
THE HENKEL SQUARE HERALD

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VOL. 5

Henkel Square, Round Top, Texas, February 1864

NO. 2

We are requested by Col. Hendricks of the Penitentiary to say that the institution has received the supplies of bacon, lard and wool for which he advertised, though he will not reject black wool at any time unless brought in unreasonably large quantities.
[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, February 1, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

We were pleased to meet our old friend, Major I. C. Stafford, in town yesterday, and to see him in good health. he is now Post Quartermaster at Columbia, one of our main depots of supplies for the army. The Major thoroughly understands his business, and is winning golden opinions from his superiors for his strict attention to his arduous duties.
[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, February 2, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Gov. Moore, of Louisiana, in his recent message, makes the following remarks upon the relations between that State and Texas:

Large numbers of our citizens have been forced to abandon their homes as the enemy advanced, or to remain in his lines, subjected to his brutal tyranny. They have preferred the former and more manly course, and have sought, with their slaves, a refuge in the neighboring State of Texas. Many have brought or sent back painful accounts of their reception. Between two States geographically contiguous and closely united by ties of common interest and reciprocal dependence, there should exist the most enlarge comity. The citizens of Texas and Louisiana have every inducement to cultivate mutual respect, confidence and amity. The Texian may boast of honorable service rendered in the defence of Louisiana, as the Louisianian is justly proud of the conspicuous part he has performed in the defence of Virginia, and of every State east of the Mississippi. While each may vie with the other in recounting his deeds of valor, there should not be wanting the exercise of another knightly quality—the duty of hospitality.
GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, February 3, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

Take Care.—On the trial of a woman in England for biting off a man's nose, the foreman of the jury decided that if a man attempted to kiss a woman against her will, she had a right to bite off his nose if she had a fancy for so doing.
GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, February 3, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

The Savannah Republican mentions a novel way that has recently been discovered to smuggle whisky. There is a woman who sports gutta percha breasts, filled, not with lacteal juices, but old Bourbon of the best quality and greatest age. What a jolly old wet nurse she would make for the boys up at "the front."
GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, February 3, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

Change of Costume.—With calico at ten dollars a yard, some of the fair sex appear to think that they can economize their means by dressing in male attire. A few days since we chronicled the arrest, near Raymond, of one of these *genus crinoline*—Here is another instance of the same tendency:

A handsome young woman, apparently about 17 or 18 years of age, giving her name as Mary Allen, and hailing from Norfolk, was arrested dressed in mans apparel, in the vicinity of Welden, on Friday last, and sent on to Petersburg by the commanding officer, of that department. She arrived here in the 4 o'clock train Saturday morning in charge of a guard, and was placed in confinement to await the disposition of Major General Peckett [sic]. Aside from her eccentric proclivity for masculine apparel, which in itself is cause sufficient for her arrest, she is suspected of being a Yankee spy, and if such has not already been done she will be subjected to an examination that will probably prove her true character.

She was neatly and becomingly dressed, and though she bore herself a little awkwardly, was not uncomely to look upon. She wears her hair short, and had on a well fitting cap, a dark jacket and pants, and boots in the latest fashion.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, February 3, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

Another Woman Order.—The following order lately issued by Gen. McPherson, has the order of Gen. Butler about it:

Headquarters 17th A. C., Provost marshal's Office.—Vicksburg Miss., Dec. 27, 1863.—Circular: The following named persons—Miss Kate Barnett, Miss Ella Barnett, Miss Laura Latham, Miss Ellen Martin and Mrs. Moore, having acted disrespectfully towards the president and government of the United States, and having insulted the officers, soldiers and loyal citizens of the United States who had assembled at the Episcopal Church in Vicksburg, on Christmas Day, for divine service, by abruptly leaving said church at that point in the service where the officiating minister prays for the welfare of the President of the United States, and all others in authority, are hereby banished, and will leave the Federal lines within forty eight hours, under penalty of imprisonment.

Hereafter all persons, male or female, who, by word, deed, or implication, do insult or show disrespect to the president, government, or flag of the United States, or to any officer or soldier of the United States, upon matters of a national character, shall be fined, banished or imprisoned, according to the grossness of the offence.

James Wilson, Lt. Col. and Pro. Mar. 17th A. C.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, February 3, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

State Penitentiary.

We are indebted to Gen. Besser, late Financial Agent of the State Penitentiary, for the report showing the condition of that institution. It will be seen that Gen. Besser has paid nearly one million of dollars into the State Treasury during the past two years.

Merchandise Account.

Merchandise made from December 1st, 1861, to December 18, ;1863, including amount transferred by M. C. Rogers, late agent, to John S. Besser, Financial Agent, Texas Penitentiary.

<i>Goods.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>	<i>Sales</i>	<i>Bal on h'nd</i>
Osnaburgs	2,259 381 ¹ / ₂	[?]2,256,426 ¹ / ₄	2,948 ¹ / ₄
Cotton Jeans	409,047	408,182 ³ / ₄	864 ¹ / ₄
Wh. Kerseys	242,022	241,780 ³ / ₄	190 ¹ / ₄
White Plains.	78,103	77,912 ¹ / ₄	190 ³ / ₄
Sheep Gray	49, 39 ¹ / ₂	47, 55 ³ / ₄	183 ¹ / ₄
Total Goods			2,993,496
" Sales			2,989,057 ³ / ₄
" Balance on hand			4,438 ¹ / ₄

For which said balance I hold my successors receipt, less 30 1/2 yards of Osnaburgs stolen by a portion of the 2d Regiment Cavalry State Troops.

<i>How disposed of</i>	<i>Cotton Goods</i>	<i>Woolen Goods.</i>
Army purposes	1,419,364 ¹ / ₂	292,963 ¹ / ₂
Supplies	350,105 ¹ / ₂	2,026
Employees	8,214 ¹ / ₂	1,710 ¹ / ₂
Penitentiary uses	1,433 ¹ / ₂	10 ¹ / ₂
Factory uses	15,512 ³ / ₄	681 ¹ / ₂
Clothing uses	6,700 ¹ / ₂	1,819 ¹ / ₂
Citizens	224
Lunatic Asylum	3,553	852
Old accounts	24,114	2,590 ¹ / ₄
Citizens and soldiers' families to Oct. 1, 1862	238,847	21,570 ³ / ₄
Soldiers' families since Oct. 1, 1862	599,763 ¹ / ₄	
Total	2,664,699	324,448 ³ / ₄

Cash Account

Cash received and disbursed by John S. Besser, Financial Agent, Texas Penitentiary, from December 1st, 1861, to December 8th, 1863:

Received from M. C. Rogers, late agent	36.80
" App. for Transportation Convicts	3,549.90
" Appr. for Contingent Expenses	112.50
" Gen. sources, sales &c.	\$1,550,603.06
Total	\$1,554,603.06
Disbursed for sundries on Expense ac't	584,318.06
" amount paid my successor	1,822.30
" " deposited in Treasury	968,462.70
Total	\$1,554,603.06

Of the above amount deposited in the State Treasury on account of Penitentiary, \$537,060.95 has been paid in since the 22d day of June last; the balance, \$431,401.75 having been deposited between the months of September, 1862, and June, 1863, the proceeds, previously, having been applied to the extinguishing of the outstanding liabilities.

Balance Sheet.

	Dr.
From Ledger balances	\$3,090.28
" Bills payable	17,295.52
" Amount from State Treasury	3,662.40
" Balance down	1,096,122.02
Total	\$1,120,170.22

Cr.

By Ledger balances	\$25,500.99
" Bills receivable	1,422.94
" Amounts in suit	3,560.54
" Merchandise, &c., for sale	5,275.32
" Factory supplies on hand	106,039.36
" Provisions on hand	4,830.00
" Clothing on hand	2,601.07
" Penitentiary supplies	655.00
" Cash to successor	1,822.30
" Cash deposited	968,462.70

Total \$1,120,170.22

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

San Antonio, January 26th, 1864.

Ed. News:--Notwithstanding wars and rumors of war, San Antonio looks about as cheerful as usual. Two months ago when I was here I was struck with the fact that although the streets were crowded with people there were few to the "manor born" to be seen and those few mostly of a darker hue than the caucasian race. Now amid the stirring throng people of every hue and race are to be seen, and in every garb from the *chimesette* to the glittering stars. Ordnance stores are being moved rapidly to different parts of the interior for safety and convenience, we have news that Duff's regiment has had a brush with the blue-bellies and gave them a handsome drubbing taking a few live ones prisoners. The particulars are not given, but the most exciting topic at present is the order of Gen. Smith stopping the transit of cotton west. It has caused the elongation of many a laughing face, and forebodings of dreadful consequence marks the conversation of all interested in the accumulation of money. It is believed however to be only temporary, as Judge Devine and Col. McKinney are to start in a day or two as commissioners appointed by Lieut. Gen. Smith to settle pending claims with the Mexican parties interested; that war and everything will move on smoothly again until the edict of another order, say in some three weeks. There were some rumors of difficulties brewing at Eagle Pass yesterday and in consequence Capt. Giddings moved from this place in that direction with a company raised by him under authority to protect his cotton wagons. A lucky dog ain't he? I presume it will turn out as rumors generally do. But should it be so, and the Yankees are actually at Eagle Pass from El Paso, as reported there, look out for squalls. Cotton must be protected in mule wagons en route for Mexico when belonging to wealthy men.

Col. Ford, alias "old Rip" is here busy as a Bee organizing for some purpose not known to affiant [sic?] But rest assured that when old Rip takes the field something will be *did*. There will be no charging up and back again without at least one exchange of salutations, with the enemy. He has not been well treated by the powers that be and has no paid penygirist, but acts will speak for his *venerable* head yet before this war is over. More from some where else.

P. P.

Yours,

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, February 3, 1864, p. 2, c. 6

Yankee Tyranny in Vicksburg—Banishment of Ladies.

Mr. Editor—I herewith send you a copy of Major General McPherson's order banishing certain ladies of Vicksburg beyond the Federal lines, together with a circumstantial account of their offense, which I hope it may please you to publish in the Mississippian:

[The circular we have already published.—Ed. Tel.]

It is known that the citizens of Vicksburg, with but few exceptions, have not attended church since the occupation of the city by the Federals. But having been informed by a Federal officer, that the services in the Episcopal church, on Christmas day, would be conducted by the Rev. Mr. Fox, an old and esteemed minister of that church, a citizen of Warren county for many years, and well known in Vicksburg, and having been assured, both by the officer and the minister, that the prayer for the President of the United States should be omitted, and that the services in all respects should be congenial, after the most urgent solicitations on the part of each of these persons, many of them consented to attend.

Their own chosen ministers, knowing that a fanatical and unprincipled enemy would place the most grievous and offensive restrictions upon their ministry, if they remained, had gone within the Confederate lines, with the consent and by the advice of their respective congregations, very soon after the fall of the city. To a people, therefore, who had been so long debarred the pleasure of congenial religious services, this promised privilege afforded a peculiar satisfaction, was composed of citizens and Federals, both officers and soldiers. The services commenced as usual until the prayer, which it was pledged should be omitted, was audibly read, and followed by a prayer for the Federal Congress,—whereupon some of the members of the congregation arose from their knees, and quietly took their seats,—others gave vent to their feelings in a flood of tears,—while a young lady of impulsive disposition, feeling indignant at the bad faith of those who had invited her to attend, arose and left the church, and was immediately followed by four other ladies, who were actuated by the same feelings.

Under the circumstances, they regarded it their right and their duty to withdraw from a place which thus had been rendered unpleasant to them, and from a people with whom they had no sympathy. Judge of their surprise, therefore, when on the next day they learned, from undoubted sources, that a number of Federal officers had signed a petition for their banishment.

This first petition, it is believed, did not reach the commanding General, but a feeling of shame had found its way to the heart of some one at or about headquarters, and it was destroyed. It was soon succeeded, however, by another, urgently requesting that the offenders be sent beyond the lines; and this, we understand, was signed by two-thirds of the officers in the city. The General commanding held a consultation on the grave question with his advisers, and the magnanimous officials, many in number, were unanimous with but few exceptions for the banishment of the offenders.

The Provost Marshal made an official visit to demand the names of the ladies, when he was informed that no apology would be made by the

parties offending, and the Federal authorities could take such action in the matter as they pleased. Accordingly a copy of the above order was sent to each of the ladies in the afternoon the same day, and also placarded throughout the city. The General was applied to on behalf of some of the parties, for longer time to make arrangements for their transportation beyond the lines, and for the adjustment of their financial matters. No reply was made to this, but the second order was then sent, shortening the time five hours.

The mothers of some of the young ladies requested permission to accompany them, and place them under proper protection, which was granted, when, according to the order, they reported at the Railroad depot during a violent rain storm at the appointed hour. They were conveyed to the terminus of the railroad, where hundreds of Yankee soldiers stood to witness their departure. Thence they were conveyed to the Confederate lines by an officer and an armed guard, where the Confederate scouts received them and conducted them at once to the hospitable mansion of a Southern gentleman. Here they were furnished, by the kindness of Gen. Starke, with ambulances, baggage wagons, etc., and by the courteous attention of Lieut. Moore, they were conducted to warm hearts and hospitable homes, where they are free from insult, in "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

One of the Banished.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, February 4, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

We made some mention, the other day, of Col. Lockett's enterprise of building a cotton and woolen factory. We publish a letter of his to-day; also some advertisements. We urge the people to come forward at once and secure some share in this enterprise—not for the sake of the enterprise, for it will be carried out whether they help or not—but for their own sake, as we believe it will be the most profitable to stockholders, as well as advantageous to the public, of any corporation in the State.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, February 5, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Wanted by the Brazos Manufacturing Company, to hire for one year or by the month, 6 good Stone Masons; 6 good Brick Layers; 6 Carpenters; 2 Blacksmith's; 150 common Laborers men and boys; 3 Women for cooks; 50 Wagons, teams and teamsters. Also, to buy—300 head beef cattle, 3,000 bushels of corn, 100,000 lbs. of wool, 1,000 bags cotton, 50 barrels lard or grease.

The above hands will be exempt from military service, and be employed in the central portion of the State. For further information address the undersigned at Washington, Texas.

Thos. F. Lockett.

News copy, and send bill to this office.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, February 5, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

The Louisiana Democrat of the 3d inst., says there is not a particle of beef in Alexandria, that none can be had in that State and that the Texians will not sell them any. The editor complains that potatoes are five dollars per bushel and corn meal eight dollars. We would inform the editor that in this market potatoes are \$15 per bushel and corn meal \$10.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, February 9, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

Surgeon General's Office,}
Richmond, Va., March, 1863.}

Medical Purveyors will make endeavors through cards published in newspapers, to induce the ladies throughout the South to interest themselves in the culture of the Garden Poppy. They may thus render the Confederacy essential service.

Purveyors will furnish the ladies with the seeds of the Poppy, if on hand or procurable, and will instruct them, that the juice exuding from the punctured capsules, when sufficiently hardened, be carefully put up and forwarded to the nearest Purveying depot.

(Signed) S. P. Moore,
Surgeon General C. S. Army.

To Surgeon Howard Smith,
Medical Purveyor,
Houston, Texas.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, February 5, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

The Cotton and Wool Factory.

Houston, Feb. 4th, 1864.

Editor Telegraph:--I have received numerous letters from various parties, enquiring more particularly about the enterprise in which I am engaged, will you permit me sir to answer them all through your paper for the information of the public, as well as those making the enquiries.

On the 23d of Oct. last, I was ordered by Col. R. R. Lawther, to report to Major Gen. Price with a recommendation that I be assigned to duty in some manufactory established in the State of Texas. I was sent by Gen. Price to Lieut. Gen. E. K. Smith with Col. Lawther's recommendation endorsed. I reported to Gen. Smith and was ordered by him to inspect certain factories in Northern Texas, which I did, and reported by the 26th of November. I then drew up a plan and presented it to the clothing bureau for establishing a factory which would supply the wants of the army and people of this Department. This plan was approved by the Clothing Bureau and by General Smith, and I am now engaged in putting it in operation, having obtained from the State of Texas a charter for this purpose. I have nearly the minimum (\$1,000,000) amount of stock taken. The shares are \$1000 each, to be paid in Confederate money or cotton at its market value.

The plan is not a speculation. It originated in the army, and was devised by those who have been in active service from the very first, and who expect to be to the very last, let it be long or short. It has the entire support and hearty approval both of the military and civil authorities of both the Confederate and State governments. Its first and great object is to supply the soldiers with clothes and blankets. Second, the benefit of the people at large, and pay those who invest a good per cent. on their investment both now and after the war.

He who gives his time and money will be doing his country as good services as he that carries the musket, but we do not intend to take men from the field, but as far as possible employ negro labor and ole men. A few energetic, active business men are absolutely necessary. No more will be taken. It is a private company, acting under a special charter. The State gives 320 acres of land for every \$1000 expended in buildings and machinery, provided it is in operation

by March, 1865. I expect it to be in full operation by September next.

The company is partially organized; a portion of the stock has already been paid in. The directors of the company will be elected on Tuesday the 17th inst., at Navasota. Those wishing to take stock can do so by applying to me, or Henry Sampson, Esq., at Houston, and paying 10 per cent. down, or giving their legal obligation to deliver required amount of cotton, on demand of the Directors, or by attending the meeting of stockholders and paying the 10 per cent. required.

Thos. F. Lockett. [sic]
[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, February 5, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Haw's Brigade, near Fort DeRussey,
January 23, 1864.

Ed. News.—It has been said of man, in relation to his aspiration in the literary world, that—
Thou who cannot write and thou who can,
All scrawl and scratch, and scribble to a man.

But I cannot think it applicable to this army, from the fact that our journals seldom contain communications emanating from Walker's Division; and that your readers may know that we are good soldiers, mostly also of a General bearing the name of "Walker," I write these lines. We have been in the service near two years, and it has been so *active* since 8th August, 1862, that I find since said time we have marched *twenty-four hundred miles*, devoured more *poverty stricken* beef, suffered more from disease, and waded through more mud than any other army of the same numbers (in the same time,) in the service. Indeed, we are so "tough" and "*casehardened*" that nothing save the enemy's balls can have any effect on our constitutions. Some parlor General may give his lip an inimical curl and ask, "how many battles have you fought, sir?" True we have had no general engagement, but our boys have went wherever ordered, and fought like all brave Texans ever do, both at Millican and Opelousas. At the latter place, the bravery and daring of our troops won the eclat of our foe. We pass on and give a sketch of our "blockading campaign." On the 12th November, we crossed the Atchafalaya at Simsport; a pontoon bridge, under the superintendence of Gen. Walker was thrown across on the 13th, and the whole command moved to Black River, near the Mississippi River; by the 16th we had cut ten embrasures in the Mississippi levy and planted our cannon (masked) in sight of the enemy's fleet at the confluence of the Red with said river. The enemy had not discovered us, and all was ready for "the dance" with the first transport that should come up or down. Orders were to fire only in day time. On the night of the 17th, a transport, fraught with troops, came steaming past, and to the delight of all, cast anchor opposite our centre battery. At day dawn "every man was to his post," the steamer fired up, weighed anchor, was just in the act of leaving, when our little batteries, peal upon peal, belched forth their destructive missiles into the crowded decks of the transport. At the first shot a Yankee cried out, "see, the devils are firing into us," then nothing save the wild shrieks of the frightened, wounded and dying foe, amid the roar or artillery and crash of timber could be heard.—Riddled by
Continued on page 5

Haw's Brigade, near Fort DeRussey

Continued from page 4

our shot, her steam power was lost, and the "Mother of Waters" floated the shattered boat beyond our reach. The iron "Choctaw," highly incensed at our audacity, opened a heavy fire, but our loss was but one man killed. After succoring the transport, the Choctaw returned to her station. On the 21st [?], our batteries fired into another transport, burnt off her pilot-house, and she drifted against the willows of the opposite bank below our batteries. The gunboat gave the woods a terrific shelling, after having gone to the assistance of the disabled transport. Our casualties were one man killed of Col. Hubbard's Regt. On the 1st December, the whole command moved down the river, and struck camp on the 5th six miles from Morganza, on the Fordoche. We repaired the graves of our brave comrades who fell here about two months before. Our batteries here blockaded the river again, and we learned from a citizen that forty men had jumped off the second transport fired into when she drifted against the willows, deserted their army, and reported to Logan, saying "they would fight no such daring soldiers as those who fired into them." On the 9th our batteries fired into, and it is believed, sunk a transport. After blockading the river for near a month, and doing much damage to the enemy, both with sharpshooters, who lined the bank, and our light artillery, the Atchafalaya rising rapidly, on the 10th December we were compelled for safety to recross the stream at Morgan's ferry. Haw's and Randall's Brigade are at this time near Fort DeRussey, Scurry's near Simsport, and none of them idle, as we expect to give the enemy a warm reception if he comes here again. Our troops are satisfied with their officers and especially of this brigade, with their brigade commander. Lincoln's proclamation is looked upon here as "*nonsense*", and though no end can be seen as yet to this war, with a firm hand we will *continue* to "shake the pillar of despotism till it topples, though we perish amid the ruin."

Jaques Trenck.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, February 9, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

The benevolent associations of this city have achieved, and are still achieving, a vast amount of good. The Supply Association has been conducted with great ability from its start—at first under Col. Schilecher, its president, and after his resignation, under Mr. Waelder, who has finally sustained its reputation and usefulness. Whilst corn meal is selling at \$30 per bushel, and flour at \$125 per hundred pounds, this association is selling the former at \$7 and the latter at \$44.

The Mutual Aid Association is supplying dry goods, groceries, shoes, flour, etc., at rates almost equally below the ordinary market price. The Government officers are entitled to the thanks of the community for extending every facility in their power towards carrying out the objects of these truly benevolent institutions, through whose means a vast amount of suffering has been averted, and abundance of food and clothing placed within reach of nearly all our citizens.—S. A. Herald.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, February 10, 1864, p. 1, c. 7

The Telegraph line from Shreveport to this city, is now, we learn, nearly completed, and will be in operation in a few days. The Tyler Reporter says a project is on foot to have that place also put in communication with the line by another line to connect at Henderson.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, February 9, 1864, p. 2, c. 6

For the first time for more than twelve months, we have lately received a few exchanges by mail from the other side of the Mississippi. We tender our thanks to Postmaster General Reagan and his agents and contractors, hoping it is the commencement of a decided improvement in the service.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, February 10, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

We refer our readers to the announcement of the extensive cotton and wollen [sic] factory which Mr. Lockett says he is about to establish, and will have in operation by September next. Considering the extraordinary difficulties attending an enterprise on so large a scale, at such a time as this, many of our readers may naturally be a little incredulous at the very brief time required for its completion. But Mr. Lockett assures us there will be no mistake about it, and as he has the appearance of a man of energy and business capacity, the public may find his performance equal to his promise. One thing is certain, the enterprise will be of incalculable benefit to the army, to our State and to the people generally, and should meet with the most liberal encouragement. We hear of some other similar enterprises now in progress in our State and may have occasion to speak of them.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, February 10, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

New Texas School Reader.—Under this title we have received from Mr. Cushing of the Telegraph, a very neatly printed book of 184 pages, embracing a large variety of interesting and valuable articles, chiefly relating to Texas, and mostly of a biographical or historical character. We have not had time to more than cursorily glance at the several articles, but our impression is that it is admirably adapted to the use of our schools, as designated by the publisher. It can scarcely fail to deeply interest the youth of Texas; and the articles are well selected to inspire a feeling of pride in our State, and honor and respect for the memory of those who have borne a prominent part in the revolutions through which we have past during the past thirty years. We cannot doubt that Mr. Cushing will be well and liberally rewarded for supplying our schools with a book so much needed.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, February 10, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

The chaplains in Ewell's and Hill's corps, army of Northern Virginia, are enumerated as follows: Methodists, 28; Presbyterians, 15; Baptists, 10; Episcopalians, 7.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, February 16, 1864, p. 2, c. 6

Eagle Pass Prices.—Cotton 19 to 21; bleached domestic 25 to 30; brown domestic 30 to 33; cottonade 45 to 65; hickory stripes 35 to 40; denims 40 to 45; calico, American, 25; calico, Foreign 37; coffee 47 to 50; powder \$1.12; nails, keg \$16 to \$20; shoes, brogans \$24 per dozen.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, February 17, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

From San Antonio. The editorial correspondence of the Austin Gazette, dated San Antonio, Feb. 6th, says there was great excitement and preparations there to meet the expected invasion of the Yankees. . .

The following extract shows the large business doing by the Mutual Aid Association of San Antonio, and the thousands upon thousands of dollars saved to the people. Board in San Antonio \$30 per day, and horse feed \$45 per day! Well, the Houston hotels are thrown into the shade for once:

"There is little or no business going on here, except what is done by the Mutual Aid Association. They received a lot of goods which they offered for sale on Monday last, and in three days, their sales amounted to \$150,000. They sell for Confederate money to shareholders only, or on their orders, and their prices are about one half those charged in the other stores, where nearly everything is valued in specie. Board is only \$30 per day and horse keep \$45, yet we hear no complaints. Everybody seems to have plenty of money, and the only grumbling is among the store keepers, boarding house keepers, &c., who are losing money all the time. Those who stay there, and those who have had better bring along their own provisions and forage, and camp out during this fine weather."

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, February 16, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

A friend on the other side of the Trinity who has been engaged in merchandise for about half a century, and who, by the way, has established a pretty fair reputation as a man of integrity in his dealings, and has not even been behind his neighbors in liberal contributions in support of this war, writes us that he thinks rather hard the merchants as a class should be so much abused, while the planters are held up as models of patriotism. He seems willing that the merchants should bear their fair share of the denunciations upon speculators generally, but he does not think any one class has a right to monopolize all the patriotism in the country to the exclusion of the merchants. He believes that all are more or less "*tarred with the same stick*," all in eager pursuit of the almighty dollar. He says: I lately remonstrated with some of my country friends for asking \$15 for a yard of jeans, and \$2 for a pound of tallow. They replied, "it is to keep up with you merchants for asking so much for your goods," and yet many of them have not perhaps bought \$10 worth of dry goods since Old Abe declared war against us. I reminds me of what I was told by a man who had just come from Houston. He said he stopped at one of your hotels, and when about leaving, he was completely electrified by the enormous proportions of his bill, and expostulated with the landlord on its magnitude. He replied, "my dear sir, butter, eggs and chickens cost so exorbitantly now a days that I really cannot make my charge any less." To which my informant replied: "Why my dear sir, I have now been at your house four days, and have not seen on your table the shadow of either of the articles you have named." This, of course, ended the colloquy; but it shows plainly that the only reason for such high prices is to make money, and almost any excuse will be resorted to. The truth is merchants are a small class in the community and can be abused with impunity. They have now very little that the planters want, and the latter are fast learning to do without that little, while the merchants and all others are almost wholly dependent on the planters." There is some truth in this.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, February 17, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

[From Affleck's Almanac.]

Gardening in Texas for February.

Kitchen Garden.—Natchez, Central Texas, &c.—Continue to sow, to plant and to tend, as in January. Plant a few Melons, Squashes or Cymblins, Cucumbers, Snap-beans, Okra, &c., protecting the young plants when needful. They may possibly be cut down; but to have early vegetables, we must plant early, and risk the result, using what precautions we may. Plant out all sorts of Aromatic and Pot-herbs, Carrots, Parsnips and turnips intended to produce seed—they should have been hung up in some dry place in December. Another sowing or two of Spinage may be made in soil rich enough to force it, as it will quickly run to seed. More Peas should be sown for succession; the same varieties named last month, as also any of the taller sorts. Sow, also, early Corn, Radishes, Lettuce, early and summer Cabbage, and the main crops of Beets, Carrots, Parsnips and Salsify. Continue to set out early Cabbage plants, in ground richly manured, and water the young plants with liquid manure; which may be collected from the house in a cask, sunk in the ground in some convenient spot, taking care not to apply it if strong without diluting with water. The Cabbage tribe requires strong food, and makes good return for a little extra care. The finer varieties of Broccoli will now be in perfection. As they continue to head, should severe frost or cold rains set in, bend a leaf or two over the flower to protect it.

New Orleans, Houston, &c.—Continue planting early dwarf Beans, Corn and Peas. Sow more Radishes, Spinage, Beets, Carrots, Parsnips and Salsify. Plant now in the open ground, Squashes, Pumpkins, Cucumbers and Melons; though the last of the month is generally early enough for the main crop. So of the Lima or Butter and Seewee Beans. Make several plantings of Okra, to insure against a failure. Transplant Lettuce, Cabbages and Cauliflowers into rich ground. If the Onions are intended to form bulbs, be careful to break off the seed stalk as it appears. Hoe earth up and stick Peas in that are large enough. Do not longer delay manuring, and digging or plowing all of the ground intended for garden vegetables, that is yet unprepared. Irish Potatoes may yet be planted, selected a cool spot and moist but well-drained ground. Hoe and tend all crops that need it.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, February 17, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

A correspondent informs the Telegraph that the ladies of Gonzales county have raised the handsome sum of \$11,100, to be equally divided between Waul's Legion and the Terry Rangers. If the ladies of every county in Texas would do as much for the Texas troops, they would certainly be amply supplied with all they want. But such evidence of the devotion of the ladies of Texas in their behalf, even independent of the relief afforded, would stimulate them beyond all other considerations, to encounter every peril and endure every hardship in behalf of those whom they thus see laboring day and night to supply all their wants.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, February 23, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Home Industry.—No people were ever impelled by such powerful motives to resort to every branch of domestic industry, as are the people of the Confederate States at this time, for in fact we do not believe any people were ever before similarly situated. On the one hand we are cut off from obtaining supplies by trade with foreign nations, and on the other the enemy have finally determined to the extent of their ability, to prevent the productions of supplies from our soil, or to destroy them if produced. Nothing short of our absolute destruction is now determined upon. If we now and then obtain a few supplies by a successful blockade runner, we have to pay such ruinous prices that few are able to make the purchases, and the few factories and hand looms in the country charge about the same prices for their products, so that nearly all families in moderate circumstances are compelled to supply their own wants by their own industry. This is now apparently the only alternative left us to save ourselves from the destroying power of the enemy. We should be as completely subjugated as completely enslaved to the Yankee racy by allowing ourselves to be deprived of necessary food and clothing, as by the defeat and annihilation of our armies. Our liberties are, therefore, just as much dependent on the industry and rigid economy of those who remain at home, as on the victories of our armies in the field. . .

The Richmond, Va., Sentinel says:

"Much more than heretofore should housekeepers and farmers make their arrangements for meeting all their wants by home industry and enterprise.

"It will not do to rely on importation. Already the blockade has closed all our Atlantic ports except Wilmington; and twenty grim steamers lie as watchers off the mouth of the Cape Fear, like so many grimalkins at a mouse-hole. We shall have no reason to be disappointed or surprised if the port of Wilmington should be closed ere many months. Nor must we rely on our factories. Look how the prices of their products have already ascended, until they have become unpurchasable by the multitude. This is all according to "the laws of trade" we are told, and therefore to be approved and applauded; but a protection must be found, and it is to be found in home production. Besides, the number of these mills has been reduced by fire, and the machinery of those that remain will not last forever.

"A hundred reasons combine to urge upon every family to look to its own resources. The hand card and the hand loom and the spinning wheel, whose music is sweeter far than that of the piano, should be found everywhere. All who can should grow their patches of flax and cotton. All should have sheep, if but a few. Our forests furnish dyes as various and as bright as the tints that make their foliage so glorious at "the turn of the leaf." With these materials, there is no reason why our ladies should not be clad in beautiful apparel, the product of their own industry and taste; while they may clothe their husbands and sons fine enough for kings. There is not a farmer's wife who may not easily provide clothing for all her servants, and make some to sell besides.

"And how much more independent and happy should we all be if thus providing for ourselves. A fig for blockaders, we might well exclaim; nor would we be any longer exposed to the extortioner's grip. And those eventualities of the future to which we have alluded would bring no terror to us. Earnestly, therefore, do we advise every one to use every means and make every arrangement in his power to provide for the clothing of his family from his own resources, and thus make himself independent of manufacturers and blockade runners."

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, February 24, 1864, p. 1, c. 2

To the Ministers, Members and friends of the Church, within the bounds of the Texas Conference.

Dear Brethren:--At the last session of the Texas Conference, a mission to the Confederate States army in the Trans-Miss. Department was established, Five Missionaries were appointed and their support provided for. As superintendent of the Mission, I have authority to employ other Missionaries, and to raise the means for their support. It is my earnest desire on the part of the Texas Conference, and in cooperation with other Conferences and other churches, to throw something like an adequate ministerial force into all the Confederate armies in the Trans-Mississippi Department. This is demanded by the pressing religious wants of the army, by the scarcity of Chaplains, by the readiness of the soldiers to receive the word of life, and by the encouraging work now in progress in some of our armies. At Galveston, at Virginia Point, on Caney and elsewhere, the Lord is reviving this work under the preaching of his word. Large, attentive, serious congregations; wrestling penitents and joyous converts indicate that God is blessing us in the army. "The harvest is great, but the laborers are few." We need more preachers, good preachers—earnest and devoted men of God, who are willing to work, to submit to privations, and "endure hardness as good soldiers of Christ," cheered by the triumphs of a more successful ministry than they have known heretofore. Cannot the presiding Elders furnish some suitable men, whose place can be supplied? Are there not preachers whose souls are moved toward this work? Are there not local preachers willing either to preach to the soldiers, or to take the lace of those who can go? Will not the members and friends of the church give liberally of their means to this good cause?

I have employed four missionaries in addition to those appointed at Conference, and wish to employ several others, and must, in some way, raise the means for their support. Our business being that of preaching to the soldiers, we must rely, mainly, on those engaged in the home work to do this. Presiding Elders, preachers in circuits or stations, local preachers, members and friends of the church—to you this appeal is made; and it is made under a deep sense of the need of help in this great missionary work. I know something of Texian liberality and feel sure that this call will not be in vain. Let those who may choose to go as missionaries, report at once; and let collections and subscriptions be immediately taken, as I desire to supply and systematize our mission to the armies in Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and the Indian Nation, as full and quickly as possible.

Another object of the donations now earnestly solicited, is that we may be able to supply the necessities of the destitute soldiers wherever we go. We anticipate a large amount of usefulness in this field of benevolent enterprise; and we invite the patriotic and christian people of Texas to sustain us in it.

Capt. Sandford Gibbs, of Huntsville, is the Secretary of the mission, who will keep in a permanent from [sic—form] an accurate record of
Continued on page 8

To the Ministers, Members and friends...

Continued from page 7

receipts and endorsements. Those who raise means for our army mission are requested to report accurately the amounts of donations and reliable subscriptions, the names of parties making them, the time when made, and the circuit or station to whose credit they are to be set down. Any layman or friend of the cause, wishing to donate any amount to this cause, can hand the amount or his name for it at a given time, to any traveling preacher, who will report it in the name of the donor to Capt. Gibbs.

Our preachers whose fields of labor lie contiguous [sic] to any portion of our army are earnestly requested to give as much of their time and labor to the soldiers as they can, and to keep an account of the same until it may be noted down in the records of the mission.

By way of adopting a safe and general rule, I would request any one who may wish to go into the army, to forward me his name, the size of his family, the amount he thinks he will need for a support, together with a recommendation from a presiding Elder, or some other well known member or members of the Conference, as to his suitability for the work.

The salary of a missionary is designed to be quite sufficient, though the amount will be graduated in the payment of the *last installment*, according to the decision or advice of the Committee on Missions at our next Conference.

There is also a call for Chaplains, and I have been requested to look out for men suitable for that important work. Any desirous of a Chaplaincy can forward their recommendations as above.

Christian men and women of Texas! Several of your churches are represented in the missionary work and in the chaplaincy of the army. "Pray for us." It would be pleasant and encouraging, under the pressure of arduous and almost incessant labor, amid the camp fires of this mighty revolution, to know that in your stated public services, around your family altars and in your closets, we were remembered at the throne of grace. Your united fervent prayers would surely bring down "showers of blessings" upon the brave defenders of our homes and our all. Brethren, pray for us.

W. H. Seat,

Superintendent Texas Army Mission.

Camp Sydney Johnston, Feb. 15, 1865

N.B.—Address me at Huntsville, Texas, care of Capt. Sandford Gibbs.