. These have (like unto the others) been sent to me for the purpose of distribution. The women (God bless them) are daily responding, and the call of "Who next?" is being cheerfully and liberally responded to.

Yours respectfully,

C. S.

Longcope.

By-the-by, Mr. R., permit me to say that the Brussels carpet can be softened and made to answer almost as well as the tapestry carpeting for blankets.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, December 31, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

It will be seen that our patriotic fellow citizen, Mr. Longcope, advertises corn for the families of our soldiers at one dollar per bushel, on behalf of the Relief Committees of Galveston and Houston. This price is less than half the present wholesale price in this market.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, December 31, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

We are gratified to see that collections are now being made for Col. DeBray's Hospital at Harrisburg. From present indications this hospital may soon be needed for the wounded, as well as for the sick. While we are doing all we can for similar institutions abroad, we should bear in mind that our charities may also be needed nearer home.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, December 31, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

San Marcos, Texas, Dec. 15, 1862.

Ed. News:--Enclosed please find one hundred dollars, which I send as a contribution for the benefit of our soldiers, which you will please dispose of as follows:

Fifty dollars for Dr. Bryan's Hospital, located at Quitman, Mississippi. Fifty dollars for the use of Terry's Regiment of Texas Rangers.

Very respectfully,

O. P. Bowles.

[We have handed the above to E. H. Cushing, Esq., Acting Treasurer of the above funds.]

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, December 31, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

Cotton Cards.--The Augusta Chronicle, Ga. says Messrs. Lee & Co. have manufactured a box of cotton cards which are a perfect model of Whitmore's, having been made on a Whitmore machine brought from Baltimore. They are sold at \$10 a pair. It is said Messrs. Lee & Co., desire to take contracts to supply States, and surely our State ought not to lose such an opportunity to provide our people with an article of the greatest necessity. It said those cards formerly sold for 15 cents a piece at wholesale and can be supplied to the State at \$300 [\$3.00?] per pair at present. The State might be saved millions of dollars in the supply of clothing to our troops, by having our people supplied with the cards to make the clothing instead of having to pay the present enormous prices.
GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, December 31, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Christmas Day.

We wish all our readers a "merrie christmas," though we fear but few will be able to partake of the enjoyments which are usual on this festive occasion. We can well remember, when a boy, how many indications might be seen, for days before the advent of this auspicious season; and how many hearts, both young and old, were wont to leap with joy with this time honored festival arrived. These were the good old times,

"When the Squire's wide hall,
And the cottage small,
Were filled with the best of cheer."

On such occasions, young and old, were wont to unite in one grand jubilee, and naught but sounds of mirth and notes of gladness could be heard, among the happy groups, which thronged around each fireside; and when the evening shades began to fall, many a wanderer far from home, throughout the year, would seek again the old familiar roof, to greet his friends and neighbors on the eve, which ushered in

the natal day of Him, who died to save a world.

Alas! how changed the scene, from that of former years! How many hearthstones now are desolate, where, but a year ago, a happy family met, to share their Christmas cheer, and bid each friend and neighbor welcome, who might chance to call, in passing by! How many hearts, that then beat high with future hopes and expectations, are now laid low and silent in the tomb! The picture is too sad to dwell upon; but it would ill become us, at a season like the present, to be unmindful of those patriot heroes, whose best blood has been poured out, to save our homes from the desecration, and give us, what is dearer still than life, the liberty we yet enjoy. Let us not, in our hours of enjoyment, forget the widow and the orphan, who are now left helpless and dependent, on the cold charities of a heartless world. Let each, before indulging in the joys peculiar to this season of the year, contribute to the aid of those in need. Apart from all the good it does, our own enjoyments will be much increased, for we shall know, within ourselves,

"That deeds of charity, which we have done,
Shall stay forever with us, and that wealth
Which we have thus bestowed, we only
keep;

The other is not ours."

Let us also cheer the sad and sick, with words of kindness and of sympathy, and let us hope that ere another year rolls round, we shall again enjoy those blessings which, till now, we scarce knew how to value. Our grounds for hope are many, and we still believe the worst is past, and that our smiling land will soon become the home it used to be, of peace and happiness.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, December 31, 1862, p. 2, c. 3