

---

---

# THE HENKEL SQUARE HERALD

---

---

Articles transcribed by Vicki Betts at [http://www.utt Tyler.edu/vbetts/newspaper\\_intro.htm](http://www.utt Tyler.edu/vbetts/newspaper_intro.htm) unless otherwise noted

---

---

VOL. 2

Henkel Square, Round Top, Texas, May 1861

NO. 5

---

---

On Saturday next, John Atkinson will present to the [Atkinson] "Guards," the flag of the Confederate States. All the members not "gone to the wars" should be present. The flag has eight stars, one being for "Ole Virginny."

BELLEVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, May 1, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

### The New Market House.

The new market is finished, costing the city about \$10,000.—While we deplore the locality, we must say that it is one of the neatest and most comfortable market houses in the South, and would be an ornament to any city; combining as it does, durability and taste, it reflects credit on the city Council and Mr. Fries the builder. The plan of the building makes it cool and airy. It is covered with an inverted hip tin roof concentrating in the center of the building where there is a reservoir to catch the water and a gutter to carry it off, and also a fountain is being erected supplied with water from the plaza ditch, for the purpose of washing the stalls and cooling the entire building. The front presents an imposing and neat appearance, the main entrance, leading to the office and center of the market is ornamented with two fluted Doric columns. This is an "institution" our city has long needed and although we do think a better site could have been secured, we are thankful and content.

On Tuesday the renting of the market stalls came off, and fourteen out of the twenty were bid off at \$201, per month; one stall bringing \$44. We consider this very handsome in these hard times. The entire income of the market, meat and vegetable, will no doubt average \$250 per month or \$3,000 per annum.

The old market house which was so long a reproach and eyesore in our city brought in an income, for meat stalls alone, of over \$300 per month, but times were better then than now.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], May 1, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

**The First of May.**—To-day, Wednesday is the 1<sup>st</sup> of May, a day of Juvenile [sic] rejoicing the world over; celebrating the return of that happy, pleasant season of the year when nature puts on her freshest garb, and hill and prairie are tinted over with bright flowers. A shadow has fallen athwart our hearts—Columbia droops her head in sorrow over her brawling children—May has returned to us, laden down with flowers and prospective harvests, and we give her but a sorrowful reception. When she returns again, may her smiles meet a response in the glad hearts of our people, free, and at peace with one another and all mankind.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], May 1, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

**She Woul'n't [sic] Go Off.**—This morning, Wednesday our city was awakend [sic] by the booming of canon [sic], and every one was anxious to know why only seven guns were fired. From a spectator we learn that the eight was intended, but it "flashed in the pan"—woul'n't [sic] go off, and after several unsuccessful attempts the gun for Virginia had to be abandoned.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], May 1, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

The only display of any kind in commemoration of the 1<sup>st</sup> of May was made by the Catholic schools. The little girls and boys looked tidy and happy as they marched through our city on their way to the Mission accompanied by a band of music.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], May 1, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

The boys in town have become infected with a martial spirit. In front of our office they have thrown up a "fort," and divided themselves into two detachments—one to man the works and another to assault it. Our d--l belongs to the storming party, and he feels quite confident that they can wipe out the U. S. foot pads.

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], May 3, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

### To Our Subscribers.

Our first quarter ended with last month; those persons indebted to us will be called on for payment up to date. We ask you to bear with patience a temporary suspension of our paper. In the mean while any important news will be furnished our readers in the way of extras.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], May 3, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

**Attention Walker Rifles!**—In the State Gazette we notice that the Walker Mounted Rifles, of this city, have been reported and received by the Adjutant General of the State. The company is armed with Mississippi rifles, received from the State during the Cortina raid. The members are all animated with a patriotic zeal which is gratifying to record. this company, by the law under which it was organized, is at all times subject to the orders of the Governor of the State.

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], May 3, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

### A Flag.

The Ladies request us to state, that a Flag will be presented to the Home Guards of Red River County, on Saturday next. There will be a presentation address by some young lady.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], May 11, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

### **Attack on Texas.**

It will be seen by the news from Indianola, that the U. S. troops encamped at Green Lake, took possession of that town on the 22d April, as we presume without opposition, and by surprise. Before this, these intruders have been captured or laid in a heap. No more time was necessary to accomplish their destruction of capture, than the shortest possible time in which our men could converge from the surrounding country.

Troops are volunteering here, in response to Governor Clark's call, and expect to do service immediately.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], May 4, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

### **Eagle Gallery.**

Those of our town and county readers who have not recently visited Prof. Sargeant's Eagle Gallery, ought, by all means, to call as early as possible. Besides the large number of elegant pictures of well-known ladies and gentlemen with which it is embellished, they will find several views which are exceedingly interesting. Three sides of the public square are given with faithful accuracy and delicacy of outline. The Adkins House with a number of Stages, and a bustling crowd, such as is exhibited on some busy morning in Spring, is another fine picture. The house of Messrs. Lane & Taylor, in which the Eagle Gallery is located, is also very faithfully given, and is much admired. But the most interesting pictures are the views of the Texas Rangers; first, as they appeared on the Friday before they left Marshall, paraded on the public square; secondly, the scene on Saturday when the flag was presented to them by Miss Sallie Smith. The prominent actors are easily distinguished, and with a large magnifying glass, hundreds of other well known citizens would appear as we see them in every day life. The courthouse, with occupants in the doorways, windows, and plazas; the scenery around it, and stretching afar off in the distance, the University, the residence of Col. Holcomb, and other stately buildings, appear as if seen in a mirror. Prof. Sergeant has also a very fine picture of Gen. J. P. Henderson. Copies of all or any of these can be obtained at a very trifling cost. If, therefore, you desire to spend a pleasant hour and to learn what photography has accomplished in the way of picture-making, call at the Eagle Gallery.

MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, May 4, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

**Hurrah for the Ladies!**—The fair Ladies of Dallas have been as busy as bees the last few days, literally making the "lint fly." Our beautiful young friend Miss Lizzie Thompson, has sent us the first pound of lint better than the prepared charpie, for the use of the companies just gone out.—Nothing more useful or indispensable could have been prepared; and we take pleasure in returning the thanks of the Surgeon, and of the whole company for her valuable contribution. Other ladies likewise sent in a quantity of useful articles, and many of them were busy with the needle, day and night, fitting out the volunteers for the campaign. May the married ladies receive their husbands back, safe and sound; and the young girls win a gallant soldier for a partner in life. God bless the ladies of Dallas. STANDARD

DALLAS HERALD, May 8, 1861, p. 4, c. 1

Capt. H. Harrison and J. H. Earle, Esq., of Waco, were in our city the past week. They report the Indians as quiet at present. We learn from Capt. Harrison that the men in Northern Texas who have been opposing the action of Texas in favor of the South, and who have had secret complicity with the Black Republicans, are now leaving the State. Some one hundred and twenty wagons were seen wending their way to the North.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 4, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

A handsome new Flag with eight stars was made by the fair hands of Miss E. M. Lane, and presented to the Davis Light Infantry, on the morning of their departure for the Indian Nation.

It was an affecting spectacle to see the streets thronged with the wives, children, friends, brothers, and sisters, fathers and mothers of the volunteers, cheering and waving handkerchiefs as the company filed out of town. Many an eye was moistened with tears, and every heart swelled with prayer for their safe return and a decisive victory.

DALLAS HERALD, May 8, 1861, p. 4, c. 1

### **Military Companies Through Waco.**

During the past ten days three splendid companies passed through this place. Capt. Boggess' command, from Henderson, of 83 men, finely mounted, belonging to McCulloch's regiment. Capt. Richardson, of Marshall—Ford's Regiment—passed through last Saturday. This command of 110 men were mounted on the best horses we have seen in Texas. They were received by the Lone Star Guards of Waco, Capt. Davis, with military honors.—On Monday Capt. Good, of Dallas, passed through with a battery of artillery. His men were splendidly armed with rifled muskets, six shooters and sabres. Capt. Good is a gallant soldier, and fine tactician. We regret to see his command leaving northern Texas; they may be needed in that quarter. We hope when the service for which he is detailed, is performed, that his battery will be ordered back, so that it may be convenient to our northern border.

Lieut. Col. Baylor passed through Waco on Monday, on his way to organize the companies of Ford's at San Antonio.

We hope that Col. Baylor may make some exchange of command, so that his invaluable military services may not be lost to our northern border. Perfectly acquainted with the Geography and topography of the whole scope of our territory to the foot of the Plains, his services would be more invaluable in a border war upon our Northwest, than they could be with Ford upon the Rio Grande.—Waco South West.

[CLARKSVILLE, TX], May 11, 1861, p. 1, c. 3

In most quarrels, there is a fault on both sides. Both flint and steel are necessary to the production of a spark; either of them may hammer on wood forever, and no fire will follow.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], May 11, 1861, p. 1, c. 3

**Galveston.**--The ladies of the Sea-Girt City have held a fair, to procure means to assist the military companies.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 11, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

### Trip to Jonesville.

Those of our home readers who were denied the pleasure of a visit to Jonesville on Wednesday last missed a rich treat. Seldom has an occasion presented itself among the many delightful excursions we have taken, in which there were so many pleasing incidents, and none where all that appeals to the higher and nobler feelings of our nature were more abundantly gratified.

It was one of the loveliest days of a most lovely Spring. Nature ever beautiful at this season, seemed unusually prodigal in the rich and varied profusion of its flowers and foliage.

"Morning its sweets were flinging,  
O'er each bower and spray,"

as with light and joyous hearts our Marshall friends set out for the scene of anticipated pleasure.

With characteristic liberality, Mr. C. E. Hynson, General Superintendent of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, not only went to considerable expense in fitting up the cars for the occasion, but in a spirit of true patriotism agreed to transport the Marshall Guards over the road free of charge during the year. He also informed the company at Jonesville that all who desired to attend the meetings at Marshall, on the 4<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup>, could go over the road free on those days. This we conceive is worthy of honorable mention. Everything was done by Mr. Hynson and the officers, agents, and employees of the road to render the trip agreeable. Several hundred went from Marshall, a considerable number were brought from the Lake terminus and along the line of road; others residing in the country contiguous, in Elysian Fields and Glade Springs neighborhoods, and from other points came in carriages, buggies, and on horseback, and by 11 o'clock there was such a number on the ground as had never before been seen in Jonesville.

A spacious arbor had been erected, with seats, in the centre of which was the stand, gracefully festooned with flowers. Between 11 and 12 o'clock the Texas Hunters and Marshall Guards formed into line, and marched under the spirit-stirring notes of the fife and drum, in front of the stand, which, in the meantime had been occupied by a number of beautiful ladies. Conspicuous among this lovely coterie, sat in regal beauty the "Queen of May," the ceremony of whose Coronation was deferred for another occasion.

Prayer was offered up by Rev. W. C. Dunlap. And such a prayer! It carried us back to the historic days of the Revolution of 1776. It breathed no spirit of hatred or ambition; it contained no high sounding sentences to please the ear or captivate the imagination. It was the simple, unostentatious prayer of the true christian, who deplored war, and who desired the hearts of our enemies might be changed, and that peace might speedily follow. But if war must come, that in this, "the day of our extremity," we would lean upon the God of our Fathers for support and succor; asking that wisdom, and virtue, and prudence might direct our counsels, and guide and nerve us for the conflict.

The prayer ended, Miss Eudora C. Perry, in behalf of the ladies of Jonesville, delivered a rich and beautiful flag to the "Texas Hunters," accompanying it with a speech which elicited the highest admiration. It contained many eloquent passages, and combined

appropriateness of thought, felicity of expression, and purity of diction. But if the speech itself was beautiful it was enhanced by the unaffected simplicity, modesty, and depth of feeling with which it was delivered.

Mr. Frank Blocker received the flag in behalf of the "Texas Hunters." He is a young man of nineteen years of age, possessing all the glowing ardor and enthusiasm of youth, and we naturally expected his reply to the admirable address of Miss Perry, would present rather a beautiful fancy sketch, than the reflections of a man dealing with grave realities. But we were disappointed. With singular clearness and force, he recounted the history of the agitation which has resulted in the dismemberment of the Union; the sacrifices that the South had made to allay it; the patience and forbearance she had exhibited; the appeals made to the north for justice; and, at last, when forced to a separation, the repeated efforts to render the separation peaceable. There were many glowing passages in this address, which elicited the liveliest applause. His allusion to the flag, and the fair donors was beautiful and impressive.

After these speeches were delivered, Messrs. A. Pope, John T. Mills, and John B. Webster, were respectively called out, and responded in patriotic and eloquent addresses. Our space prevents us from noticing them at length. There never was a more united, determined, and enthusiastic people than those of Harrison, and we believe they furnish a fair index of public sentiment throughout the Southern States.

After the delivery of the speeches, dinner was announced. The neighborhood of Jonesville has ever been noted for its liberality and hospitality, and on this occasion the spirit of the people was fully manifested. The barbecue was decidedly the best we have ever attended in Harrison county. The meats were admirably cooked, and, in addition, there was a profusion of pound cake, custards, and other delicacies. Such was the abundance, that there was enough left to have fed almost as many more as were in attendance. After dinner, the military companies, (the Marshall Guards and Texas Hunters) paraded in the beautiful grove to the admiration of all who were present. The Texas Hunters are all young, fine-looking men, and we venture to say if called into active service will give a good account of themselves. They are commanded by Captain Winston, of whom it is only necessary to say, that he is eminently worthy of such a company.

No incident occurred during the day to mar the pleasure of the scene. The cars returned near sundown, freighted with the delighted passengers, who were profuse in their compliments of Jonesville and its neighborhood. In behalf of those who attended from Marshall, and of ourself individually, we embrace the occasion to express the kindness and hospitality, with which we were all received and entertained.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, May 4, 1861, p. 2, c. 3-4

## Headquarters Marshall Guards,

May 1<sup>st</sup>, 1861

At a meeting of the Marshall Guards, at their Armory, the following proceedings were had:

On motion, Capt. F. S. Bass in the chair, a committee of three was appointed, consisting of K. M. Van Zandt, J. N. Coleman, and G. McKay, to draft resolutions relative to their trip to Jonesville. On motion the Chairman was added to the committee.

The committee offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the Texas Hungers, on the occasion of the presentation of a flag to their Company, by the ladies at Jonesville, on the 1<sup>st</sup> of May, having invited the Marshall Guards to be present on the occasion; and whereas the gentlemanly Superintendent of the Southern Pacific R. R. Co., C. E. Hynson, having presented the Company with a free ticket over the road till the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 1862, therefore,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Company were hereby tendered to the Texas Hunters for their invitation, and the kind and gentlemanly manner in which we were treated on said occasion.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Company, that the material which compose the Texas Hunters, their proficiency in drill, their superior horsemanship, with sixteen shots to each man, render it pretty certain that when called into active service, there will be "somebody hurt."

Resolved, That the thanks of this Company are tendered to C. E. Hynson, Gen. Supt., for the free use of the Railroad to and from Jonesville, for the extra preparation on our account, and for his gentlemanly and polite attention to us as a company.

Resolved, That the Secretary furnish a copy of these proceedings to the Editor of the Texas Republican, a copy to Capt. Winston, of the Texas Hunters, and a copy to C. E. Hynson.

F. S. Bass,  
K. M. Van Zandt,  
J. N. Coleman,  
G. McKay,  
Committee.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, May 4, 1861, p. 2, c. 3-4

The Committee of Safety of this county have taken possession of the boats, tents etc., belonging to the U.S. Coast Survey, which were left here for safe keeping last summer. They are all in fine order, and in case of need, they will be found very convenient.

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], May 11, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

### Sensible.

The following from the Houston Telegraph is applicable elsewhere, than in that vicinity:

Save your powder. There is no large supply of powder in the country, and the practice of firing salutes on every occasion is a wasteful expenditure of the means of protecting our homes against invasion.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], May 11, 1861, p. 2, c. 6

**Goliad**--The ladies of this county were to hold a meeting on the 29th ult., for the purpose of pledging themselves to discard all extravagance in dress, so long as the country is involved in war.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 11, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

We are indebted to L. Cannon Esq. of Hempstead, for a box of de Gouvea's native Piedmont wine, manufactured from Texas grapes. This wine was made last summer by Mr. John S. de Gouvea, a native of Madeira, and although it has but about six months age as yet, it is by far the best American wine we have ever tasted. Longworth's Catawba, either sparkling or still, is not worthy of notice by the side of this. Mr. de Gouvea has certainly hit upon the right process of making wine from the Texas grapes. A man must be indeed hard to please who would seek anything finer than this.

We understand Mr. Cannon has planted about 600 vines this year at Piedmont, Grimes county, and will in a few days receive a quantity of cuttings from Madeira to graft upon them. It is believed that the culture of the Madeira grape in Texas, will produce not only a superior wine, but that it will become exceedingly profitable. There is no doubt that the cultivation of the native grape of our State, will vastly improve them. Mr. Cannon expects to manufacture several thousand gallons of wine this summer, and we certainly hope that he may be successful in his enterprise.

Houston Telegraph.  
STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], May 4, 1861, p. 4, c. 2

### Home Movements.

Our readers will see Col. Young's letter and call for volunteers.

On Saturday morning, a company of 104 men raised in Paris, left under command of Capt. S. B. Maxey, for Fort Washita, Arbuckle, or somewhere.

On Monday morning Clarksville was alive with excitement, and men were completing their equipments and starting off, during the whole morning, for the rendezvous at Robbinsville. About 100 left that place in the evening. Our ladies had been busy during Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, in preparing husbands, brothers, and friends, for the service, and also in preparing a flag, and were about the main streets in little squads, to see them off.

Since then Dr. Look has come home from Washita. Col. Young with 500 men had taken the Fort, which was in charge of one man. Found one cannon, a lot of flint-lock muskets, and considerable powder. The troops 800 strong had left for Leavenworth.

If war continues we shall have forays from Kansas, and this northern frontier must be well prepared. We cannot afford to send any troops South. Any where on the Gulf coast, or in the railroad region, troops can be rapidly conveyed to any assailed point. But up here a foray could be made, immense damage done, and the parties away, before we could have a defensive force to repel them. We must maintain Washita, as a permanent post, and should have spies out northward, on all travelled routes, constantly, regularly relieved and reporting.

Geo. W. Wright from Lamar, was in town on Monday, on his way South-east to procure arms for his county. He was furnished \$2000 from our County Treasury for a similar purpose.

We also have a local military organization to which a large number have put their names to organize and drill, ready for efficient service.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], May 11, 1861, p. 2, c. 6

### **Sallie and I.**

by Annie M. Duganne.

We're in the market--Sallie and I--  
Are there no bachelors wanting to buy?  
None who have courage enough to propose;  
None who have wisdom enough to disclose  
That they've shirts without buttons, and pants without  
straps.  
They have vests with fringed edges, and coats with  
torn flaps,  
And their last winter's hose are minus of toes,  
And their uncovered heels are like to get froze,  
For lack of such bodies as Sallie and I  
To attend to the wants and the woes we espy?  
We are no coquettes--Sallie and I--  
So free-loving dandies need not apply--  
Beauty's admirers or Wit's devotees  
Need not approach for we never shall please;  
But we know of a circle whose names are untold  
In Fame's shining temples or mansions of gold,  
Whose lives without spot, or blemish, or blot,  
Have won them the honor the world giveth not--  
For such, worthy bachelors, Sallie and I  
Still wait in the market--will ye not buy?  
Unsullied Virtue, Sallie and I,  
Only can offer to those who apply--  
Hearts warm and loving we've striven to blend  
With hand ever ready in need to befriend;  
And our lips seldom gossip, our feet rarely roam  
Beyond the charmed precinct of childhood's sweet  
home--  
And to wash, brew or bake, small splutter we make,  
For "Quiet and Thrift" is the motto we take--  
Oh! rare are such housewives as Sallie and I;  
Lonely old bachelors, will ye not buy?  
We're in the market--Sallie and I--  
Shall we be left in the market to die?  
Swiftly youth's fleeting years over us go.  
Dimmer the rays from Hope's beacon light glow,  
And the dimples where Cupid hath chosen his bed,  
Too long left unkissed, will be wrinkles instead--  
And our hearts, like the May, will forget to be gay  
If love's fragrant blossoms ne'er dawn on our way;  
Such is the petition, Sallie and I  
Offer to bachelors--pray, will ye buy?

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], May 11, 1861, p. 1, c. 3

Sherman, May 2, '61.

C. DeMorse, Esq.--Dear Sir:--By yesterday's mail I  
received orders to raise 100 [?—hard to read] men, to  
be composed of companies of Infantry from the  
counties of Bowie, Red River, Titus, Lamar, Hopkins,  
Fannin, Hunt, Grayson, Collin, Cook and Denton, for  
the protection of the Northern border of our State.  
The troops to furnish their own arms, &c., to be called  
for one year unless sooner discharged. I hop the  
counties will respond immediately with companies of  
83 or even 100: the emergency requires promptness  
and dispatch.

Yours, &c.,

Wm. C. Young.

P. S. Companies raised under this call will report to  
me at Gainesville, Cook county, immediately.

W. C. Y.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], May 11, 1861, p. 2, c. 7

Summary: Letter from Bonham by a  
member of the Red River volunteers. Entire right  
side illegible due to inside curve of bound  
newspaper. Includes: "At every place we have  
entered, our flag has been welcomed by loud huzzas,  
and the waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies.  
Along the road repeatedly we are greeted with the  
cry of "Hurrah for the South," "Long live the Red  
River volunteers," in some instances the ladies  
weeping."

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], May 11, 1861, p. 1, c. 7

### **They Are Gone.**

Yesterday morning that gallant company the  
Caddo Greys, took their departure, on the steamer  
Louis D'Or, to do battle, in the glorious  
cause of Southern Independence. The levee was  
crowded with ladies, gentlemen, and children,  
anxious to have another look at the brave defenders  
of our rights. As the boat left the shore, the band of  
the Caddo Rifles struck up a very appropriate tune,  
"The girl I left behind me," and the cannon was  
made to belch forth its thundering sound. Then  
there was waving of handkerchiefs by the fair and  
patriotic ladies, who were present to bid adieu and  
cheer on their journey, some loved son in the  
company.—Many a bold heart trembled while  
grasping the hand of a fair friend, and the crystalic  
tears could be seen tracing their course down the  
smiling faces of many; they may never see each  
others smiling countenances again, but looks will  
always be fresh to the memory of the dear ones left  
behind. We hope to God they will all return safe.  
The scene presented, to a reflective mind, was one  
of much import, and truly affecting. This is brought  
upon us for our foolish love of the Union; we have  
always been too confiding, and patient; and now that  
we insist upon having our rights, we are treated with  
contempt instead of friendship; the northern  
fanatics would trample us under their heels, but  
finding that we have as noble blood in our veins, as  
our forefathers, and that we will not succumb to  
Black Republican rule, they rave, and in their  
madness, will throw our country into civil war, if not  
checked.

They may outnumber us. But they have no  
braver men in their ranks than are to be found in the  
companies that compose the army of the Southern  
Confederacy, and should they dare venture upon our  
soil, we hope that they will be taught a lesson, ne'er  
to be forgotten.—Shreveport Weekly News.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], May 11, 1861, p. 4, c. 2

Our townsman, Mr. J. B. Dibbrel, informs us  
that he purchased while in New Orleans, "Lowells"  
of Texas manufacture, the best he ever saw. The  
cloth was made at Huntsville, Walker county—sent  
off to New Orleans, and then bought to be  
reshipped to Texas.—Seguin Southern Confederacy.

With a little more enterprise, the Penitentiary  
officers might have saved this round about trip, by  
having an agent in our western country for the sale  
of Lowells.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 11, 1861, p. 4, c. 1

### Presentation of Banner.

We give below the addresses on the presentation of a Banner to Captain Carter's Company, on Saturday evening, April 27.

AUSTIN, April 27, 1861

Miss D. S. Crozier to the Austin City Light Infantry.

On the eve of your departure for the seat of war, to undergo the perils and hardships of a soldier's life, I beg leave to present you the flag of our country. As yet but seven stars adorn the blue field of our banner, but have we not every reason to know that when our Congress shall assemble at Montgomery on Monday next, that Virginia will be at our national capitol, asking to add one more star to the flag of the Confederate States of America? Virginia patriotism, which added so much lustre on the battle ground in the days of '76, will again be in the field, ready to contribute her full share of soldiers in defence of the South.

I trust, soldiers, that my partiality for the State which contains the remains of the Hero of the Hermitage, has not led me to indulge in a vain hope that she, too, will be with us at no distant day. The noble response to Mr. Lincoln's Secretary of War from Governor Harris, when a call was made on him for two thousand volunteers, "that Tennessee had no soldiers for the North, but would readily furnish fifty thousand volunteers for her sister States of the South," gives us assurance that the resting place of Jackson has no sympathy for the North, but will contribute from all her borders her full quota of gallant soldiers to aid the South in the present struggle. The spirit which animated her Trousdale and Pillow, her Anderson and Campbell, her Cheathams and Fosters, on the battlefield of Mexico, will bring together from that State an army which will render efficient service when duty calls.

Before "the harvest is past or the summer ended," twice the space now occupied by the stars in the blue field will be required to number the Confederate States of America.

Soldiers! duty calls you to leave your families, relatives and friends; to exchange the quiet and comforts of home, for the troubles and ills of camp life. May that God whose eye is over all his works, protect you, and grant you a happy return to those who will ever feel a deep interest in your welfare, and offer their daily prayers for your safety, and the success of the cause in which you have embarked.

-----

Captain Carter replied as follows:

Miss D. S. Crozier

I have been commissioned by the "Austin City Light Infantry" to accept in their name the beautiful flag you have presented them, and to assure you of their appreciation of such a gift. A soldier should need no other incentive to duty than devotion to his country, yet to be entrusted by the hand of beauty with the ensign of his native land, will give strength to his arm and revive his drooping spirits in the hour of trial. Upon the weary march, and while treading the lonely rounds of his midnight watch, his heart will be cheered with the assurance that the sympathies of his countrywomen are with him, and that nightly there ascends from every hearthstone, prayers to Heaven from the lips of innocence in his behalf; and should it be our fortune to meet the enemies of our country on the field of battle, with that flag floating over us, who would not nobly dare to die beneath its folds?

On behalf of the company, I thank you for this flag, and give you a soldier's pledge that it shall be preserved as pure and unsullied as the cause we serve.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 11, 1861, p. 1, c. 8

### Flag Presentation.

On Saturday last the "Atkinson Guards" were presented with a flag, by their venerable founder John Atkinson. He prefaced the presentation with a few remarks the substance of which was about as follows:

Gentlemen: In times like the present, every true patriot should, and I expect does have the good of his country uppermost in his mind. Genuine patriotism comes up from the heart and makes men feel and act in cases like it is now. If the news is to be believed, war is now upon us, and we should all stand up like men and show ourselves prepared, and equal to any occasion that may arise. While we may all hope and pray for peace, yet our country demands that we should all be prepared for war, and if war, the hardest kind of war, and if we are successful we shall then secure peace that will be lasting. I present you *the flag of the Confederate States of America*, (applause) hoping you will delight to honor it, and having the courage of your forefathers, I know you will. Under that flag we must *fight*, under that flag we *must* be successful. Take it, and if necessary, bear it upon the battle field in behalf of your country and your dearest rights. Take the flag, and if in the hottest of the fight, any one should be tired and lag, when he looks up and sees one of those bright stars or the triple bars, may the sight encourage him to noble deeds for his country.

I am an old man, and of course ordinarily can not be expected to go to the field with you and take an active part in the trials, triumphs and perils of the struggle. But should the times demand it, Old man Atkinson as I am, I will be with you and will do my best to show our enemies that even the gray haired and dim-sighted, in the service of their country can do right good shooting. The flag is yours.

Mr. A. Chesley received the flag in behalf of the company, making in reply to the generous donor, a neat speech thanking him, and promising that in the conflict of battle, that flag should animate them, and at all times, remembering from whom the gift was received, the name of "John Atkinson" upon the banner, as well as the "Stars and Bars" should ever encourage them in the right, and in upholding the principles of the Constitution and the lasting Independence of the Confederate States of America. BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, May 15, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

The Young Ladies of Washington, Ark., says the Courier, met at a private residence a few days since, and unanimously adopted the following preamble and resolutions. We wish them every one, a soldier husband, and one, too, covered with honor:

Whereas, in view of the present revolutionary state of our country, and the readiness with which the young men are determined to meet the issue, and the uncertainty of their early return, rendering the hope of matrimonial alliance futile and vain for years to come, therefore,

Resolved, That we the young ladies of Washington in council assembled, recommend a repeal of the old custom, making the age of twenty-five the period for "old maids," and suggest that the age of forty and forty-five respectively, be adopted as the periods in life when a lady shall be regarded as an old maid and a gentleman as an "old Bachelor."

DALLAS HERALD, May 15, 1861, p. 1, c. 1

**Fitting out of Volunteers.**—Col. George W. Lay, late aid-de-camp to Gen. Scott, but now aid to the Governor of Virginia, has published a card, in which he makes the following seasonable suggestions in regard to the fitting out of volunteers:

The State can furnish only the equipments of primary necessity, in which are not included by regulation many small articles that are almost indispensable, such as tin cups, sheath knives, materials for sewing, with which every Russian soldier is furnished by his government, brushes, spare buttons, shoe-strings, tape, etc. Each man will have to keep his own clothes in order.

One of the best securities for health in case the soldier will be content to adopt a precaution everywhere counseled by the highest surgical authority, is the wearing of a flannel belt next the skin, from the waist to the hips, so tied as to lap well in front. A soldier's greatest liability to disease is from exposure to wet, and to change of temperature, producing rheumatic or intestinal suffering. The flannel belt, closely wrapped, keeps the loins and abdomen at a nearly uniform temperature, which the loose shirt will not effect. This belt has been required to be worn by British troops in the West Indies for many years, and was prescribed in the French and English armies in the Crimea, and considered equally important in hot and cold weather against dysentery and rheumatism. The material costs little, and one lady could make up a number of belts in a day.

Gaiters of linen duck or light cloth—a material that will wash is best—to fasten over shoes or ankle boots, will, by keeping out the dust, prevent the feet from chafing, and not only increase the comfort but the rapidity and endurance of marching. The color should be white, or very light, to keep out heat. The experience of the French, the best marching army in the world, has caused these gaiters to be adopted as a part of the regulation equipment. They are, however, of less importance than the belts.

To every company leaving for the field a suitable quantity of such small comforts might be furnished at a trivial expense. A small package of tea, and one of citric acid, for light cases of sickness, when separated from hospital stores, might be added; but nothing should be allowed that is of weight, and would burthen the small means of transportation furnished for camp equipage, etc.

Col. Lay also accompanies these suggestions with another excellent one, that societies be formed in each town off the State for the purpose of providing the means and personally attending to the important service to our brave volunteers.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 18, 1861, p. 2, c. 6

Much credit is due Capt. R. P. Crump, of this city, for his untiring assiduity in seeing that the volunteers from this city were properly and comfortably fitted out. Of this praise a large number of our citizens deserve a share. On the day the Company left, about fifteen hundred dollars were made up for them, on Dallas and Marshall streets.—Jefferson Herald.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], May 18, 1861, p. 1, c. 7

## **Patriotism.**

We take the subjoined extract from the Trinity Advocate, and commend it to our people generally. It is but one of many other instances where the citizens of Texas have contributed liberally to the arming and equipping of volunteers. It must not be forgotten that at this day every patriot should contribute, either by personal service or by donations of means towards the defence of his country. Every man should and will do his part. The ladies themselves will not be wanting in patriotism. They will prepare clothing and tents for the soldiers, and by their noble example stimulate the energies of the men. We will soon hear the fife and the drum of the brave volunteers of eastern Texas. We already hear the inspiring voice of her fair daughters equipping them for the battle.

Our State Government is powerless without the active co-operation of the masses, but, thank heaven, that co-operation is reaching it through a thousand different channels. Every man seems to be desirous of making some sacrifices for his country's good.

We like that sort of patriotism which comes down with the dollars, when the common country is in danger, and the liberality of our people cannot be too highly commended. By private subscription the company raised in this county is furnished with a handsome new uniform, with tents, camp utensils, transportation to any point in the State, knapsacks, provisions, etc., etc., a complete outfit, except guns, which cannot be obtained here. The ladies, may Heaven's choicest blessings rest upon them, enrolled themselves into a Dorcas sewing society, and have labored incessantly for more than a week past in preparing the clothes and tents for their defenders, who have volunteered to leave home, its comforts and associations, and their relatives and friends, to march to the defence of the honor and interests of their country.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 18, 1861, p. 2, c. 6

## **Upshur County.**

Our Agent at Pittsburg writes to us that that town made up a company of volunteers, who were ready on the 9<sup>th</sup> to start to Montgomery or Mexico, or wherever required. Says that corn looks well, and wheat; also, that cattle and hogs were fat.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], May 18, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

The Magnolia Saloon, corner of William and Water streets, has been recently fitted up and opened for the reception of visitors. A marble top billiard table, the finest in western Texas, is always at the service of "knights of the cue."

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], May 18, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

The Goliad Messenger says all persons there, old and young—even including the ladies—are practicing the use of fire arms—therefore Abraham is a gone sucker.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, May 22, 1861, p. 3, c. 5

The Petersburg Express of the 22<sup>nd</sup> inst., contains an advertisement, signed by 88 ladies, offering their services to the Volunteer Companies now forming in that city, to make provision bags, packs for be[?]ing, and flannel under clothing, and to furnish linen bandages if necessary.—South Carolinian.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], May 25, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

### Reliable from Fort Washita.

Dallas, May 5<sup>th</sup>, 1861.

Dallas Herald:--I left the camp of the gallant little band of Texas troops, on Friday, 10 o'clock A.M. May 3d, which was two miles North of Red River, opposite Judge Thompson's which place they reached on Thursday evening previous; and immediately sent a detachment of 25 men to Fort Washita. The detachment reached there that night, and the next morning a dispatch from Lieut. Bass, commanding the detachment, was received by Col. Young, which, in substance, was as follows:

"We found Fort Washita in charge of Sergeant Carter, and worth seizing, which we have done, and have sent twenty men in the direction of Fort Arbuckle, to capture and bring back six wagons loaded with provisions for U. S. troops. Washita is now held by five of my troops. Please detail and send me 30 more men."

The expressman informed us that the U. S. troops left Washita for Arbuckle on Wednesday morning the 1<sup>st</sup> inst.; and that the six provision wagons were without guard. Also that the stores left at Washita consisted only of provisions and forage, and would probably amount to 12 or 20 wagon loads.

When I left the camp there were about 300 Texans North of the River, and 300 more crossed to-day, making in all 600. They were very certain of being reinforced by about 400 Arkansas troops, and perhaps two hundred Indians.

The Texas troops were to take up the line of march about 12 o'clock the day I left, and would to in the direction of Fort Arbuckle; and expected to intersect the Arkansas and Indian troops on the way. There are about 450 United States troops in the Indian Territory, when altogether, and have six pieces of Light Artillery.

The Indian nations are all right on the slavery question. The flag of the Southern Confederacy has been raised at the Capital, and ere this, no doubt, they have sent delegates to Montgomery.

Gen. Wm. C. Young was elected Col. of this regiment, and Hon. J. W. Throckmorton, Lieut. Col. All parties in Grayson, Collin and adjoining counties, have firmly and determinedly united in defence of Southern rights, and against coercion. Three-fourths of the above expedition are men who have heretofore been strong and enthusiastic Union men.

Respectfully,  
W. T. Patten.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], May 18, 1861, p. 1, c. 7

### K. G. C.

Regular meetings of the Castle of the K. G. C.'s will be held every Friday evening, at the hour of one-half past seven o'clock, in the Virginia House, in this city. Punctual attendance of the members is requested. By order of the Castle.

Thos. E. Hooper, Sec'y.  
Captain, Wm. I. Moor; Lieutenant, H. W. Berry;  
Inspector, Simon Jones; Guide, George Pfeiffer;  
Sergeant, Chas. E. Clark; Treasurer J. Zeigler;  
Secretary, Thos E. Hooper.

a29-y

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], May 18, 1861, p. 2, c. 6

Letter from Dallas.

Dallas, May 8, 1861.

Dear Loughery:

A fearful epidemic has broken out in these Northwestern counties, but as yet, it has not proved fatal in a single instance. It pervades all classes of society—old and young, male and female. . . To be plain, everybody has the *war fever*. . .

Yours in haste, P.

P.S.—The ladies are doing a good work, moulding bullets, fitting out expeditions with clothing, flags, &c. The company from here left with a beautiful banner, with *eight stars*, prepared by fair hands.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, May 18, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

The Centerville Times says, that in view of the threatening aspect of affairs, the ladies of Centerville have organized a company and practice target-shooting regularly with the rifle and pistol. They say that, in order to ensure the success of the South, in the event of an invasion by the Lincolnites, they will undertake the protection of their own firesides against Indian marauders, while their lords and lovers are away administering "blue pills" to those troubled with that most abhorrent of all mind derangements—fanaticism.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, May 18, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

### Reduction of Size.

The State Rights Eagle, of Camden, Arkansas, heretofore a paper of nearly the size of the Standard, comes to us reduced one-half, as a preferable course to entire discontinuance. The editor says:

"In consequence of the almost entire suspension of business, caused by preparation for the war, and the excitement and general disarrangement throughout the social and business fabric, we have been compelled to do one of two things—either to reduce the size of our paper, and thereby curtail expenses, or to do as some others have done—discontinue our paper entirely, for a time, at least. Believing that our citizens and section demand a constant and reliable medium for the transmission of intelligence at all times—and more particularly pending the unholy war, which has been precipitated upon us—we have chosen what we conceive to be the most advantageous for all parties, viz: We shall continue, weekly, the publication of our paper at the present reduced size, (our lives and health being spared,) until the opening of the fall business warrants the resumption of our regular issue."

We should not be surprised to see this course followed by many publishers; or an entire discontinuation.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], May 18, 1861, p. 1, c. 5

Patriotism of the Ladies.—The ladies of our city, since Saturday last, have made thousands of sand bags, which have already been sent to Pensacola.—Montgomery Advertiser.

DALLAS HERALD, May 29, 1861, p. 1, c. 8

Choctaw county, Mississippi, has 700 men under arms, and in addition, a company of women numbering some sixty have been armed and formed.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, May 25, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

### The Late Expedition to Washita.

Our Clarksville men have returned, without any blood or fame—not even bullet holes through their hats or coats.

From our correspondent residing in Grayson county, who was in the expedition from the outset, we have the following descriptive account, which saves us the trouble of hunting up scraps of information on the subject.

The turn-out made by our men, and those of Lamar, has shown that they can be found when wanted, and has prepared them for turning out on the shortest notice next time:

Saratoga, Grayson Co., }  
May 10<sup>th</sup>, 1861. }

Maj. DeMorse:--Dear Sir:--I have just returned from "Fort Arbuckle," to which post I went in Col. Young's regiment, and thinking you might like to hear something from the expedition, I will give you a few items. The regiment was organized on Red River, in the Chickisaw [sic] Nation, three miles above Preston, on the morning of the third instant, resulting in the election [sic] of W. C. Young Colonel, Senator Throckmorton Lt. Colonel, and Hugh F. Young Major. Having heard the enemy had left Fort Washita, a special detachment was sent ahead to take charge of the Government property there left. The command reached that point late in the afternoon of the 3<sup>rd</sup>.—The advanced company had taken charge of the station, with a considerable amount of corn and oats. Some few other articles, of but little value or importance, were also possessed.

Early on the morning of the 4<sup>th</sup>, the command left in pursuit of the enemy, on the route leading to Fort Arbuckle; having heard their intention was to touch at or near that point; thence to the point of their destination "Fort Leavenworth." The number of men under Col. Young, on leaving Fort Washita, did not exceed 530, a majority of whom were but poorly armed. The enemy numbered between 850 and 900. Six companies of which were experienced and well mounted dragoons. On the same morning a spy company under command of Capt. A. Johnson, was dispatched in pursuit of the enemy with instructions to push on as far as practicable, and ascertain all that could be learned necessary to the success of the expedition.

The scattered remains of arms, ammunition, and provisions, along the route, made it plainly evident that the enemy were greatly alarmed.

[top of next column illegible—deals with plundering by Indians and whites]

The day after the command reached the Fort, having heard nothing from our spies, and becoming somewhat uneasy, a detachment of 100 men were sent out to know something of their whereabouts, and their fortunes. These were met in the forenoon of the day by the returning spies.

They had been taken by the enemy, on their own plan, had examined their wagons, and found nothing along worth the attention of the people of Texas or the Nation.

Col. Emery, the commander of the enemy, had sent on his resignation, and expressed a determination never to shed Southern blood, unless forced to do so.

The intention of the commander is to proceed to Fort Cobb, secure the Government property left there; effect a treaty with the reserve Indians, and garrison that station, as well as the other two Forts Washita and Arbuckle.

From the number of recruits I met on my return, I am confident Col. Young will be able to leave Fort Arbuckle with 850 men.

In haste,  
Seneca.

**Bandages for the Army.**—The following directions may be found useful:

The bandages should be of unbleached muslin, of at least seven feet in length, and if possible without seams; they should be from two to three inches in width, not only to be in the smallest compass, and therefore occupy the least space, but because when thus tightly rolled, they are less in the surgeon's way, and very much facilitate his labors; they do not then unroll unless it is desirable. The lint should be made of linen cloth, scraped or ravelled [sic], but the ravelled [sic] is very much preferable, as it can be more easily removed from the wounds. The linen should be cut into pieces about three inches square and then ravelled [sic]. These directions are of extreme importance. Very much labor of the French ladies during the Crimean war was useless, because misapplied.

Bandages for ribs, ten yards long, three or four inches wide.

For hand or finger, eight yards long, one inch wide.

For arm, eight yards long, two inches wide.

For leg, eight yards long, two and a half inches wide.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, May 22, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

The Petersburg Express has an account of the departure of 100 free negroes from that city for Norfolk, to work on the fortifications. They were addressed in an appropriate manner by Messrs. John Dodson and Wm. Fenn, and the last named gentleman presented them with a beautiful Confederate States flag, made by the true and noble hearted ladies of Bolingbrook street, as a token of their appreciation of the generous efforts they were about to make to achieve a successful defence of Virginia soil and principles.

Charles Tinsley, one of their number, stepped forward to receive the flag, and in reply said: "We are willing to aid Virginia's cause to the utmost extent of our ability. We do not feel that it is right for us to remain here idle, when white gentlemen are engaged in the performance of work at Norfolk that is more suitable to our hands, and of which it is our duty to relieve them. There is not an unwilling heart among us, not a hand but will tell in the work before us; and we promise unhesitating obedience to all orders that may be given to us." In referring to the flag, he said: "I could feel no greater pride, no more genuine gratification, than to be able to plant it first upon the ramparts of Fortress Monroe."

This was truly a patriotic speech, coming from the source it did, and was received with general outburst of cheering.

The men were then marched down Sycamore street to the tune of Dixie, to the depot, where in presence of an immense crowd of darkeys, they took their leave.

DALLAS HERALD, May 22, 1861, p. 1, c. 8

**BEXAR.**--A ball in compliment to Col. Van Dorn came off at the Menger Hotel on the 14th inst. It was a brilliant affair.

Maltese goats are selling at ten dollars per head.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 25, 1861, p. 4, c. 1

For the Dallas Herald.  
Ellis Co., Texas, May 19, 1861.

The citizens of Beat No. \_\_\_\_\_, having met at Whites Mills, organized a company of mounted men for the defense of the country. . . Capt. White then marched his company to a pleasant grove near by where they were met by the Rev. D. G. Molloy, at the head of his numerous and interesting school. The young Ladies dressed in uniforms marched at the head of the School bearing a beautiful flag, eight bright and brilliant stars, and room for more. All being formed in proper order the flag was presented by Miss Medora Nelson, on behalf of the young Ladies of the school in the following address:

"Gentlemen: Our country is involved in war; our political horizon which has been threatening [sic] for years, is now black with storm clouds all streamed o'er with blood. From the very heart of our nation comes the rumor of war,--and on our borders range the merciless savage. How soon the marshalling hosts of our once noble, but now devided [sic] nation, will be lying on fields, red with the blood of the slain, we know not. Thousands may this day be falling mid the battle storm. We need protection; though we depercate [sic] the spirit of war; yet our country, our rights, our pleasant homes and our lives must be protected, and to you we look for that protection. But as a token of our confidence in y our valor and willingness to guard our rights in the hour of trial, we present you this banner, and to your care commit our county [sic?] and our lives, believing as we do, that you will not desert it until the quiet of peace shall be restored. Whenever you look upon this banner, streaming over your heads, be assured of the sympathies and prayers of warm hearts at home. May the blessings of Heaven follow you,--make you shields to our country, and ornaments to society.

Robt. M. White, for, and in behalf of the company, received the flag, and responded as follows:

"Ladies: In receiving this Banner at your hands, I would in behalf of my company and fellow soldiers, return to you and your associate students of Red Oak School, the sincere gratitude of our hearts, for this token of your kindness, and the confidence you repose in us, in this day's hour of peril and gloom. When war, that dread messenger of death, and avenger of Heaven, is heard and seen upon every hand, roiling and gathering like the mighty tornado liable at every moment to burst forth in all its fury, and carry devastation and [illegible] over all our beloved land.

And thou fair Sex, the ornament of man, the solace of his heart, the healer of his cares, and the soother of his sorrows,--art ever ready, even in this dark hour of gloom and peril, trying to perform thy heavenly mission.

Though the weaker sex by nature, yet you seem to rise superior to man in the most eminent danger, like the tender vine entwined around the majestic oak of the forest supporting itself among the branches among the calm as well as the storm and war of the elements. But when that majestic Oak is riven by the thunder bolt, it entwines the closer, binding its shattered trunk and supporting its broken branches. Well may we exclaim in the language of the poet:

"O, woman, whose form and whose souls  
Are the spell and the light of each path we  
pursue,  
Whether sunned in the Tropics, or chilled at  
the Poles,  
If woman be there, there is happiness, too."  
And you my company and fellow soldiers,  
when you bear such unmistakable evidence of the  
love and confidence reposed in you by the fair sex,  
as is manifest in the presentation of this banner, will  
you prove recreant to that love, betray that  
confidence and disgrace this flag? doubtless every  
heart answers, "never, no never, while grass grows  
and water flows," or while these lungs continue to  
vibrate, and this heart continues to palpitate, but  
we'll march to the sound of the drum beneath this  
flag, the token of your confidence, and emblem of  
our country, and the sign of our national liberty;  
whether in war or in peace, in adversity or  
prosperity, come life or death."

Many maidens and matrons were present to encourage and strengthen those arms upon which rest the protection and defence of our country.

One of the Company.

DALLAS HERALD, May 22, 1861, p. 2, c. 8

**Female Volunteers.**—The Holly Springs Herald learns that Chickasaw, Mississippi, has ten companies of volunteer soldiers ready to be mustered into the service of the State. It adds that, in addition to these, the county has a regularly officered and drilled company of young ladies, who have pledged themselves, in the event that the men are called into service, to protect their homes and families during their absence, and see that the farms are properly cultivated, and full crops raised not only for the support of the county, but of the army of Mississippi.

DALLAS HERALD, May 22, 1861, p. 4, c. 1

The Rusk Enquirer says that a number of young ladies of Cherokee County have formed themselves into a corps of sharpshooters, for rifle practice. At their first practice, they had an effigy of Old Abe, for a target, which they completely riddled with bullets. The Enquirer adds: "Talk about wiping out a people whose women and children are expert rifle and pistol shooters! The idea is absurd."

DALLAS HERALD, May 22, 1861, p. 2, c. 5

The Cotillion Party given in honor of Captain Flynn and his gallant company, the Davis Light Infantry, was well attended, and the most agreeable reunion of the season. The ladies were all handsome, and seemed determine to render the gallant soldiers as happy as possible. We hear the party spoken of as one of the most brilliant for many months.

DALLAS HERALD, May 22, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

[Mississippi] The Brandon Republican learns from a gentleman from Newton county, that the ladies of Newton Station have formed themselves into a military company and have regular drills.—True Delta.

Alabama.—The Huntsville Advocate says that when two of the volunteer companies of that place left for the seat of war, scores of slaves cried, and begged to go and fight with and for their young masters. About twenty were taken along.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 25, 1861, p. 3, c. 4

**Important to Foot Soldiers.**—The following is the best plan to clothe the feet and keep them comfortable:

1. Blistering, burning, soreness and tenderness of the soles of the feet may almost invariably be prevented, even when marching for days together and over a heated road, by soaping the sole of the stocking—that is, covering it with a thin coating of the cheapest brown soap. This, at the same time, keeps the skin of the sole cool, hardens it, and prevents inflammation. Coarse cotton socks are the best for walking.
2. Don't wear woolen socks when marching, not even thin ones, no matter in what climate.
3. The boot or shoe should have a thick sole; it is not sufficient that they should be simply "double soled." The soles should be at least half an inch thick; if three-fourths of an inch or an inch all the better; they are more expensive, but if well made will last a long time, and even in the warmest weather will be found easy to walk in, feet easily becoming accustomed to their weight.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, May 22, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

### A Trip to the West.

Mr. Editor:

In company with friend Parry, I recently returned home from a visit to the West, having traversed those rich, productive, and beautiful prairies, selected by nature for her gardens, and which she has so richly decorated with millions of flowers of every shade of color known to the botanical kingdom. . .

We spent two or three days very pleasantly in the delightful little town of Waxahachie, the county seat of Ellis county. There is not a town in Texas or the South inhabited by a more noble, generous, brave, and hospitable people. Their hearts are not mere cartelege [sic], but throb responsively to noble deeds. Waxahachie has a well organized, disciplined company, that only waits the call of the country to manifest the patriotism and valor of its members. During my stay this company was presented with a beautiful Southern flag, by Miss Angleman. Gen. Goode, of Dallas, passed through with a well equipped company, with two pieces of artillery, on their way to Austin, destined for the frontier or any point where their services may be considered most valuable. They were kindly welcomed by the Waxahachie company, through Capt. Cook. Gen. Goode responded in an appropriate, patriotic speech. I think we will hear a Goode (good) report from him. .

Yours truly,

J. W. Kennedy.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, May 25, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

John E. Garey, Esq., returned home yesterday from San Antonio. He brings the good news that four pieces of artillery are on the way here from Fort Clark; but the roads are so bad they must come very slowly. Crops fine.

INDIANOLA [TX] COURIER, May 25, 1861, p. 1, c. 1

A percussion cap factory has been started at Raleigh, N. C., and a powder mill is soon to be put in operation. Similar establishments are [illegible] operation at Nashville, Tenn.

INDIANOLA [TX] COURIER, May 25, 1861, p. 1, c. 1

A brilliant party, complimentary to Col. Van Dorn was given at San Antonio on Thursday evening of last week.

INDIANOLA [TX] COURIER, May 25, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

Hempstead, May 16, 1861.

The trip from Austin to Houston, threatens to be come a tedious and protracted one. I left Austin on Sunday, 11<sup>th</sup> inst., and did not reach LaGrange until one o'clock on Monday evening. This is a distance of only 80 miles and should be traveled in 13 hours. We had, however, severe rains and very bad roads. Here, at LaGrange, I was detained until Tuesday night at eight o'clock, in consequence of the non-arrival of the Brenham stage. The passengers by Monday's stage at Austin, reach here before those who came down on the previous Sunday stage depart. And there is no better connection with the Columbus Railroad. I should have had to remain still a day longer to have gone by way of Columbus to Houston. And now here is Wednesday, and I am only in Hempstead, and have again to lie over a day for the Houston cars—the latter only now running tri-weekly. It is to be hoped that closer connections will be made by the Stage and Railroad lines. The present delays are an abuse which severely falls upon the purse and patience of the traveling public, while our State mails are all chaos. . . .

Some idea of the excitement may be gathered from the fact that just before starting from LaGrange, I saw a large collection of citizens at the Postoffice, anxious to hear the last news by mail. Soon one of the crowd appeared with a late paper, but there was no light to read by. The idea suggested itself of taking the Stage light, and while the Stage was waiting for the mail down the country, the crowd had unhitched our lamp and were holding it up in their midst while one of the citizens read from the paper in a loud voice all the telegraphic dispatches. Sometimes the speaker would come to the price of cotton and flour. Here he would be interrupted with cries of "Pass over that!" Then he would stumble upon some paragraph of foreign news. The anxious remark would invariably be "Never mind that! Give us the war news!" Sometimes a bell would be rung to give expression to the feeling, and at last before we got out of town, nearly all the bells in it were ringing as if the town was on fire. . .

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 25, 1861, p. 4, c. 2

**Attention Companies!**—We have been shown a letter from Adjutant General Byrd to Col. Stapp of this city, in which it is recommended that our coast companies, including those of this county, Victoria, Jackson and Matagorda, should be organized into a Battalion. It is also intimated that this force will not be expected to engage in service elsewhere, but should remain for home or coast protection. We trust that this suggestion will meet with prompt concurrent action and that a full battalion will be organized as soon as possible and the muster rolls sent forward.

INDIANOLA [TX] COURIER, May 25, 1861, p. 1, c. 1

Richardson & Co., Galveston, have issued a military manual, embracing the tactics, taken from Gilham's "School of the Soldier." The retail price is 25 cents. We notice that members of the Indianola Guards have provided themselves with copies of this useful little book; and a few more are on sale here.

INDIANOLA [TX] COURIER, May 25, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

**Maj. DeMorse:**--The "Red River Home Guard" was presented by the ladies of Clarksville, Saturday last, with a most beautiful flag. Copies of the address delivered by Miss Belle Gordon and response of M. L. Sims, Esq., on that occasion have been obtained for publication and are herewith transmitted to you with the request of the company, that they may appear in the Standard.

Wm. Crittenden, Capt.  
Commanding Home Guard.

N. C. Gould, Ord'y Sgt.

**Address of  
Miss Belle Gordon,  
To the Red River Home Guard.**

Gentlemen, of the Red River Home Guard:

With the most intense feelings of diffidence and pride, I appear this day before you, on behalf of the ladies, who have prepared this flag for your acceptance. With feelings of diffidence, lets, through my inability to convey in adequate terms, the strong heartfelt emotions which fill our bosoms for your prompt response to the call for your organizations; and with feelings of pride, that I have been selected as the humble medium through which you are to be put in possession of a banner, made by fair hands and accompanied with patriotic prayers.

The circumstances which call forth your organization, were urgent. The natural protectors of many families in the country, in obedience to a demand for their services out of the state had left many wives, and families in an unprotected condition. Ere the last echo of our noble hearted volunteers, had ceased sounding in our ears, you were already organizing a Home Guard, competent to help the defenceless, and impart confidence and a feeling of confidence to all.

I would be out of place, to recount the wrongs to which the south has so long submitted.—Almost from the time of the adoption of the old Constitution of the United States, a series of unjust, and unprovoked aggression, has been waged against the people of the South, by those who have been aggrandized by our energy and industry; and the election of the Black Republican Lincoln to the Presidency, pledged as he was to his party to carry out the fiendish designs of Northern fanatics, filled to overflowing the cup of our grievances.

Secession, from a compact, wantonly and openly violated, (revolution if you please to call it,) became absolutely necessary, unless we prepared to yield our dearest rights, and die in a state of serfdom. Already have eleven States withdrawn from the association and joined the Southern Confederacy. We are a united people, having a common interest; and with *God and right* on our side, we bid defiance to all the powers of diabolical fanaticism.

A deadly war threatens us. A war for the annihilation of our rights impends over our heads. Already have the bloodhounds of war been let loose upon us from the North; and each day brings the tidings of accumulated preparations for a most deadly contest. Already have our Southern ports been blockaded, to cut us off from that commercial intercourse with the world which God, and the position of our country intended we should enjoy.

Gentlemen! this war, the most unholy, the most unsurpassed in the annals of history for its unnaturalness—in which the father will take up deadly weapons against the son, the son against the father; brother will meet with the brother in mortal combat, and the holiest ties of kindred will be set at defiance; this war I say gentlemen, this war has neither been instigated nor courted by us; but it has been forced upon us, and as free men and the free born citizens of a free State, we are compelled to take up arms in self-defence; and woe to the laggard craven heart, which will not promptly respond to the call of its country.

Gentlemen, we feel assured from the promptness and zeal which you have exhibited in your organization, that there is not a craven heart among you; and with this faith engraven on our hearts, permit me in the name of the ladies who have prepared this flag, *to present it for your acceptance.*

It is now without a stain on its escutcheon—may it ever continue so. May no cowardly or traitorous heart, ever take shelter under its folds. May it descend unsullied, to your children's children in all time to come. The exigencies of your country may call many of you far from hence, to fight in defence of your most sacred rights; but there will be others to take your place, and protect your homes, and all that is near and dear to you—and placing your trust in the God of battles, no enemy will be allowed to harm you.

"No fearing, no doubting, thy soldiers shall know,

When here stands his country, and yonder her foe;

One look at the bright sun, one prayer to the sky,

One glance where her banner floats gloriously on high;

Then on, as the young lion bounds on his prey;

Let your sword flash on high, fling your scabbard away!

Roll on, like the thunderbolt over the plain!  
We come back in glory, or come not again."

**Response of M. L. Sims, Esq.**

Ladies:--The presentation of this elegant and tastely [sic] wrought banner, through your accomplished representative, is a tangible evidence of your endorsement and hasty approval of the purposes, policy and objects of our company; and had we no other convictions of the rectitude of our cause, and no additional assurances of the necessity of the movement which we have inaugurated. Yet, in this manifestation of your good will, is a sufficient stimulous [sic] to induce us to prosecute to the end of some apparent necessity our organization now in its incipiency.

The presentation of a flag; let it come from whatever hand it may, always has an inspiring and soul-stirring effect upon the minds and hearts of men; because it is the representative of sovereignty and nationality, and with us of liberty, equality and fraternity—under it our fathers, brothers and sons have marched to victory or to a glorious death, on all the well tried fields upon which the call of their

**Continued on page 13**

### Response of M. L. Sims, Esq.

Continued from page 12.

country summons them. It is the broad expansive aegis beneath whose ample folds a nation takes shelter designated itself from the other nations of the earth and vindicates its supremacy.

But that which makes the presentation of this flag peculiarly impressive, that which to the banner itself lends a charm not otherwise possessed, that which makes it unfurl its folds to the evening breeze with no borrowed lustre; and sends an electrical thrill through the heart of every member of this company is the pleasing and significant fact that it is from the fair hand of woman. The patriotic generosity which induced the fair donors to contribute it, the tender hands that wrought it and the soft, musical and earnest voice that commits it to our keeping, makes it the eloquent declarer of volumes not found in its history or visible on its folds.

And may I not be permitted to say without subjecting myself to the accusation of flattery that we ask no better assurances of the righteousness of the cause in which as a nation we are engaged, and success will eventually crown our arms, than that the united voice of woman throughout the land proclaims her readiness to submit without a murmur, to all the horror, ruin and death incident to a long, tedious and dangerous war, to establish upon a permanent basis the principles at issue between us and our enemies; and although timid as a fawn, fragile as a flower and so delicate that the minds of heaven may not visit her too rudely, yet when the shock of battle comes, and the red right armed of the God of war is stretched out across the land, and the lowering clouds gather thick and fast over our heads the angry thunders howl, and the fulgent lightning's blaze in lurid flames athwart the heavens; and the red hot cinders from conflagrated cities, towns and villages freight the whirlwind; and gaunt visaged death all stalk up and down the land—then will woman undismayed amid the ruin stand and present such a picture of patriotism, fortitude and courage, as poet never dreamed or the world ever saw.

Respected superiors and fellow members of the "Home Guard" this magnificent flag from the ladies of our county is presented to us with the declaration "that it is now without a stain on its escutcheon," and with the patriotic injunction, "that we preserve it untarnished and transmit it to our children's children "as we have received it." Before I respond may I not ask. Why is this? Why is it that we see so much enthusiasm among those least disposed to encourage the strife of death: Do we not learn through the press that the ladies are presenting flags to organizations similar to our own, and to others entering active service, in every town, village and Hamlet [sic] throughout the Confederacy? This must be the effects of some powerful, deep seated and soul moving cause. Is it because woman delights in the prompt [sic] and circumstance of war? Is it because the roar of artillery, the rattle of small arms and the clash of bayonets have no terror for her? Is it because the groans of the dying and the ghastly visage of the dead touches not a chord in her heart? The very converse is the truth. War to her is the Pandora's box out of which pours in one uninterrupted stream, a long catalogue of woes comprising the major part of ills to which humanity is heir; and when it comes and

brings in its train the suffering, misery and death incident to it, she bewails the cause and weeps over the misfortunes of her unhappy country, and from her the soldier receives the solace, of all others, most efficacious in mitigating his miseries, it is because her intelligence, her information and her interests have fully awakened her to the magnitude of the issues involved in this contest! It is because she feels as only woman can feel, that all she has ever held sacred is now in peril and hence it is that she has nerved herself for the conflict, and is ready to sacrifice fortune, friends and kindred that the rights may prevail.

For twenty long years the Goddess of American liberty has been perched on the dome of our National Capitol with pinions half spread, as if doubtful whether to stay and weep over the misfortunes and perverseness of her children, or take her returnless flight to climes more congenial. At length on the 6<sup>th</sup> of November she cast a last long lingering look—bid a final and feeling farewell—and sorrowfully soared array [sic?] towards the Olympian heights and we lost in the dizzy mazes of the distance. Soon in reviewing the scene behind, her argus eyes perceives, that the love of liberty, concord and virtue, which characterized our fathers of '76 still existed in its native simplicity among the gallant sons and fair daughters of the South; and with joyful exultation she descended and now presides with magisterial dignity over the hopes, fortunes and ambitions of the Confederate States of America, and I cherish the unfeigned hope that the occasion will never necessitate the recurrence of that sorrowful event—but when the last note is pealed to the sound the march of time; when the last red sun shall have set behind the Western horizon that the people of the south united in hand, in purpose and in dominion shall go down to a common grave with the stars and bars floating triumphantly over their heads, with liberty, equality and negro inferiority inscribed in letters of blazing lights upon its ample folds.

Out of the election of the Black Republican Lincoln, to the Presidency of the United States, pledged as he was to his party, to carry out the fiendish designs of Northern fanatics, came secession, and out of secession came war! And for what is this war waged? What are the principles at issue, and what the interests at stake? By us the gauntlet of the proud Templar has been taken up, that we might secure to ourselves and our children the blessings of liberty, and to prevent our degeneration into serfs, slaves, and boot-blacks to a vandal horde of Northern fanatical infidels—to prevent these ladies from being reduced from their present proud and enviable position to a level with the abolition women of the North and negro women of the South.

The principles at issue are those which underlie all free governments, all political, religious, and social liberty—that glorious old constitutional liberty for which our fathers endured a seven years' war, and to perpetuate which we, unless we are unworthy of them, are willing to do battle from now till the end of time, or until the last son of the South shall be sleeping on the plain.

**Continued on page 14**

### Response of M. L. Sims, Esq.

Continued from page 13.

The interests at stake are those of personal security, liberty and property. To these may be added Virtue—that which nerves the strong arm of man, and sheds a halo of glory around the pure heart of woman. Honor, with which man stands in close proximity with the angels, and without which he is a demon full-fledged from the realms of hell, and one cannot determine whether he most dishonors or disgraces the devil. Self-respect, that inestimable trait in our character as a nation, that contradistinguishes us from our enemies of the North. If these things are not sufficient to buoy the patriot's heart, to nerve the patriot's arm—if they will not stimulate a nation to deeds of valor—then is the sun of liberty gone down forever, and the hopes of the South sunk in the bottomless vortex of everlasting infamy! But as sprung Minerva from the brain of Jove, so will spring full panoplied legions of as brave men as ever fought in the cause of right, or died in the cause of liberty, who will startle the world with prodigies of valor, and bear the laurels of victory from the field of fame.

Our enemies are as numerous as the waves of the forest, and as various as the hues of autumn! On the one hand, we have the treacherous and unprincipled Mexican; on the other, the cunning barbarous and blood-thirsty Indian; and still another, up in the land of dark deeds and foul designs, the not less treacherous, faith-breaking and blood-thirsty abolitionists; to which may be added the *possibility* of treason and insurrection at home.—It is against these, our foes, so devoid of honor, so destitute of every feeling of humanity, so insensible to every generous impulse and noble instinct, that stirs the heart of civilized man, that these ladies invoke our aid, and in the presentation of this flag, conjure us to protect them and our country.

This is a noble mission we have volunteered to execute, and it is a duty commensurate with all we hold sacred in time or in eternity. Will we shrink from duty, and prove recreant to the high trust committed to our charge? Will we disregard the patriotic injunction of these ladies, and allow this banner to trail ignominiously in the dust? Will any member of this company live to realize the humiliating reflection, that he betrayed the confidence reposed in him this day—and live on, to be pointed at as the craven-hearted, dastardly coward that shrunk from the discharge of his duty in the hour of his country's peril? I answer unhesitatingly for every name inscribed on our roll, that when every heart that beats beneath the fluttering folds of the banner is stilled; when every arm stretched forth to defend it shall be paralyzed, and when every cheek now suffused with the crimson blush of patriotic enthusiasm, shall be pale in death—then, only then, will it fall to rise no more. Like the flaming sword placed around Eden, shall it ever stand, so that none can approach but death awaits them. Like the tall plume of Henry of Navarre shall it ever wave over our heads, an appalling terror to our enemies, and a soul-stirring "Charge! Chester, charge! On, Stanly, on!" to us, and the serried hosts of citizen soldiers who march with us, until victory crowns our arms.

Ladies! permit me to assure you that your patriotism, liberality and zeal are duty appreciated by us; and your accomplished representative herself, will allow the

Company through me, to congratulate her upon the felicity with which she has fulfilled this duty.

It is a fearful storm indeed that accomplishes no good, and the more fearful and dangerous it is, the more genial will be the returning sky; and when the drum, the fife, the bugle and the banner, with all the insignia of war, shall be hung up in the arsenals and magazines of the nation, and the piano, the lute, the guitar, and the full orchestra of domestic music, shall chant the requiem of war, and ushers in the halcyon days of peace—and when assembled around the social fireside we shall recount "the scenes of the days of other years," this occasion will be treasured up as an oasis in the wild waste of war, and be cherished in grateful recollection as one of the most pleasing reminiscences of the past.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], May 25, 1861, p. 1, c. 1-3

### The Home Guard.

On Saturday last this Company turned out in full uniform. After having marched around the square, the Company proceeded to the Methodist Church, for the purpose of receiving a Flag, presented by the fair sex, the execution of which reflects credit upon those engaged in the work.

Miss Belle Gordon, on behalf of the Ladies, in an eloquent, well delivered, and appropriate address, presented the flag.

M. L. Sims, Esq., in his usual felicitous style, responded on behalf of the Company.—Both addresses will be found upon the first page of to-day's paper.

On Monday of this week, the company again drilled, much to the satisfaction of all present, evincing some skill in acquainting themselves with a tact totally novel to the most of the members.

We desire to see this Company prosper, and are satisfied that, under the present energetic and efficient commanding officer, it will. We are glad to see that the dormant patriotism of the people of Red River county has at least been awakened. Military companies have been organized, we understand, in every precinct of the county. This is as it should be, whether in time of peace or war, but at the present time decidedly opportune.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], May 25, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

Paper is scarce and we print only half a sheet to eke out our little stock on hand.

INDIANOLA [TX] COURIER, May 25, 1861, p. 1, c. 1

**Drilling**—The importance of thorough training to render a corps efficient in action is too well understood to need remark, but it cannot be too strongly urged upon our whole male population. Every man capable of bearing arms should be willing to devote himself to daily exercise in their use, and also to acquire proficiency in the manoeuvres requisite on the field. We would recommend to all who are not members of organized companies to attach themselves to those of their vicinity as reserve corps for the purposes of drill and general military instruction.

INDIANOLA [TX] COURIER, May 25, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

### Coast Defence.

We are pleased to meet with Capt. Dan Shea, who arrived yesterday from San Antonio, where he had gone to participate in the expedition which resulted in the capture of the last body of Federal troops in our State. Capt. Shea comes with authority to enroll a company of one hundred men for the term of twelve months. We learn, that he is authorized and directed to take position at Pass Cavallo, and proceed to the erection of such fortifications as may be practicable and necessary. His company will be stationed there. Capt. Shea brings information that four 24 pounder guns are on the way from Fort Clark and will be put in battery at the Pass as soon as they arrive. Capt. Good of the Dallas Flying Artillery, with a full company and complete battery, has also been ordered by Col. Van Dorn to this part of the coast, and may be expected within a few days. The force thus provided with the assistance that can be obtained at short call, will be ample to keep off or whip out any force the Abolitionists can spare in this direction.

INDIANOLA [TX] COURIER, May 25, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

**Indianola Guards.**—This company continues to improve by constant exercise in their school of instruction; but we are sorry to see that the daily drills are not as largely attended as they should be. We would remind those who seem to be growing indifferent that they have engaged in no holiday sport. The cause of our country needs the support of every arm, and it is the duty of every individual to make his support efficient. This is best accomplished by practicing the use of means prescribed for the purpose. Even in time of peace every Southerner ought to be a soldier. Practice makes perfect, and constant drilling, throughout the South, will make it invincible against a world in arms.

D. G. Beaumont has been elected Third Lieutenant of the company, and its list of officers is now complete. The guns recently stolen from the armory have all been recovered and the supposed thief is in jail. The arms were traced to Saluria and Lamar, at which places they had been sold by the party arrested. The company and the public owe to the perseverance and energy of Capt. Sam McBride, the recovery of this property.

INDIANOLA [TX] COURIER, May 25, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

**The Marines.**—The suggestion concerning the organization of a marine corps in this city has been gallantly responded to by our sturdy boatmen. We learn from Capt. McBride that a considerable number are already enrolled, and a full company will no doubt be soon organized. We regard such a corps as our best arm of defence, and our citizens should lend it every encouragement and support. With this company afloat and the Indianola Guards ashore we will have a nucleus around which a splendid little army could be gathered from the surrounding country at the first sound of the tocsin of alarm.

INDIANOLA [TX] COURIER, May 25, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

Hardee's Tactics are being republished in nearly all the cities of the South since the shipment of them from the North was prohibited. The Yankees are continually "biting their own noses." By stopping supplies to the South they are kept only to moulder and rot while their owners might have been jingling Southern cash in exchange.

INDIANOLA [TX] COURIER, May 25, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

### Northern Frontier of Texas.

We had a telegraphic dispatch recently showing that the people of Northern counties apprehended some difficulties with the U.S. troops at Fort Washita. some very exaggerated reports seem to have grown out of the affair in Eastern Texas. The N. O. Picayune of Sunday was informed by passengers by the steamer J. M. Sharp, from Jefferson, Texas, that news reached that place Tuesday last by express, in a letter to J. M. & J. C. Murphy, that Montgomery, of Kansas notoriety, at the head of 3000 men, had taken Fort Washita. Messengers had been sent to Marshall and other places for men, money, guns, powder and lead. The same reports had reached Shreveport, La., and volunteers were turning out there to march against the marauders.

A letter from a gentleman from Texas, who visited Fort Washita about the 1<sup>st</sup> inst., says that he found Col. Emory, U. S. A., preparing to evacuate Fort Washita, saying that his intention was to concentrate all the U. S. troops of the Chickasaw Nation at Fort Cobb, and then move for Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. At the suggestion of the Texas Commissioner, Governor Harris of the Chickasaw Nation, made a requisition, in the name of the nation, upon Colonel Emory for all the arms and ammunition under his charge, saying the withdrawal of the troops from the nation was a violation of the treaty, on the part of the U. S., and he demanded the arms, ammunition, &c., turned over to the nation, for their defence, and offered to insure Col. Emory from attack in the nation.

Col. Emory refused, and a call was made for volunteers from Texas to enforce the demand.

Advices from the camp of the Texas volunteers, north of the Red River, say that Fort Washita was found in charge of a sergeant and a few men. A large quantity of provisions in it was seized by the Texans. It is now known that there are only 450 U. S. troops, including all that occupied the three posts on the frontiers of Arkansas, Texas, and the Indian Nation.—The Arkansas Gazette, of the 27<sup>th</sup> ult., said:

["]The troops in the whole Indian country are dependent upon the Arkansas river for their supplies of provisions, &c., which are now cut off; and it is a fact within our knowledge that the supplies now in possession of the U. S. Army, are only sufficient for their subsistence for a very limited time. Therefore, the U. S. troops will be compelled to abandon all places in the Indian country now in their possession and go North for their supplies. A pursuit of them would be a fruitless and useless waste of men, time and money.—Civilian["]

### Still Later.

We copy the following from the Austin Gazette of last Saturday:

["]Texas Troops and Our Northern Border. We learn through letters received by Gov. Clark of a late date, that the Texas troops under col. W. C. Young have possession not only of Forts Washita and Arbuckle, but of all the other forts in the Indian Nations north of Red River, and that the United States troops have fled to Kansas. They threw away large quantities of baggage in order to enable them to move more rapidly.["]

INDIANOLA [TX] COURIER, May 25, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

A very interesting scene was witnessed in our streets yesterday morning, previous to the departure of our dark regiment for Norfolk.—At an early hour in the day the members were busy receiving their provisions, blankets and shoes; afterwards collecting in the vicinity of the courthouse. A dense crowd of negroes, composed of friends, relatives, and interested lookers on, gathered around and almost blockaded Sycamore and the street leading to the temple of justice. At length, about 11 o'clock, when everything was in readiness, the men were drawn up in a line on the courthouse square, in the presence of a large assemblage of whites, to listen to an address from John Dodson, Esq., who congregated them upon the commendable spirit they had shown in this crisis, and complimented them in merited terms upon their willingness, aye, their anxiety to aid in any manner in the defence of our State against her northern enemies. He felt that Virginia could depend upon the strong arms and ready hearts of those he was addressing, and he bid them to do their duty in such a manner as would effectively tell in the defence of the State, and when they returned they would reap a rich reward of praise and merit from a thankful people. Mr. Dodson was frequently interrupted by hearty cheers, from the negroes.

Mr. William Fen next addressed them upon their duties, not only to the State, but to him as their temporary master, expressing the hope that he should in no case have to complain of a single member. He also presented them with a beautiful Confederate States flag, made by the true and noble-hearted ladies of Bollingbrook street, as a token of their appreciation of the generous efforts they were about to make, to achieve a successful defence of Virginia soil and principles. The enthusiasm at this point, among the volunteers, was unbounded, and gave partial vent in three rousing cheers for the ladies.

Charles Tinsly, one of their number, stepped forward to receive the flag and in reply said: "We are willing to aid Virginia's cause to the utmost extent of our ability. We do not feel that it is right for us to remain here idle, when white gentlemen are engaged in the performance of work at Norfolk that is more suitable to our hands, and of which it is our duty to relieve them. There is not an unwilling heart among us, not a hand but will tell in the work before us; and we promise unhesitating obedience to all orders that may be given to us." In referring to the flag, he said: "I could feel no greater pride, no more genuine gratification, than to be able to plant it first upon the ramparts of fortress Monroe."

This was truly a patriot speech, coming from the source it did, and was received with a general outburst of cheering and applause.

The men were then marched down Sycamore street to the tune of "Dixie," to the depot where, in the presence of an immense crowd of darkies, they took the departure. They number just one hundred. Much feeling was shown, and many affecting scenes were witnessed between the friends at parting.

[Petersburg Express, 26<sup>th</sup> ult.  
STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], May 25, 1861, p. 2, c. 6

**Nuisance Abated.**—The Alamo Express, a Black Republican paper, published at San Antonio, has been "squelched out." The greatest objection to the proceeding is that it was done too late. The editor has gone to Mexico. The Austin Intelligencer appears to have *moderated* in time to save its bacon. We are and always have been opposed to unlawful violence—but tories must be dealt with.  
INDIANOLA [TX] COURIER, May 25, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

The State Gazette strongly urges the necessity and importance of establishing throughout the State temporary "camps of instruction," in which our volunteers could perfect themselves in company, battalion and regiment drill. A very excellent suggestion.  
INDIANOLA [TX] COURIER, May 25, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

**Attention Ladies.**—The ladies who contributed toward purchasing a Confederate Flag for the Corpus Christi Light Infantry, are requested to meet at Rev. S. D. Davenport's, on the Bluff, on Monday next, at 4 P.M. Important business will be transacted.

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], May 25, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

**Brass Band.**—The amateurs of this city have organized themselves into a Brass Band, and secured the services of Prof. R. Goddat to teach them the science of music. On last Monday evening the members of the class went under his charge, where they will remain until they are qualified to discourse chords and discords after the most approved fashion. They have already advanced sufficiently far to demonstrate that musical talent is not an exclusive monopoly of other places, but abounds in rich profusion in our very midst.

That a place like Corpus Christi should have so long been without a well organized musical association, is simply disgraceful. We are pleased, even at this late day, to chronicle this evidence of a move in the right direction. We will publish, from time to time, their progress.

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], May 25, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

**An Apt Reply.**—One Monday evening last, when our streets were crowded with soldiery, and inspiring martial music stirred all hearts, a lady chanced to pass along one of the principal thoroughfares, when a volunteer, who probably felt the "one touch of nature which makes the whole world kin," very politely saluted her by raising his hat, and remarking:—"Farewell, my good lady; I'm going off to *fight* for you;" to which she instantly and very composedly replied, "And I intend remaining here to *pray* for you, sir." There was something in this reply so apropos—so womanly, that there was a general raising of hats among the group, who doubtless felt that a warm and truly generous heart beat in the bosom of the fair creature who had pledged herself to invoke the benediction of heaven upon them.—Montgomery Advertiser.

DALLAS HERALD, May 29, 1861, p. 1, c. 7