
THE HENKEL SQUARE HERALD

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VOL. 3

Henkel Square, Round Top, Texas, May 1862

NO. 5

Southern Wagon.

Air--"Wait for the Wagon"

Come all ye sons of Freedom, and join our Southern band,
We are going to fight the enemy and drive them from our land;
Justice is our motto, Providence our guide,
So jump into the wagon and we'll all take a ride.

CHORUS:-- Wait for the wagon,
The Dissolution wagon,
The South it is our wagon,
Jeff Davis is our guide.

Secession is our watch word, our rights we all demand,
And to defend our fire-side, we pledge our heart and hand;
Jeff is our President, with Stephens by his side,
Brave Beauregard our general, will join us in the ride.

CHORUS:-- Wait for the wagon, &c.

Our wagon's plenty big enough, the running gear is good,
'Tis lined with cotton round the sides, and made of Southern wood;
Carolina is the driver, with Georgia by her side,
Virginia holds our flag up, and we'll all take a ride.

CHORUS:-- Wait for the wagon, &c.

There's Tennessee and Texas also in the ring,
They wouldn't stay in a Government where cotton wasn't king;
Alabama too and Florida, have long ago applied,
Mississippi's in the wagon anxious for the ride.

CHORUS:-- Wait for the wagon, &c.

Missouri, North Carolina and Arkansas are slow,
They must hurry or we'll leaven 'em, and then where would they go!
There's Old Kentucky, Maryland, each won't make up their mind.
So I reckon after all, we'll have to take 'em up behind.

CHORUS:-- Wait for the wagon, &c.

Our cause is just and holy, our men are brave and true,
To whip the Lincoln cut throats, is all they have to do;
God bless our noble army, in him we all confide,
Jump into the wagon and we'll all take a ride.

CHORUS:-- Wait for the wagon,
The Dissolution wagon,
The South is our wagon,
Jeff Davis is our guide.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 3, 1862, p. 4, c. 1

The sun flower is highly beneficial in a garden or plantation in another respect--it absorbs the poisonous miasmata which fill the air and cause fevers, and thus--as has been proved by numerous trials--is a preventative of disease in situations where such preventive is peculiarly requisite.

Every farmer and gardener should therefore make it a point to plant sun flower seed in great abundance about their premises, both from sanitary considerations and by reason of the value of the plant and its seeds to horses, cattle, and fowls.

Nothing that is valuable should, in this crisis, be overlooked by our agriculturists.--Ex.

SUBSTITUTE FOR SODA.--A lady of Fluvanna county sends us the following, which we publish for the information of housekeepers:

To the ashes of corn cobs, add a little boiling water. After allowing it to stand for a few minutes, pour off the lye, which can be used at once with an acid, (sour milk or vinegar.) It makes the bread as light almost as soda.--Ex.

Governor Clark, of North Carolina, has prohibited the exportation beyond the limits of the State of all cotton and linen goods—including yarns, jeans, linseys, and blankets—except through the orders of the Confederate States or State Government.

WORTH KNOWING.--If those who have smoke houses, that have been used for some time, will take the earth floor, put it in barrels and leech it as they do ashes, then boil down the lixivated [?] water, they will obtain more than enough salt to pay for the trouble. The writer knows of two instances in which the yield of one was ten sacks, and the other enough to supply a large family for a year.--Columbus Sun.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 3, 1862, p. 4, c. 1

New Branch of the Service.—We learn from the Richmond Dispatch that the government has determined to inaugurate a new branch in the military service, viz: infirmaries, in imitation of the Bavarian army, to remain in the rear of the line of battle to bear off men when wounded. They are equipped with appliances for administering relief to the wounded. In consequence of this establishment, the troops are hereafter forbidden to leave the field in action to bear off the fallen, which will be attended to by the infirmaries, whose corps is now being recruited.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], May 5, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

Our ladies have been busy at the Court House, all the week making tents for one of the companies of Flournoy's regiment (Hunt's). The regiment will march sometime in the course of five or six days.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, May 10, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

We regret to learn that many of the soldiers now in the service of the country, have left families in Galveston entirely destitute and wholly dependent on charity for the absolute necessities of life. We are assured by gentlemen of undoubted veracity that many of these families consisting only of women and children, have not had a full meal for weeks, and yet prefer to suffer rather than ask for charity. In most other cities similarly situated provision is made to supply food to the destitute so as to prevent them from suffering. But all the funds of both the city and county of Galveston have long since been exhausted in supplying food to the poor and the families of absent soldiers. And as the city is now nearly deserted by all who were able to leave, it follows of course that the support of these families must be a heavy tax upon the few persons of means who remain. It should be remembered that it is now near a year since Galveston was blockaded, during all which time the ordinary business of the city has been almost entirely prostrated, and of course all those dependent on their daily labor for support (and this is a large class in all seaports) have been compelled in a great measure to receive assistance from the city and county and from charitable citizens. These means of relief are now exhausted and great suffering must be the consequence unless relief is sent from the country. It should be borne in mind that these families have not the means of removing to the interior, nor if they had, have they any place to go to. We would therefore suggest that those of our farmers and planters who have corn to spare (and much of it is now being fast destroyed by the weevils) should send a portion of it to the relief of those families.

We have been authorized to say that John S. Sellers, Esq., the Quarter Master in Galveston, has consented to act as the receiver of any such donations, and will receipt for the same to the charitable donors, pledging himself to make a proper distribution among the poor. We have further been assured that the several Railroad Companies have offered to transport such donations, free of charge, over their respective roads, so that the planters have only to deliver the corn or whatever else they have to spare in the way of provisions, to the nearest railroad depots. It has been suggested to me that these donations should be marked thus:

"DONATION TO THE POOR,
Care of JOHN S. SELLERS,
GALVESTON."

This mark will at once indicate to the Freight Agent the character and purpose of the freight and of course he will pass it free.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, May 6, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

In Camp Near Corinth, }
 April 18, 1862. }

. . . Many of the battle flags belonging to some of the regiments were shot into shreds, but they still continued to wave until the last gun was fired. Our flag received three bullets through it. . .

Yours for the war, Sioux.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 9, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

The Goliad Messenger learns that there are five hundred refugees from Texas, now in Monterey, who, in case our State is invaded, will be ready to take up arms against us.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, May 14, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

Substitute for Quinine--The extremely high price of quinine renders it very difficult for persons of moderate means to purchase it, and yet it has been considered almost indispensable for the cure of our summer and autumnal fevers.

The best substitute for it, (if indeed it be not equal to the quinine itself) may be obtained with all ease by taking the inside bark of the red dogwood (thought to be preferable to the white dogwood) cut it up fine and put it into a kettle covered with pure water; then boil it down to the consistency of molasses or jelly. During the process of boiling it should be strained once or twice to free it from all impurities. After thus being boiled down it may be put away in bottles. When wanted for use, it can easily be made into pills by mixing with flour.

The writer of this has known three cases of severe chills and fevers cured within the last thirty days, by taking a few pills of three or four grams each, in twenty-four hours, taken every hour.

This information is obtained from an eminent Texas physician and chemist, who has thoroughly tested the preparation in his last year's practice--B.--Nat. Union.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 10, 1862, p. 5, c. 2

Cotton Manufactures.

We have often had our attention called to the exorbitant prices demanded for cotton fabrics and yarn, manufactured and spun in this and other Southern States since the beginning of the war. With the raw material more abundant and cheaper than it has been for years past, cotton cloths and yarns have more than doubled in cost, not value, and complaints loud and deep reach us from every quarter against these exactions of the manufacturer. We ask why is this? Will the manufacturer explain, and, if he can, relieve us from the necessity of setting him down as an extortioner, and denouncing him as such. We should be pleased, however, to hear before we strike, though we doubt much whether forbearance on our part, in this matter, may be justly esteemed a virtue.

We are pleased, however, to see it announced that the "Georgia Factory" and "Athens Factory" have reduced the prices of yarns, osnaburgs, shirtings, &c., and that soldiers' families are to be supplied at wholesale prices. The arrangement will go into effect on the 1st proximo. What the reduction will be, we are not advised, but trust that it will meet the just expectations of the people. Live and let live should be the governing rule in these trying times! Drive the speculator and extortioner from his baneful pursuits, and the South will the sooner achieve its independence.—Atlanta Intelligencer.

DALLAS HERALD, May 10, 1862, p. 1, c. 3

Woolen and Cotton Cards.—We are extremely happy to learn by the New Orleans Crescent, that J. M. Keep, of Selma, Alabama, has in process of construction a machine for the manufacture of woollen and cotton cards. He has shown a specimen of his handiwork and the Reporter has no hesitancy in pronouncing him fully capable of his undertaking.—The specimen exhibited was made by the model of his machine, which is to be moulded out of iron.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], May 12, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

Meeting of Ladies.

According to previous notice, a large number of the ladies of Austin, assembled in the Presbyterian Church on Tuesday, May 6, at 5 o'clock P.M. to give expression to their feelings, occasioned by the late accounts of the fall of New Orleans, and the heroism displayed by the patriotic women of that city.

Mrs. C. W. Gregg was called to the Chair.

Mrs. E. H. E. Barret appointed Vice President and Miss E. H. Gregg, requested to act as Secretary.

On motion of Mrs. Barret, a committee of five consisting of Mrs. E. H. Riley, Mrs. H. Dowell, Mrs. R. Harkness, Miss E. Rust and Miss E. H. Gregg, was appointed to prepare matter for the action of the meeting.

After retiring, the committee returned and submitted the following report:

The committee appointed to express, in behalf of the ladies of the city of Austin, their profound sympathy with their suffering sisters of New Orleans, under the painful circumstances which now surround them, and the admiration their heroic conduct has inspired, beg leave to report--

That the recent intelligence of the approach of a hostile fleet, and its threatening presence before the Emporium of Louisiana, so long the ornament of that gallant State and the pride of the South, while exciting emotions of deepest sadness in the thought that a people, surpassed by no other in devotion to Southern rights and Confederate Independence, should be subjected, even for a time, to such a reverse has not the less filled our hearts with thankfulness, and pride, at the spirit evinced by the women of that noble city who, in the face of an imperious and brutal foe, entreated their military commander to suffer a bombardment, rather than submit, and, when left defenseless by the withdrawal of the troops, petitioned the municipal authorities, "to refuse to surrender the city, or to haul down the flag, which is the emblem of the sovereignty of Louisiana," though the peremptory demand was coupled with the alternative, "a monstrous absurdity" of the removal of themselves and their children within forty eight hours.

Such a spirit at such a time is worthy of any age or people, and will be held in perpetual remembrance.

It was a reward, which the gallant defenders of the "wives, the daughters, the mothers, and sisters" of New Orleans, deserved, and will impel them to yet prouder deeds if that is possible, and more heroic efforts in the future.

It is an example, which the women of the Southern Confederacy will delight to imitate, whenever and wherever it may be demanded. It has made our arms invincible, if they were not invincible before.

It will hold up to deeper execration the men within our borders, whether native or adopted sons, who are indifferent to our success or rejoice in our reverses, who would consent to live again in Union with a people that have brought undying infamy on the American name and justly subjected themselves to the scorn of mankind, who ignominiously cower at the advance of such a foe, and basely refuse to give themselves and their fortunes to the cause of their country, the defence of its women and children, and the maintenance of every right which freemen hold most dear.

Such are the feelings, which the conduct of our suffering and defenseless sisters of New Orleans inspires in our breasts.

We rejoice in the opportunity of making them known to the world. Therefore, be it--

Resolved, first, That we tender to those, who have set us such an example, our warmest sympathies in this hour of their trial

Resolved, second, That their conduct is worthy of universal imitation by the women of the South, until this unnatural war which has been forced on us and our children, is brought to a close

Resolved, third, That, in the name of the sons of Texas, we promise their succor and defence, by the side of the heroes of Louisiana, while the presence of the enemy continued to pollute the Father of Waters, or to threaten any portion of our land.

Resolved, fourth, That, in humble reliance on his blessing, we will make unceasing prayer to the God of battles, for our imperiled sisters, until their deliverance shall be affected, and the deliverance of our common country in the return of the blessing of an honorable peace.

The report and resolutions were then unanimously adopted:

On motion of Mrs. Riley, the following resolutions were passed without a dissenting voice.

Resolved, That we, the ladies of Austin, have heard with pride and exultation, how nobly the daughters of Louisiana have sustained the reputation of the women of the South for undaunted heroism, and devotion to their country.

Resolved, That we bid them God speed, in their noble work of self-sacrifice, and we pledge ourselves to them, that we will sooner lie down in death, and join the great army of martyrs, who have shed their precious blood in the cause of liberty, than ever bow our necks to the yoke of our vindictive and relentless foe.

On motion of Mrs. Herndon, it was resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Mayor of New Orleans, with the request, that he will make them known to the ladies of that city. And also, that they be published in the State Gazette and Houston Telegraph.

A few gentlemen were in attendance, and after brief addresses at the request of the ladies, by Governor Lubbock, Chief Justice Wheeler, and Bishop Gregg, cordially approving the action taken, and encouraging the ladies in this and every good work of tender sympathy and devotion to the country, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

Mrs. C. W. Gregg, President.

Miss E. H. Gregg, Secretary.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 10, 1862, Supplement, p. 1, c. 1

We learn that as the down train on the B. B. & C. road was coming into Richmond on Friday last, going at full speed, the locomotive running backwards, a cow got on the track, the locomotive run upon her, and was upset, making a wreck of that and the mail and baggage cars. The passenger car was not injured. No one was killed. Two persons were considerably injured. Mr. Bryant McIntosh, news boy on the train had his foot mashed, and a Mr. Wade was injured in the back, how seriously is not known. Others were slightly injured.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 12, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

We publish the following letter from Mr. S. M. Warner, one of the Fort Donelson prisoners who had the good fortune to escape from his captors, at Chicago. It will be read with interest:

A Letter from Fort Donaldson [sic] Prisoner, Who Recently Escaped.

Nacogdoches, Texas, May 1st, 1862.

R. W. Loughery, Esq.

Dear Sir.—Since my arrival at this place, (about a week since) I have received several letters from Marshall, making inquiries respecting the general condition of the prisoners at Chicago, Ill., and specially in regard to individual members of the companies commanded by Captains Van Zandt and Hill. I have thought best to answer, as far as possible, through the columns of your paper, that the whole community may be placed in possession of such information as I am able to give.

As you are already aware, the 7th Texas, under command of Col. Gregg, at the battle of Fort Donelson occupied "a place in the picture near the flashing of the guns," and our list of killed and wounded itself shows that we were in the hottest of the fight. I will not attempt to enter into a detailed account of that engagement, as that has undoubtedly been already done ere this by some of those who were so fortunate as to make their escape immediately after the surrender.

On Sunday morning, the 16th of February, we were ordered to stack our arms, as we had been surrendered prisoners of war to an overwhelming force. In the evening we embarked on the transports in waiting, and were taken directly to Cairo, where we were transferred to the cars and taken directly to Camp Douglass, about four miles from Chicago, on the lake shore. Comfortable barracks had been already erected, which we took possession of, and in a few days were as comfortable as one could be made in that frigid climate. Blankets were immediately furnished to those who needed them, as also clothing and shoes for those who were deficient. Up to the time that I made my escape (28th of March,) the prisoners were well treated, being very well furnished in clothing, rations, medical attendance, &c. Many of the ladies of Chicago were very kind, visiting the prisoners every day, bringing with them in their carriages large quantities of clothing, delicacies for the sick, as well as substantials for the well. There were over five hundred sick in the hospitals, when I left, and up to that time about 120 had died. The sickness was principally caused by our exposure in the trenches at Donelson. I think that some ten or twelve had died out of our regiment. At the time of our arrival at Chicago, the weather was extremely cold, but had moderated much when I left, so that the boys could take considerably out door exercise, which was improving their health and spirits considerably. Before I left, the commissioners from Washington visited the prison, to ascertain who were willing to be released upon taking the oath of allegiance to the Lincoln government. To the credit of Harrison count be it said that each and every one from that section indignantly refused the proposition, and but very few of the regiment entertained the idea for a moment. The most of those who applied for release upon those terms were of the Tennessee regiments. It was all of

no use however, for old Abe placed his veto upon any releases on any terms, and gave us distinctly to understand that we were all to be held until the close of the war. I therefore concluded to take "French leave," and accordingly started one very dark, tempestuous night, after fooling the guard and scaling the walls. The next morning I took the cars for Louisville and there found Southern friends who furnished me with means to proceed on my journey. I passed through Nashville, and by the way of Lewisburg, through to Decater [sic] and thence to Memphis, running the blockade of Mitchell's army, who were advancing on Huntsville and Decater. I will now answer some inquires which have been made of me relative to members of the Harrison companies.

J. W. Taylor (son of uncle Jo,) was in fine health when I left, as also Mr. Stansbury, one of the Weathersby's. Tom Johnson, both of the _____ brothers, Corp'l Smith, Ben. Scoggin, and the Orderly Sergeants of both companies. There are others whose names I do not now recollect, that I knew very well. I do not remember Hiram G. Austin, Wilson, nor Fyffe, concerning whom inquiry has been made.

I leave here for Tyler to-night and hope to be on my way again to the seat of war in a very short time. Every energy which I possess, mental or physical, is at the service of my country, and I never intend to lay down my arms so long as there is to be found one patriot battling for the rights and freedom of the South. Now is the time for every man to hasten to the field, and strike at least one blow for the salvation of his country. I do not intend to await the exchange of our own gallant regiment, but shall join some already organized company, or else assist in raising one immediately. With assurances of esteem, I remain,
Your obed't serv't,

S. M. Warner,

O. S., Co. C, 7th Tex. Reg't.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, May 10, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

Brother Cammer, of the Centerville Times, gives the editor of the Telegraph credit for a good deal of energy, &c., and closes a very kind notice by saying "He is making a fortune and deserves it." We wish brother Cammer would make this certain to us, and until he does we will sell out at a considerable discount from a very moderate fortune. When paper costs from \$25 to \$50 per bundle, and has to be paid for six months before you get it, and when news costs sometimes as high as \$50 per day, and when other expenses are in proportion, our friend will see that it is something besides the money made in the business that induces us to keep it up. Regarding the trouble of getting paper, we will have somewhat more to say when we become assured that a little lot of 250 reams, now on the way, is safe this side of the Mississippi river. The trouble of getting that paper will make quite an article. We last heard of it going up the Tombigbee about the middle of April.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 12, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Relationship Disowned.—On Saturday last, a party landed above Carrollton from the enemy's ships, and proceeding to the abandoned fortifications, inspected them and tore up a small Confederate flag which they found flying over the works.

Returning down the Levee, the officers met a family of ladies and children, accompanied by their colored servant. The Federals, addressing themselves first to the ladies, expressing a hope that the presence of the fleet was not a cause of fear to them. We will relate verbatim the conversation that ensued:

Mrs. B.—That sensation, sir, is unknown to us here.

Officer.—Madam, may I ask you if there is any Union sentiment here;

Mrs. B.—None, sir, that I am aware of—certainly none among the ladies.

Officer.—Then we may take it for granted there is none among either sex, as the ladies generally go with the gentlemen on political questions.

Mrs. B.—I am confident sir, your inference as to the entire absence of any Union sentiment is correct. As to the ladies following the gentlemen on political questions, I beg you to understand that, however it may be in your section, the ladies here advocate that only which is just and honorable.

Officer (turning his attention to one of the servants).—Well, Sis, can you tell me if all the troops have left yet?

Nancy, being for a moment quiet, the lady said: "Nancy, why don't you answer your brother?"

Nancy (with great indignation)—Don't you call me Sis again. I don't want no Yankee for a brother.

Whole Federal party passed on without another word.—N. O. Delta.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 10, 1862, supplement, p. 1, c. 1

Hon. Medicus A. Long, of Smith County.—By to-day's announcement, it will be seen that the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this article, is a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, at the election in August next. Judge O. M. Roberts having resigned to enter the army his place becomes vacant, and to fill this high office as he did, will require the most imminent talent of the legal profession of Texas.

Col. Long enjoys the reputation of being one of the ablest lawyers in Eastern Texas. He held high and honorable positions in his native State of Tennessee, and was many years a member of her Legislature, and Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and elector at various times on the Democratic Presidential electoral ticket. Some four or five years since he removed to Texas and resumed the practice of his profession. He enjoys the reputation with the Bench and Bar here, as elsewhere, of being one of the most learned and profound jurists of the South. His age, experience and ability, has we are informed, induced his friends throughout the State, and especially in Eastern Texas, to warmly espouse his claims. There are many others learned and distinguished in the law, in this State, but from the representations of those who have a right to know, we are assured that the election of Col. Long to the Supreme Judgeship would reflect honor upon the Bench and the Bar of Texas.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 12, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

Caney P. O., Matagorda county, }
May 3d, 1862. }

Mr. Cushing.—The ladies of Caney gave a Tableuse [sic?] in Matagorda, on the 29th ult., for the purpose of buying medicines and aiding the sick and wounded Texans in Tennessee, (and having seen it stated in your paper that medicines could not be bought there or in New Orleans,) and believing that you know how to do everything, or can tell how it can be done in the best manner, they have commissioned me to write and ask you how they can best appropriate their \$315, for the benefit of the sick and wounded Texans in Tennessee. You will oblige me, as well as the ladies, by telling them either through your paper, or in a private letter to them, to my address, as you may think best. And the sooner the poor fellows get the money or medicine, the better.

I am your friend,
J. L. Thorp,
for Mrs. E. A. Thorp.

P.S.—Please tell the people what has been done with the large appropriation made by the last Legislature for hospital purposes. Do, for God sake, stir up the authorities, for whenever there is a battle, Texans will be slain, and it is a sin to let them suffer as they did at Shiloh.

J. L. T.

We cannot tell what is best to be done in the above case, but would suggest that the medicines most wanted, are morphine, quinine, chloroform and opium. Bandages, lint, and splints are also much wanted. If these can be obtained and forwarded to Houston, we presume some person going on can be found to take care of them, provided freight is paid, which cannot be far short of 20 cents per pound. The route to be pursued is by stage, via Shreveport to Monroe, La. And if that is cut off, by stage to Little Rock, Ark. Either of them [is] very expensive.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 12, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

[For the "News."

Donations received at the C. S. Hospital, Galveston, for the month of April:

From the "Ladies Aid Society," of Danville, Montgomery county, through Dr. Campbell--butter, eggs, chickens, candles, and socks. From Mr. E. H. Cushing, through Mr. Jas. Sorley, \$26 40.

WM. R. ROBINSON

Surg. Genl. Hospital.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, May 13, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Bryant's Station, May 3d, 1862.

Eds. News--

. . . The rains are abundant up here in Milam and Bell counties. Wheat looks well and crops generally are very fine, though a great deal of land is lying idle for want of somebody to cultivate it. Every man has gone from here to the army. Every man is doing his best. The women and girls are plowing in the field and spinning and weaving in the house. So we go. We cannot starve or go naked so long as our women are so resolute and patriotic.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, May 13, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

Memphis, April 8th, 1862.

Dear Major.—

We reached this city without any accident worthy of note, and feel much rested. I find this city filled with soldiers like Des Arc. Most of the soldiers were much fatigued when they departed from the latter place. Price's and McCulloch's old Division having marched from Van Buren, over a hilly, and wet road. But the Brigade to which Young's and Sims's are attached, had the day previous only reached Des Arc and were immediately dismounted—then ordered to cook five days rations and on the 7th we started to this place. I have been informed by some of our friends from Texas, that it was rumored in Texas, that the Texans did not do their duty on that day. Knowing as much as any of them, being present, having seen, and heard it all, at least on that side of the mountain where Gen. McCulloch's division was engaged, I will make only a *statement of facts*, as to the Texans upon that day.

The enemy were stationed at three points on the 1st of March. On the 4th of March Price's and McCulloch's command commenced the advance march from the foot of the Boston Mountains; and marched near Fayetteville and encamped near the 5 miles passing Fayetteville, the two commands took a left hand road, bearing in the direction of the Elm Springs, avoiding the Cross Hollows which is on the Telegraphic road which road leads from Springfield to Fort Smith. One Division of the Fed's was at the Cross Hollows another at Bentonville in Benton county, Ark., and the main army at Sugar Creek, or the Elk Horn Tavern, about eight miles distant from Bentonville, and the Cross Hollows. On the night of the 5th, the army camped at the Elm Springs where we were exposed all night to the snow, and severe cold—for I think it was one of the coldest nights I ever experienced. At 2 o'clock a.m. on the 6th of March, Greer's, Young's, Sims's, and two Missouri Regiments, under the command of Gen. McIntosh, were ordered to saddle up, and soon the Bugle sounded to mount, and march—It was so very cold, that our horses seemed to suffer, though we rode rapidly. I passed boys that day and night, who were poorly clad, with whom I deeply sympathized, and it was not in my power to relieve them. I heard them crying from the severe pain of the cold, but nothing would have made them fall back, but a direct order from their commander. Fortunately for the command, about 10 o'clock on the same day, the Sun began to shine brightly, and soon the clouds were dispelled and the piercing winds ceased to trouble us. We reached Bentonville on that day about 1 o'clock p.m. at which place Seigel had his command. The Infantry marched by another, and nearer road, and was designed, I have since heard, to cut off Gen. Seigel. The Cavalry to start them from Bentonville, and the Infantry to attack them in front, between Bentonville, and Sugar Creek. But the Infantry did not reach their point soon enough, and the commander and men, had to witness their best laid plans foiled by the enemy. For no sooner did old Seigel see the rebels advancing, than a hasty and rapid retreat was ordered which was covered by two pieces of cannon, and Cavalry. Greer's Young's and Sims's Regiments attacked the rear of Seigel's command, which was 10,000 rank and file, hoping the Infantry would bring on the engagement in front. Our men firing upon them, and they upon

ours, until late in the evening, without much damage to either. Some ten or twelve men were wounded on that day—none killed, except S. Moses killed which was all the injury McIntosh's command sustained. Almost exhausted from hunger, and labor, for none had eat any thing since the evening of the 5th of March, we encamped, Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry, on Little Sugar Creek, about 12 miles from the latter ground on the 7th.

The weather by this time had become very mild, at least comparatively so; and at 1 o'clock a.m., on the 7th, the whole army was ordered to move. Our picket guards had reported that the enemy were concentrating on the Big Sugar Creek, which runs between two high mountains, and on the top of the mountain. That proved to be a mistake, for one part of their command was on one side of the mountain, and one on the other, or one on the east, and the other on the west side. So Gen. Price was assigned the position of attacking them on the East side, marching in their rear and then South on the Springfield and Fayetteville road or more familiarly known as the Telegraph road. Gen. Price is a soldier, statesman, and patriot. He and his men drove the enemy from their position on that day they falling back to the top of the mountain; and at its bases, Price with his command camped at their commissary store, which was the Elk Horn Tavern.

Gen. McCulloch was to attack the enemy, on the east side of the mountain, one mile and a half distant from the Elk Horn Tavern. The country was so mountainous that it would not permit the enemy to engage all their forces advantageously; for they must have had 30,000. Gen. McCulloch ordered his Cavalry to march in advance of the Infantry and Artillery. The two commands were soon divided. it was then about 11 o'clock a.m. We were marching the direction in where all supposed the enemy to be. A halt was ordered. Col. Stone's regiment was placed on the left, Greer's remained in the rear. When Young's & Sim's Regiment, Brook's Battalion, and Stand Watie's Indian regiment were ordered to march to a point of woods about one half a mile from us. These regiments had been formed into fours and were marching in solid column. They were then marching through a field, and about the time that they reached half way to the point of woods, from our right, the cannon told the tale that the Fed's were near, and that we had been deceived. The [illegible] were on our left, Price's army was on our left, and the impressions throughout the command, was that the enemy were there in our front, or to the left. To have fallen back, would have resulted in destruction, and nothing was left but to charge the Battery, which was done successfully. It was not made in any form, but the boys yelled like so many fiends, or wild Indians, which caused the Fed's to think our number was much larger than it ever had been. The Infantry, and Cavalry seemed to take a panic at the desperate charge and deserted their Battery. Had they stood firm those regiments which made that charge could have been ruined. Col. Sims was wounded, while gallantly leading his men to victory. Capt. Nicholson of Young's regiment was also wounded. Young's regiment had about 15 men wounded; none
Continued on page 7

Memphis, April 8th, 1862.
Continued from page 6

killed. The Fed's can't stand a charge, if properly sustained.—They never charge. You can imagine the confusion which succeeds a triumph of that kind; and it was some time before the regiment could again be organized. Soon after that Battery had been taken, over towards the base of the mountain, we saw the Infantry, and Artillery approaching. Soon our Infantry commenced upon them—then the Artillery, until the fight became general. They fought one hour, and I could tell from the triumphant yells of our troops, that they were giving the Fed's particular Jesse. Right there the pride of Texas, & the South fell. Ben McCulloch had been shot by a sharpshooter. Both parties seemed to be resting; and up to that time, Gen. McIntosh did not know that McCulloch had been killed. I met McIntosh upon the field. He asked where is my Cavalry? I told him where two regiments were. He then asked me where Gen. McCulloch could be, saying that he had not seen him since early in the engagement. He then directed me to go down to the field where all the Cavalry were, and bring them there. I did so. Three regiments which had made this charge, had been dismounted by order of Gen. McIntosh, to support Capt. Hart's Battery, which was then unprotected. The enemy's Battery was trying to dismount Hart's Battery, and Hart's that of the enemy. It was important to both sides; to have those Batteries there, for the cannonading was so heavy upon each other, that they could not fire upon our Infantry' who were then fighting on the left of the enemy's Battery. McIntosh left us dismounted, with orders to wait for further orders. His plan was I know to take the dismounted men over where the Infantry were engaged, if Hart's Battery was not attacked and all were surprised that no orders came. One of his Aid's was with us. But Gen. McIntosh for whom I had prophesied so brilliant a future, fell at the head of his old regiment, and two others, while making a charge upon an enemy greatly superior in numbers. Stone's, Greer's, Young's and Sims's regiments, and Crump's Battalion, were the only Texas troops engaged that day. Col. Stone's regiment protected our baggage train. I took about 1000 men commanded by Gen. Green of Mo. to protect this train. The enemy aimed to burn it. General McIntosh's plans were never effected. McCulloch had fallen first, and he did not know it. Gen. Pike who should have taken command after McIntosh had fallen, was the only man on the field who was the *least alarmed*, and he gave no orders.—Col. Churchill's regiment, (now Gen. Churchill,) did not move after they reached the field. Like many others I could mention—all waited for orders. Texians have much to do, for *much is expected of them*; but upon the 8th, they did every thing they were directed to do; and the little feuds which existed between McCulloch and Price, should never breed bad feelings. The animosity of those two men spread through both Divisions of the army.—Let the friends of Texians be not alarmed—they will sustain themselves. McCulloch's and McIntosh's fall was one of the falls of war, the misfortune of which we have had to bear. McCulloch's Division reported on the morning of the 8th to Van Dorn—determined to avenge the death of McCulloch; but to the surprise of the whole army, a retreat was ordered. All felt, in the

language of Lincoln *that no body was hurt*. The reasons are given in Van Dorn's report. McCulloch had on the field about 9000 men—4000 were engaged—the others had no orders. When in rear of Hart's Battery, we had to lie on the ground for two hours, to keep the shot and shell from the enemy's Battery, from reaching us. We camped in one half of a mile of the battle field, and few knew that our general had been killed. All thought strange that we received no orders during the day. The Fed's say to our prisoners who have escaped, that they were whipped; and on the 8th they intended to raise the white flag. They did not even follow us. Texas is in no danger; they will never come there.—They are concentrating all their forces upon the Valley of the Mississippi.

Yours truly,

Dixie.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], May 12, 1862, p. 2, c. 5-6

Why New Mexico Was Invaded.

With the exception of forts Union and Craig, Gen. Sibley's army has possession of every point of any military importance in New Mexico. In Arizona our sway is undisputed. Col. Canby, with his force, is shut up in fort Craig, and cut off from all communication, so that his surrender, it may be presumed, is but a question of time. Fort Union is very strongly garrisoned, and in good condition in every respect, but our forces will soon invest it also. All this has been accomplished by an army small in number, but in every respect one of the best that ever won the victory. Why we have sent such an army as this into the far distant west, to conquer a country disposed, at least, but indifferently to our cause, is thus well answered by the Houston (Texas,) Telegraph.

Prominent among the schemes of our enemies, has been so surround us with "a cordon of free territory, and let slavery sting itself to death." Suppose, now, we succeed in beating back our invader; and force him to acknowledge our independence after a long and desperate struggle. That simply done, leaves us, with reference to this "cordon" matter, just where we were before, and with the ground in possession to carry out the scheme as well as the revenge rankling in his heart to push him to superhuman exertions to accomplish his object. Our territory would be our own, but by far too limited in extent for the success of our social system. We should be surrounded by people whose every interest would be advanced by our injury.

It was to prevent this that Mr. Davis set on foot the move he did for the conquest of New Mexico, and entrusted it to Gen. Sibley. We do not presume that either Davis or Sibley looked to see our armies welcomed by the people. If they could produce a favorable impression, it was to be desired, but whether they could nor not, the conquest must be made; or our liberties would be but half won with our independence acknowledged. Nor is this all. The conquest of New Mexico opens the way to that portion of the Pacific coast that affiliates with us in sentiment. It is the entering wedge to the breaking off from the United States of all of that coast we desire. It also is the opening scene of our manifest destiny.

Let us then hear less of the "extravagance of sending an army a thousand miles to conquer a country not worth having." Let us [torn off] that Sibley's army will be fully supported and that the Confederate flag will be not only [torn off] but most firmly supported in the region of New Mexico.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], May 12, 1862, p. 2, c. 6

A Free Market in Houston.

Ed. News:--Allow me to suggest that a Free Market be established in Houston, without delay, for the benefit of the families of soldiers who are in the service of their country. What say you, Mr. Editor?

A Citizen.

We think the suggestion a good one, and shall be glad to see it carried out.

Aid for the Families of Soldiers.

Editors news:--I was glad to learn that efforts were being made to afford relief to the families of soldiers who have gone to the war. This is praiseworthy. I trust liberal contributions in that direction will be made. Allow me to say Houston contains quite a number of soldiers' families who need aid. Shall not their wants also receive attention? Surely the families of those, in both cities, who have gone to defend their country, will not be permitted to suffer for the necessities of life.

Howard.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, May 13, 1862, p. 2, c. 6

A Hint to Manufacturers.—We are inclined to the opinion that our Southern factories are laying the predicate for their total abandonment as soon as the war closes. They have raised the prices of their manufactures to such unconscionable rates, that they have forfeited all claim to the patronage and support of our people. We would rather trade with a Yankee after peace is restored, than with the men who take advantage of our necessities at this time, to practice their extortion upon us. Those who do it are on a par with our enemies who are attempting to subjugate and rob us.

See to what figures our factories and merchants have raised the simple article of osnaburgs—to 30 and 33 cents per yard. They could formerly offer to make and sell it at 10 and 12 cents per yard; but now when Northern competition is excluded, labor cheap and cotton low, they charge three times their former rates. The same is true of all our home manufactured cotton fabrics. What necessity is there for this except what exists in the avaricious, selfish propensities of our people? Under what obligations can we be to patronize and support such men longer than we are forced from necessity to do so? We would rather buy of those who are now open and avowed enemies, than to build up the fortunes of such unpatriotic vampires.—Eufala (Ala.) Spirit of the South.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 14, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

The account of the meeting of the ladies of Austin, in to-day's paper, will be read with pride by the sons of Texas everywhere. We only wish it might now fall under the eye of those noble women of New Orleans, for whom it was designed. It will, however, be preserved for them.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 14, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

We acknowledge the receipt of \$120 85, from the ladies of Caney, Matagorda County, for a hospital fund, which we have laid out in medicines for Wharton's regiment, and placed them in charge of Serg't Ed Morris of that regiment, who will take them through.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 14, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Meeting of the Ladies of Austin.

According to previous notice, a large number of the ladies of Austin, assembled in the Presbyterian Church on Tuesday, May 6, at 5 o'clock P.M. to give expression to their feelings, occasioned by the late accounts of the fall of New Orleans, and the heroism displayed by the patriotic women of that city.

Mrs. C. W. Gregg was called to the Chair. Mrs. E. H. E. Barret appointed Vice President and Miss E. H. Gregg, requested to act as Secretary.

On motion of Mrs. Barret, a committee of five consisting of Mrs. E. H. Riley, Mrs. H. Dowell, Mrs. R. Harkness, Miss E. Rust and Miss E. H. Gregg, was appointed to prepare matter for the action of the meeting.

After retiring, the committee returned and submitted the following report:

The committee appointed to express, in behalf of the ladies of the city of Austin, their profound sympathy with their suffering sisters of New Orleans, under the painful circumstances which now surround them, and the admiration their heroic conduct has inspired, beg leave to report--

That the recent intelligence of the approach of a hostile fleet, and its threatening presence before the Emporium of Louisiana, so long the ornament of that gallant State and the pride of the South, while exciting emotions of deepest sadness in the thought that a people, surpassed by no other in devotion to Southern rights and Confederate Independence, should be subjected, even for a time, to such a reverse has not the less filled our hearts with thankfulness, and pride, at the spirit evinced by the women of that noble city who, in the face of an imperious and brutal foe, entreated their military commander to suffer a bombardment, rather than submit, and, when left defenseless by the withdrawal of the troops, petitioned the municipal authorities, "to refuse to surrender the city, or to haul down the flag, which is the emblem of the sovereignty of Louisiana," though the peremptory demand was coupled with the alternative, "a monstrous absurdity" of the removal of themselves and their children within forty eight hours.

Such a spirit at such a time is worthy of any age or people, and will be held in perpetual remembrance.

It was a reward, which the gallant defenders of the "wives, the daughters, the mothers, and sisters" of New Orleans, deserved, and will impel them to yet prouder deeds if that is possible, and more heroic efforts in the future.

It is an example, which the women of the Southern Confederacy will delight to imitate, whenever and wherever it may be demanded. It has made our arms invincible, if they were not invincible before.

It will hold up to deeper execration the men within our borders, whether native or adopted sons, who are indifferent to our success or rejoice in our reverses, who would consent to live again in Union with a people that have brought undying infamy on the American name and justly subjected themselves to the scorn of mankind, who ignominiously cower at the advance of such a foe,
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Meeting of the Ladies of Austin.

Continued from page 8

and basely refuse to give themselves and their fortunes to the cause of their country, the defence of its women and children, and the maintenance of every right which freemen hold most dear.

Such are the feelings, which the conduct of our suffering and defenseless sisters of New Orleans inspires in our breasts.

We rejoice in the opportunity of making them known to the world. Therefore, be it--

Resolved, first, That we tender to those, who have set us such an example, our warmest sympathies in this hour of their trial

Resolved, second, That their conduct is worthy of universal imitation by the women of the South, until this unnatural war which has been forced on us and our children, is brought to a close

Resolved, third, That, in the name of the sons of Texas, we promise their succor and defence, by the side of the heroes of Louisiana, while the presence of the enemy continued to pollute the Father of Waters, or to threaten any portion of our land.

Resolved, fourth, That, in humble reliance on his blessing, we will make unceasing prayer to the God of battles, for our imperiled sisters, until their deliverance shall be affected, and the deliverance of our common country in the return of the blessing of an honorable peace.

The report and resolutions were then unanimously adopted:

On motion of Mrs. Riley, the following resolutions were passed without a dissenting voice.

Resolved, That we, the ladies of Austin, have heard with pride and exultation, how nobly the daughters of Louisiana have sustained the reputation of the women of the South for undaunted heroism, and devotion to their country.

Resolved, That we bid them God speed, in their noble work of self-sacrifice, and we pledge ourselves to them, that we will sooner lie down in death, and join the great army of martyrs, who have shed their precious blood in the cause of liberty, than ever bow our necks to the yoke of our vindictive and relentless foe.

On motion of Mrs. Herndon, it was resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Mayor of New Orleans, with the request, that he will make them known to the ladies of that city. And also, that they be published in the State Gazette and Houston Telegraph.

A few gentlemen were in attendance, and after brief addresses at the request of the ladies, by Governor Lubbock, Chief Justice Wheeler, and Bishop Gregg, cordially approving the action taken, and encouraging the ladies in this and every good work of tender sympathy and devotion to the count—

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

Mrs. C. W. Gregg, President.

Miss E. H. Gregg, Sec'y.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 14, 1862, p. 1, c. 3

Our Town is exceedingly dull these times. Our stores and shops are closed more than half the time. We can not hope for more lively times till the war is over.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, May 17, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

We presume everybody in town, who knows anything whatever of the current events of the day, knows that Mrs. Van Alstyne, Mrs. Bremond, and Capt. Longcope, are engaged in collecting money and administering to the wants of the families of soldiers in this city. Their receipts and expenditures to the amount of thousands of dollars have been published from time to time, and if any of the families of soldiers have not been relieved, it has been because the cases have not been called to their attention. We cannot therefore conceive what can have been the motive of a writer in the News of yesterday, in intimating that no attention had hitherto been given to the families of soldiers in Houston. The writer must be either very blind or very inconsiderate, perhaps a good deal of both.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 14, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, that there is to be another grand Concert for benevolent purposes next Friday evening, at Perkins' Hall. We are assured that this concert will be even better than the previous affairs of the kind. Among the new features will be a splendid orchestra, made up of the fine band belonging to Cook's regiment. Also, a comic piece, in which all the performers (20) will figure, called the "Shaking Quaker's Opera," in costume. This most laughable production has never before been presented to a Texas audience and we feel sure will prove a great attraction. The object of this concert is to provide for the families of volunteers in Galveston, and we need not ask everybody and his family to get tickets, whether they go or not. Let this concert realize at least one thousand dollars for this worthy object.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 14, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Hospital Supplies.—There being a great want of hospital stores for the Texas regiments, we take from the supply table of Regulations a list of those most needed, and request the people to forward any of these articles they may have to spare to us for the use of the hospitals. We will, when it is possible, forward them to any desired regiment, but prefer that they should be left with us without restriction, that we may give them where most needed.

Chloroform, sulphate of morphia, sulphate of quinine, opium, arrowroot, farina, nutmegs, tea, bandages, binder's boards (18x4 in. book covers will answer), lint muslin, oiled silk, sponge, surgeon's silk, green silk, red flannel, dressed sheep skins.

The following is the table of bandages, viz:

2 doz.	1 inch wide,	1 yard long,
4 "	2 " "	3 " "
4 "	2 ½ " "	3 " "
2 "	3 " "	4 " "
1 "	3 ½ " "	5 " "
1 "	4 " "	6 " "

This constitutes a regular supply for a regiment for three months.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 14, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

S. M. Warner, who was taken to Chicago as one of the Fort Donelson prisoners, escaped not long since "one very dark, tempestuous night, after fooling the guard and scaling the walls," and arrived safe home at Tyler. He was formerly editor of the Tyler Reporter and at the time of his capture, orderly Sergeant of a company in Gregg's regiment.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, May 17, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

FLOUR AND WHEAT MANUFACTURES.--We learn from a gentleman living near Austin that the wheat crop in that section is generally excellent and earlier than usual, owing to the dry and mild winter. The scarcity of rain during the winter months has also had the effect to stop the growth of the stalk; but though the wheat is not as high as usual, it is well headed and will produce more than the usual yield. Our informant expects that his wheat will be ready for the cradle by the 15th or 20th of this month, which is some two or three weeks earlier than usual.

The scarcity of material for sacks to put up the flour, is likely, we learn, to cause considerable delay in sending the new flour, or any more of the flour of last year's crop, to the market. This is probably one of the principal causes for the present scarcity of flour here, and of the consequent advance in the price at this time, which, we learn, is from \$9 to \$10 per 100 pounds. The penitentiary osnaburgs is the best material we have for flour sacks, but this cannot be had, as the government has engaged all the penitentiary goods that can be made. This suggests the importance of putting into requisition every means within our reach for domestic manufacture of all articles of necessity. No time should be lost. Cotton and wool should be speedily distributed to all parts of the State, and all the cards and hand looms that can be had, should be kept constantly employed. Looms and spinning wheels can be manufactured at home, but the cards can only be had from abroad, but they must be had no matter what the price. Let our merchants bear this in mind, for it is impossible to overstock our market with cards under the present obstacles to our trade.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, May 14, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Saltpetre.—We have given our readers several times, the process of making saltpetre from under floor earths. We have stated that a large amount of nitre exists under almost any old house, especially in limy soils. The amount that could be obtained thus is almost marvelous. There is enough nitre in the under-floor earths of Houston to make at a very moderate calculation no less than 75 tons of gunpowder. Think of that! Gunpowder at \$2 50 per pound is a little the most profitable article that could be manufactured at the present time. who will get the soil for a foot or two deep from under the next old rookery that is pulled down in Houston and try the experiment? We refer to an article in today's paper giving an account of an experiment in this thing.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 16, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

Spirit of the Baltimore Ladies.—The Baltimore News Sheet, of a recent date, says:

Yesterday morning, as policeman Brown was passing along Bond street, when in front of dwelling No. 122, he observed a young lady, a Miss Cecilia Robinson, waving a small secession flag from the window. This is a contraband article, and the policeman entered the house and took possession of the flag. As he left the premises the young lady assured him that she would proceed immediately to make another.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 16, 1862, p. 3, c. 3

How the Women Make Powder.—We copy a portion of a letter addressed to Lieut. McClung, at Knoxville, by a lady in Sullivan county, East Tennessee:

["]I saw some weeks ago in the Register an article on the making of saltpetre, and that the earth under the old houses contained more or less nitre. I also learned that the Government was in great need of saltpetre, in order to make powder for our brave boys now in the field. Well, sir, I felt, though I am a woman, that it was my duty to do what I could for my country; so, having an old house with dry dirt under it, I determined to make a trial. I threw out the ashes in my ash hopper, and had two others built. I then had the dirt under the house dug up and put into the hoppers. I then run water through one of the hoppers, and then passed the water through the other two. After which I added ley to the water until the curdling ceased. I then boiled it until it was thick when the post was set off the fire. In a few hours the saltpetre had formed into beautiful crystals. I poured water three times through each hopper, and the boiled it down. The result is just one hundred pounds of beautiful saltpetre, according to my husband's weighing. It was very little trouble to me.

Now, sir, I see you are the agent of the Government. I want to hand it over to you to be made into powder and sent to our army to be used in defending our country.["]

The Knoxville Register adds that a citizen of Jefferson county, Tenn., made from the dust beneath a single old house two hundred and eight pounds of saltpetre which, with the nitre and sulphur added, was converted into two hundred and fifty pounds of powder.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 16, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

From the Picayune.

We are sorry to hear of the appearance in our streets, of late, of a nuisance, the absence of which, in our public thoroughfares, under a judicious police regulation, has proverbially made this city an exception to all others. We mean street walking by abandoned women. This evil, so fraught with disorder and disgrace to a city, and from which we have hitherto been happily freed, should be put down in the beginning, and should not be permitted to gain the permanency and prevalence of a usage. The ordinances which prohibit, and the sense of decency which discountenances it, should be executed to their fullest extent to prevent its obtaining a foothold among us. It is the parent of many evils, and should be guarded against with efficient and stringent measures of prohibition.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 16, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

The Concert.—WE are requested by Mr. Sorley to say, that in consequence of the time required to convert into good currency, a portion of the notes received at the door, it will be some time before he can announce in full the amount realized. Meantime he states the amount at about seven hundred dollars.

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

Sunday School Celebration and Dinner.—The Sunday School Celebration, originally intended to come off on the 1st of May, was postponed until the 7th in order to give the "W. P. Lane Rangers," many of whom were members of the different Sunday Schools in Marshall, an opportunity to be present. It is gratifying to reflect that all, or nearly all, of them reached home in time to participate in the scene.

The day was lovely. The bright sunshine, the voluptuous landscape, and the balmy breeze redolent with beauty, conspired to impart elasticity to the mind and buoyancy to the spirits. At 10 o'clock, A.M. the Sunday School scholars, dressed in Spring regalia and decked with flowers, formed in procession and march around the public square, and thence to the large brick Methodist Church, on Houston Avenue. It was a lovely pageant. The church was filled to overflowing. At 11 o'clock Rev. J. M. Binkley delivered a Sunday School address, the subject matter of which was very well conceived and forcibly presented. At the conclusion of the ceremonies in the church, dinner was announced, and the company repaired to the basement room, where the repast was serviced up. We must confess that we were surprised at the abundance, variety, and elegance of the dinner. We do not remember any public dinner in Marshall, even in good times, that was equal to it. In the evening, Mr. John W. Taylor delivered a very beautiful Sunday School address, which was much admired. Thus passed a day which will be long remembered by our young friends, and particularly the "W. P. Lane Rangers."

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, May 17, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

[For the Gazette.

Every man can make his own leather. Mr. Editor, I wish to make known through your paper an important discovery, which I give the public for the good of the State. How to get leather and shoes is a question one hears from every one he meets. All who are in reach of cedar tops, have one of the best tanning materials in the South. I have not tried pine leaves, but I believe they will do just as well as the cedar. They can be gathered where the timber was cut last winter or green. If the timber has been cut long enough for the leaves to be dry, the best way to get the leaves is to take a large sheet and pile the brush on it and beat them with sticks which will cause the leaves to fall off. If you have to get them green cut off the limbs and then cut off or pull the leaves, &c. Small twigs: If you need the leather soon, you must boil the leaves; if you do not need it before fall, you can lay your hides away like you would bark. The best way to prepare your hides for the tan is to use ashes and a little salt instead of lime. If you use lime, you must get it all out, to make good leather. If you have Sumac or bark you can mix it.

"This is no Yankee humbug" that will cost from \$50 to \$500. I wish every paper in the South to copy this,

J. R. SIMMS,
A Practical Tanner.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 17, 1862, supplement, p. 2, c. 4

Mrs. Blount has been requested to have 800 haversacks made for Col. Flournoy's regiment, and she asks the patriotic ladies of Houston to help. Only a few [illegible] to do it.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 19, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

The Poor of Galveston.

Bastrop, May 7th, 1862.

Editors of the [News:--Gentlemen:](#)

Your article in regard to the scarcity of provisions in Galveston has attracted some attention, and it has been suggested that it would be better if the poor families were sent into the country, where provisions are plenty, than for to send provisions to them. Corn, bacon and beef, in abundance, is to be had in all the interior counties of Texas, but labor is very scarce. We could employ, probably, in harvesting the coming crop, all the Galveston surplus population--old men, women and children. The wheat region is almost depopulated, and the abundant crops will have to go to waste unless we have more laborers to assist in harvesting. Surely, even women and children would have no objection to work for a living in these war times.

Send them along and let the railroad conductors pass them free, as they proposed to carry provisions to them free of charge.

N.

We would remark in reference to the foregoing communication that we have no doubt many poor families in Galveston would gladly go into the country to get employment and the means of supporting their families, if they had the means to enable them to move, and places for their families to go. If our correspondent will offer comfortable quarters to a certain number of families and the means of subsistence, we have no doubt the offer will be thankfully accepted, and every effort made to remunerate him by such services as they can render, and if others will do the same thing, all the poor families in Galveston may soon be comfortably provided for, and employment be given them that will greatly benefit our planters and farmers. This arrangement will be mutually beneficial to all parties, and those poor people will thereby be saved the mortification of having to live under the rule of the enemies of our country should they ever succeed in getting possession of the Island City. On this account we consider it of the utmost importance that Mr. N's proposition should be carried into execution. But in order to do so some provision must be made, as we have suggested, to give shelter and employment to those families, and not require them to wander over the country in search of homes, without knowing where to go to. We hope some of our influential and benevolent citizens and planters will take this matter in hand at once, and see what can be done. Should Galveston have to be surrendered to the enemy, we hope they may find it without a single inhabitant. With ample provisions made for all to leave, no one could prefer to remain with the enemy without being justly suspected.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, May 18, 1862, p. 2, c. 7

Capt. Good, Ordnance officer of this port, desires us to say that the services of the ladies are now desired in making up cartridges. He will be prepared for them at some convenient room tomorrow morning. What they are desired to do, is to cut the paper and tie it to the balls. The cartridges will be filled at another room, so ladies need not fear danger from powder.

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

Notice
To the Patriotic Citizens of
Harrison County.

In compliance with the following order of the County Court, at its call March Term, (on the 2d Monday in said month,) 1862,

It is ordered by the Court that the following named persons be, and they are hereby appointed, and earnestly requested to inquire into the situation of all families of our volunteers, in their several precincts, and to receive by donation, or purchase with County Bonds, payable in two and three years, bearing interest at ten per cent. per annum, and if necessary, with draft on the Treasury of the county, a sufficient maintenance for such families, and see them furnished with the same:

Precinct No. 1—Benj. Long.

2—William Woodson,

3—C. K. Andrews,

4—B. G. McCoy,

5—B. F. Friderici,

6—H. Y. Hall,

7—John M. Moody,

8—John Chadd,

9—R. P. Taylor,

10—Joseph Greer,

11—Wm. Hamilton.

I having been appointed the Commissary agent of Precinct no. 5, by the Honorable County Court of Harrison county, pertaining to Roads and Revenues, who see and appreciate the cause in which our noble volunteers are now engaged in repulsing and driving back the vandal hordes of our enemies from our homes and firesides, and from the subjugation of our own loved mothers, sisters, wives, and children, under a pledge to them that their families shall not suffer, nor even want for anything in their absence from all that are near and dear to them, at home; and therefore, I must have bacon, lard, corn or meal, wheat or flour, potatoes, peas, rye or barley, to use in place of coffee, which articles there are a great many citizens of our county can spare some, either in smaller or larger lots.

And to the patriotic lady citizens of the county, I would appeal for the little luxuries they have at their control, such as butter, eggs, soap, candles, or tallow to make them, surplus vegetables, &c., so that I may be able to assist and provide all with the comforts and little luxuries that they would have, and could get, if their sons, brothers, husbands, and fathers were at home, and enjoying peace and plenty, which our beloved sunny South will soon be blessed with, by their strong arms and daring bravery upon the field of battle, when they know that they are fighting for patriots and christians at home, who are faithfully keeping their pledge made to them.

I need not, in this appeal [to] you, my fellow citizens, draw upon the valor of our countrymen, who have met the foe, face to face, in the deadly conflict, but say, that when the historic page shall hand down to posterity the conflicts of Oak Hills, Fort Donelson, (with our captives now in Northern prisons, for their love to our cause and liberty_ the noble scouts on the Potomac, and elsewhere, the achievements in the battle with Opathleyholo, and the recent battle with the myrmidons of Lincoln in Missouri, that we may say with pleasure that Harrison county was

represented there by every citizen, whether in battle or taking care of those left by them at home, who were on the field of strife. So whatever you have to spare, send it in to me, and I will weigh, measure, or take an account of it, and place the same to your credit upon my books, which will always show any transactions in this cause, and you will receive county bonds from the county for the same, with interest, at the regular market price, or be paid by a draft upon the Treasury for the articles sent.

I would say to all, that you need not hesitate to send any small amount of supplies of anything, for by littles we make up a heap, and if you don't want to charge for small things, such as butter, eggs, vegetables, &c., send them on and you will be helping on this great cause that much, and receive full credit for the same.

I need not ask you, my fellow countrymen, if you will respond to this call, and assist me in this enterprise, for I know you will, and know you would not keep those little luxuries at home, to be wasted, or lavishly fed away unnecessarily, when the families of those who are fighting for our rights are wanting, or even wishing to have some of them. B. F. Friderici,

Commissary-Agent for Precinct No. 5, H. C. Marshall, Texas, April 7, 1862.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, May 17, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

The splendid band of Robert's Regiment, were out serenading last Thursday night, and honored the editor hereof with several beautiful pieces of music, for which we were greatly obliged. It is but justice to this band to say that it is the finest we have yet heard. It is manifestly made up of talented performers, and under the leadership of one of the best musicians in the Confederacy.

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

About three months since, we secured the services of Judge S. S. Munger, of Lagrange, to go to Richmond and get a lot of paper we had there and bring it to Houston. He has just got back, having been obliged to leave the paper in Jackson, Miss. His adventures by flood and field have been of the most interesting character. He has gained traveling experience enough for a life time. He has promised us an account of his trip, which we will guarantee everybody will read.

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

There were about twenty ladies at the cartridge room over John Kennedy's [sic] store yesterday. Capt. Good says he can make room for 50 more and that their services are wanted now. We beg the ladies to be on hand to-day. Don't let him say again that he has room for more than come. He wants several million cartridges. Let the ladies see that he has them.

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

We are informed that there are now 209 convicts in the State Penitentiary, which is now turning out near 6000 yards of osnaburg daily.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, May 21, 1862, p. 1, c. 7

The members of the "Ladies Aid Association" are requested to meet Monday, the 26th, at 4 o'clock, P.M. at the residence of Mr. W. W. Stiles.

Mrs. Stiles, Secretary.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 23, 1862, p. 3, c. 5

The Concert.—The promise given by us, on behalf of the public, in our notice of the Floral Festival, of the 2nd inst., was literally fulfilled last Friday night, Perkins' spacious Concert Hall being filled to its utmost capacity; the large crowd being drawn together no less by the talent of the amateur performers than by the meritorious object of the entertainment.

Of the performance itself, though we have attended the concerts of many of the most celebrated singers, we can truly say we have never enjoyed one more than this. There was a freedom from stage-by-play and stage effect which gave to it a freshness highly pleasing; and that it had this effect on the audience was fully attested by the frequent and spontaneous bursts of applause. While both ladies and gentlemen acquitted themselves well, we cannot forbear giving expression to the universal sentiment of the house by awarding a deserved meed of praise to Miss Van Alstyne and Madame Buttlar [sic?], both of whom contributed greatly to the success of the evening. Miss Van Alstyne's "Comin' thro' the Rye," and "Casta Diva," by Madame Buttlar, were enthusiastically applauded and encored. Though of a different character, the comic songs of Miss Perkins were equally effective. The quartette by Mrs. Goldthwaite, Mrs. Gray, and Messrs. Sorley and Moore, was an exquisite piece of music and was admirably rendered. On the whole, the performers, one and all, have good cause to congratulate themselves; for while they enjoy the consciousness of a good deed performed, the large audience "we them a debt of gratitude for an evening of unalloyed pleasure."

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

Making Salt.—The manufacture of salt from sea-water by solar evaporation is one of the most simple processes in the whole range of the arts. Some eighteen years ago the writer hereof spent some time at Yarmouth Port on Cape Code. This place was then, and may be yet, somewhat noted for the production of salt. We will give the process.

First, a frame work is built, some five or six feet high, on which the salt pans rest. Let us suppose the salt pans are to be 20 feet square, and a foot deep. Then this frame work should be sixty feet wide, and for every 10 of these evaporating pans 100 long. The middle section of the frame work of 20 feet should be covered with a roof, under which the pans may be placed in foul weather. The pans are made of wood, and rest on little wheels that fit in a groove in rails so placed that they may easily be shoved out or in as the weather demands. The rails should be so fitted that the pans on one side should be about eighteen inches lower than those of the other, so that when they are run under shelter, the same roof may cover both.

Now let a wooden pump, communicating with the sea water, be so placed that by means of troughs, water pumped up will be conducted to the whole series of pans. This pump may be worked by a wind-mill of moderate size and power. Having these things all prepared, the salt works are ready for operation and need no attention, except to put them under shelter when necessary, to keep them filled with water until the evaporation leaves a thick deposit of salt, and to take the salt away when it is made.

Planters living near the coast can, with no

expense at all, supply themselves with salt simply by taking a gang of hands to the beech [sic], and digging a vat in the earth, a little back from high water, with a canal fixed so as to be closed by a gate, communicating with the tide. Let the vat be filled with sea water and allowed to evaporate, refilling as fast as the water is evaporated, and in a few weeks of the dry season, a large quantity of beautiful salt may be produced. This is precisely the process on a small scale, which nature pursues in the Lagunas Madre and del Sal, where millions of bushels of salt are annually made and wasted. Will not the people of Texas have the providence to make salt enough during the dry weather of the approaching summer months, to salt away and save the meat now growing and being got ready for the slaughter pens next winter? Let every man look out for himself.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 19, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

Office Texas Brigade, }
Richmond, April 30th, 1862. }

Editor Telegraph—Capt. Sterrett leaves for home to-morrow, and as the mail facilities between camp and Texas are suspended, I thought that I would be best serving the Regiment by giving a synopsis of affairs here to your readers in Texas.

The Brigade (1st, 4th and 5th Regiment) is within two miles of Yorktown. Health generally good. Those that are sick come here.

. . . Before the Brigade was stationed at that point the enemy was very bold; walking on top of the intrenchments, and occasionally drilling in front of them, because they felt secure, the regiments of Georgia and North Carolina having only the common musket; but now that the Enfield rifle has been brought to bear they stand aside. They were fond of climbing trees and shooting down into our pits, but that has been stopped by the Texians. There are some 80 scouts from the Brigade, who hover about the enemy and annoy him as much as possible, one of these, a Mr. Templeman of the Polk County Rifles, the same who so distinguished himself in the fight on the Occoquan, one of the brave eight, disguised himself as a citizen and actually visited and conversed with Gen. McClellan, this I have from one of the boys just down from camps. This same man has killed some ten or fifteen of the enemy including a Major. . . .

Your very respectfully,

Arthur H. Edey,

Agt. 5th Regt. Texas Volunteers

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 19, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

Pure Water for the Soldier.—Take a common barrel or old hogshead, put straw or grass at the bottom. Then put on a layer of sand 4 or 6 inches thick—then a layer of charcoal; and layer by layer to one or two feet thick. (Bore holes in the bottom of the barrel.)

Pour water upon it and use as it runs out below.

This will purify and disinfect any bayou water, and make it as healthy as cistern water. There is no need of our soldiers being made sick by bad water.

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

Geiselman's Tannery.

We took occasion on Monday, in company with a friend, to visit the extensive tannery now being put into operation just below town, by Mr. Geiselman. We were surprised at the extent of the works and the amount of business he will be able to do.

The establishment is on the banks of the bayou, close by the old French farm. In front of the premises, Mr. Geiselman has constructed a wharf of the most substantial character, from which he expects to ship his leather. It will appear manifest from this that he is not going into the business on any small scale.

The buildings already completed, consist of a storehouse for hides, another for bark, and a large building for the tannery. Within this latter building there are 29 tan vats now ready and in operation, two large liquor vats, a fulling mill with 7 heavy hammers, to soften the hides, a large boiler for extracting the tannin from the roots and weeds at present used, a currying room and a finishing room. The machinery is put in motion by a twelve horse power engine.

Mr. Geiselman at present uses weeds and laurel roots, of which he has a large pile. There are a variety of weeds, such as cammomile [sic] and the like growing on our prairie, which furnish tannin in considerable strength. But his main dependence will be oak bark, of which he already has a large amount on hand, and an inexhaustible supply in the forests of Texas.

Mr. G. expects to employ about 30 hands in his tannery. He will turn out 300 sides of leather per week, and will be able to supply the Houston market with harness, sole and upper leathers of all varieties.—When he gets the tannery fairly in operation, he will add a glue factory to it, as a part of the business.

We cannot too highly commend the enterprise of Mr. Geiselman in establishing this business as he has. While others have been talking of what might, could, would and should be done, he has quietly gone to work and set up a business that whether in peace or war, will prove immensely profitable to himself, and advantageous to the State. Success to him.

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

"Behold My Battle Flag."—When all the brigades and divisions were placed in battle array at Shiloh, with their battle flags, with the exception of Gen. Ruggles, he rode up to the General, on whose staff he was, and asked the reason why he had none. Just at that moment a rainbow appeared in the heavens, and the General, pointing to it with his sword, exclaimed: "Behold my battle flag!" This circumstance, so impressive and beautiful, might suggest an appropriate emblem for the flag which the Congressional committee are discussing. What say you to the rainbow arched banner, gentlemen?

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

The County Court of Travis county, at a meeting held on Monday, 19th inst., levied a tax of 25 cents on every \$100; which will produce about \$16,000, and is exclusively appropriated for the benefit of the families of those in the army from this county. The court has proceeded at once, in advance of the collection of this tax, to issue the warrants as required, in small amounts, which are received by the merchants and farmers at par.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 24, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

Larrissa, May 3d, 1862.

Editor Telegraph:

I have just returned from camp [sic] Burnett, Houston county, to remain at home a day or two. We were ordered by our Lt. Col., Mr. Crawford, of Newton county, to take up the line of march next Monday. When I left the camp, Burnett had not returned from Richmond, but was daily expected. The boys are anxious to get in the ring. Our regiment is composed, in the main, of fine material. It is made up principally of men taken from the middle classes, who are not troubled, on the one hand, by an apprehension that the enemy will come in their absence and steal away their superabundance, nor on the other, by a corroding anxiety that their families, whom they leave behind, will become the subjects of neglect and want. . . .

Our corn had been bit down twice, but since the rains it grows green again, and promises an abundant yield. Our wheat does not look promising, but it may greatly improve. Rye, oats and barley look well. I will say nothing of cotton, for we have planted but little. The farmers exhibit quite a laudable energy in cultivating the soil. The music of the piano has yielded to the harmony of the spinning wheel. Linsey-woolsey and home made cottonades have usurped the place of foreign fabrics. And what is worthy of all praise, our patriotic women cheerfully submit to do without the Rio, and substitute the rye. . . .

J. B. R.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 19, 1862, p. 3, c. 1

Camp McCulloch, }
May 9th, 1862, }

Mr. Editor.—Below is a contribution, raised by the members of company D, 6th Texas Infantry. This company is from Matagorda, and many members of it left behind them, their families entirely dependent on the charity of others, and this charity is too often (I regret to say) so niggardly and grudgingly doled out, as to be inadequate to supply the necessities of life to the objects of it. I have noticed that while our rich men will give generously and freely to societies which are raising money for our soldiers in Virginia, Tennessee and Missouri, they refuse to look around them and observe the want and misery at home. While they give like princes to men in other States, who seldom, if ever receive these donations, they refuse often to give anything to their suffering neighbours. They cannot, or will not, appreciate and believe the old maxim, that "charity begins at home."

This contribution was raised for the families of such of our soldiers as had no means to leave behind for their support. You will much oblige us by publishing it.

[list of names with amounts, total \$302.50]

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 19, 1862, p. 3, c. 3

Persons who prowl around at night, disturbing the quiet of helpless women, whose husbands are absent fighting the battles of the country, are warned if they do not cease such actions, the city authorities will be informed and their limits circumscribed.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 24, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

A Compliment to Southern Women.

A vile and abandoned abolition sheet, published at St. Louis, called the Democrat, abuses those heroic women of the South who sympathize with our struggle in the following blackguard style. We can conceive of no greater compliment to them, coming from the source it does:

"She Devils."—Secretary Seward, on his return from a recent visit to Winchester, was asked how the inhabitants of that place behaved themselves. He replied in substance that the men acted very rationally, but the women were "she devils." This apt response tells the story of secession women everywhere. Their conduct in Nashville, Tennessee, has been the theme of every letter written from there, and the remark of every visitor. Baltimore has furnished many instances of the outrages upon propriety committed by the secesh females of that city, and the same thing may be said of Louisville, Wheeling, Washington, and every other place where Southern sympathies have divided the female portion of the population. We seriously question, however, whether any of these places can surpass St. Louis in the violence of the rebel women. We have lately heard so many instances of this violence, that we feel tempted to publish them, names and all.

There is no better proof of the magnanimity which has marked the course of the United States Government, in the prosecution of this war, than the immunity granted to the secession women of the border States, to flout treason at pleasure, in the eyes of a loyal community. Here in St. Louis, the privileges of the sex have been most shamefully abused. The visits to the vicinity of McDowell college, attended by the waving of miniature secession flags and handkerchiefs to the rebel prisoners, called forth a stringent order from Gen. Halleck, which put a stop to such practice. The outburst of secession indignation on the part of the women extends, however, farther back than Gen. Halleck's advent. The scenes upon the doorsteps of Pine, Olive, Walnut and other streets, when Gen. Lyon, with the troops from the arsenal, was marching to Camp Jackson, are familiar to our citizens. They have been the subject of denunciation since they happened, and at this time the secessionists of the sterner sex would gladly obliterate their memory if they could. Women standing on curb stones, sidewalks and dwelling steps on that day, hooted, spat, grinned, jeered, and indulged in obscene remarks which, at other times, they would have deemed unworthy of the lowest outcasts in town. The gallant Germans were especially obnoxious to them.

From that day to this the same class of females has spared no pains and omitted no opportunity to insult the Union men of the city, or to outrage the loyal feelings of the officers and soldiers of the Union army who have sojourned here on their way to the seat of war. Of late the frequent arrivals of sick and wounded rebels, in company with Union soldiers, have brought out the malignity of their souls in its worst phase. It is well known that the sick and wounded rebels have been placed in our best hospitals, and treated with the same kindness and attention bestowed on our own unfortunate men. The doctors and nurses have treated all alike, and the thousand and one comforts sent here from various ladies' Union and soldiers' aid societies in the East

have been used indiscriminately for the comfort of all—friend and foe receiving their quota alike. This kindness has had a marked effect on many of the wounded and sick prisoners. But this does not suit the secession "she devils," and they have been trying for months to get passes into the hospitals, to remove the impression of this kindness, and to cheer up their rebel friends with promises that the Southern Confederacy will yet succeed in obtaining its independence.

By Gen. Halleck's order, no contributions are received by the sanitary commission for the purpose of being devoted exclusively to the use of secession prisoners; the things received must be used for the comfort of all. The order was a severe check to the first attempts of female secesh, and since then their heads have been racked to devise some new expedient to outwit Gen. Halleck. Every imaginable pretence is resorted to for the sake of visiting the prisoners in the hospitals, and supplying their particular wants, and no others. The result is, that many scenes take place at the hospital doors, which are most disgraceful to the applicants for admission. On Monday last, when wounded Union soldiers were being carried into the Fifth street hospital, a fashionably dressed female appeared at the steps of that institution with a small basket containing delicacies, and solicited permission to see some of the rebel wounded. Permission was refused on the ground that any delicacies intended for the sick or wounded must be turned over to the stewards and nurses, to be served equally to all the patients. She violently remonstrated, and with a toss of her head, remarked in the presence of a dozen individuals, and in the hearing of some of our wounded then lying in the halls waiting the preparation of wards, that she was willing to do all that she could for the Confederates; "but as for the Union soldiers, she would like to see the last one of them *rot and die*."

Need more be said to show up these "she devils" in their proper light? Is there any one of them high or low, who would lift a little finger to prevent the sufferings of a single Union soldier? Would the hearts which inspire such speeches as we have heard and have been reported to us about Union soldiers and the war against rebellion, melt to pity upon any touching or affecting occasion of human suffering, if the sufferer were a defender of the flag of his country? A day of reckoning will surely come for these misguided women!

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 19, 1862, p. 3, c. 2-3

The Jackson Mississippi papers felicitate themselves on having secured a large lot of paper intended for the Houston Telegraph. The impossibility of getting the paper over the Mississippi river, forced us to sell it in Jackson. We are glad, since we could not get the paper ourself, that it has fallen into so good and patriotic hands. We went to a good deal of trouble about that paper, and have had our labor for our pains. The amount left there was 250 reams.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 30, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Col. Griffin desires us to express his thanks to the ladies for a large trunk full of lint and bandages, which was sent to his regiment on Tuesday.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 23, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Tom Anchorite's First.

Niblett's Bluff, La., May 20.

Ed. Telegraph: Even when a body is comfortably posited amid the conveniences of civil life, is it an easy matter to scribble intelligibly or interestingly? Much less so is it in a military life and camp, in which I am now placed.

Mr. Editor, have you ever served as a soldier at any time, and especially in this war? I presume you have not; and supposing you to be an ignoramus (about such things) I will proceed to elucidate enlighten and instruct you—not that I can teach you much of the drill of either of the three arms of the service, but of some facts and scenes incident to military life, and especially of the detachment of the "Benjamin battery," Capt. F. Gayoso DeLemos, which left your good (?) city on the 16th inst.

I design writing you serially; and as this is my first dash into military life, and have thus far only advanced toward the enemy—and, it may be, our graves—83 miles from Houston, we have in our section 57 men, *each one* of whom is a character worthy of note. I dare the assertion that, when you see the chirographic likenesses I will give you, that your readers will admit that the "advance guard" of the "Benjamin Battery" is made up of racy, solid and good stuff.

Your correspondent is not included. He occupies the position only of adventitious doctor, (thereto prepared by an experience from necessity) and chief nurse, to which he has been fitted by many a night's tramping the floor, baby in arms, the while humming some such lullaby, as "By baby buntin', Daddy's gone a huntin'; When he comes home, He'll give you some B'ar what he killed When he's huntin'."

And now, after a passage of forty years on the sea of life, in which he has "boxed" the compass toward every point in search of some fair haven of rest where spirit and heart might repose, he has turned his eyes to the ceaseless, billowy and surging warfare, and will hence try to find, upon the wild and dashing crests of frantic waves, that quiet he has so long sought amid the *in* civility of (un) civilized life.

Too much of this—and now to a consecutive and orderly variation of facts as they occurred since our departure from Houston. On the night of the 16th we congregated, or quartered, at the boarding house of one Riordan of your city. We numbered seventeen Galvestonians whose names are A. J. Allen, Thos. Ashton, Philip Barton, Denis Bany, J. W. Bradford, S. O. Briggs, T. J. Carpenter, M. Dougherty, Patrick Fitzgerald, J. Loftus, M. McGrath, Patrick Nolan, M. H. Pickrell, Thos. Quinne, Wm. Taaffe, W. H. Wilson and Dorsey Young—all were loth to leave the social attractions of city life for the roughness of the camp, and you may suppose none of us slept much that night; song, anecdote and spiritual refreshments enchaind us till two or three o'clock in the morning, and at four thereafter, while the clear sky was yet gemmed and twinkling with millions of stars, we started for the New Orleans railroad depot. The bustle and excitement enlivened the scene and no room was found for the expression of sadness. At 5 ½ A.M., we were off, and at about 3 P.M. arrived

safely at Beaumont without—I speak it sincerely—any accident whatever. But why Beaumont is so called is an enigma to me, if any regard was had, in naming the place, to the meaning of the word. *Beaumont*, if I am not wrong, means pretty or beautiful mount, but so far from there being any mount it is really but a small borrowing of earth out of the surrounding swamp, and as to being pretty!—well, let it pass. Your readers, I venture, have more than once been informed of the *locale* of this place, but there are some incidents connected with our few hours tarry there that may be interesting, and I will here close this introduction to our journey to the wars and the incidents thereof. Meantime we are arranging things in order, and you shall have all, both grave and light, in due course, premising in the meantime something to interest and laugh over, and mayhap, something to instruct.

So, pro tempo, good bye,

Tom Anchorite.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 23, 1862, p. 4, c. 1

Among the many slanders about me circulated here, I have been informed this morning that one is handed round by some Gentlemen to the effect that I was trying to get another wife, in the Choctaw Nation. It seems to me that my position here, with a family, and home ought to be sufficient with Gentlemen to justify them to have condemned such petty slander. I here say to all good meaning men (gentlemen,) that this with the many other circulations of slanderous tone by some unknown lying scoundrels, are base and unfounded lies and hope gentlemen will do me the justice to treat them as such. I have heretofore considered them and their authors, beneath my notice, but for my friends should still do so, and such should be their treatment by gentlemen every where.

W. H. Gill.

no.18—2ts.

June 7, 1862

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], May 26, 1862, p. 2, c. 6

Ed. Telegraph:--Please publish the following as the result of the Concert recently given in aid of the families of volunteers, in Galveston.

Gross receipts.	708 00
Expense of Brass Band	<u>30.00</u>
Net proceeds	\$678 00

The other expenses, printing, lighting hall, pianist, piano, &c., amounting to one hundred and one dollars, fifty cents, were very kindly paid by Messrs. Lippman & Kopperl. Respectfully,

James Sorley.

I have since received several private contributions which will be duly acknowledged.

J. S.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 28, 1862, p. 4, c. 2

We acknowledge the receipt of a bucket of elegant honey from a lady friend in the country, sent as a token of approval of the part we have taken in reference to shinplasters.

Ripe watermelons appeared in Market yesterday evening. Roasting ears are beginning to appear; also tomatos [sic], etc., etc.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 30, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Donations to the Galveston Poor.

Houston, Texas, May 28th, 1862.

Mr. T. W. House, Mayor of Houston:

Sir:--We place in your hands five hundred dollars, out of the fund subscribed by the officers and clerks in the employ of the State Department "for the relief of the families of soldiers in the service of the Confederate States," to be disbursed for the benefit of those unfortunate but patriotic people who may be compelled by the fate of war to leave the city of Galveston, abandoning their homes rather than come under the rule of such miserable, corrupt, and vandal Generals as are assigned by the Lincoln Dynasty to command Southern Cities.

F. R. L

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 30, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

Acknowledgements.

Mr. T. W. House: Please accept \$5 for the relief of the poor from a widow who has cause to thank God for the benevolence of strangers.

F. D. Allen, book store, \$50.

Austin, May 27, 1862.

Dear Sir—The "Government Officers Fund Association" instruct [sic] me to remit to you one thousand dollars "for the benefit of such of the poor as may remove from Galveston Island."

This sum is entrusted to you, confidently believing it will be faithfully applied to the object indicated. Please acknowledge receipt, and oblige,

Your obedient servant,
C. H. Randolph,
Treasurer G.O.F.A.

The above is from the same fund from which the Governor and Secretary of State took the responsibility of donating \$500 the other day. It of course supercedes that donation. It is a liberal gift indeed.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 30, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

Marshal's Office, }
Harris County, May 29, 1862. }

It having been reported that soldiers in the County of Harris have been predated upon and wantonly destroying the property of citizens.

It is ordered for the suppression of such acts of violence and outrage, that any soldier so offending, if found guilty, be severely dealt with.

Geo. W. Frazer,
Provost marshal.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 30, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

The Members of the Ladies' Aid Association, are earnestly requested to meet at the residence of Mr. W. W. Stiles, Monday 2d, 5 o'clock, P.M. for the purpose of reorganizing and renewing with increased zeal their efforts for the comfort of Texas soldiers. The Galveston ladies are particularly and cordially invited to attend and unite with them in the common cause of our dearly loved Confederacy.

Mrs. A. M. Stiles,
Secretary.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 30, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

We are informed that there are now 209 convicts in the State Penitentiary, which is now turning out near 6000 yards of Osnaburgs daily.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, May 31, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

For the Telegraph.

Lebanon, Grimes county, Texas, }

May 14, 1862. }

Ed. Telegraph: I must, in a laconic manner, make known my present communication.

I respectfully recommend that our entire State immediately organize manufacturing companies—three or four counties, or more, to constitute a manufacturing district. None of us have any money (beyond the tax demand). We can, however, subscribe cotton. Every county should forthwith have their respective county meetings, and appoint delegates to confer with other counties through their delegates, and about three or four counties associate together and subscribe cotton—the cotton to be weighed and judged of its value and a scrip issued to each subscriber to the amount of each subscription, whether it be one bale or five hundred bales of cotton. We can, with forty or fifty thousand dollars, build the requisite houses, furnish machinery, and make our own cloth or shoes, as the citizens may decide. After the organization of the company, the factories could confer with each other and decide which of the said factories would make woollen goods, or cotton, or shoes, or hats. I have mentioned it to several citizens, whom I have seen recently, from various parts of the State. Some say that they are in debt, and wish their cotton to pay their debts. Is the cotton saleable? Cannot the stock in any of the companies be sold after the war? and the money appropriated to any other use, to pay debts or buy property, it will prove to be the best property in the country.

Manufacture our cotton, wool, cow hides, bones and cow-hoofs, and the surplus of manufactured articles at a future day we can ship to foreign ports, and the raw material not requisite for the factories we can have judged, valued and priced, and sell it for less to no man or set of men, from whatever source they may come; and if we do not receive our price, we can manufacture the whole crop and export the same. Yours, &c.,

Domestic.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 28, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

Galveston, May 23, 3 P.M.

. . . Since one o'clock, all the drays and other means of transportation in the city have been employed under the management of Capt. M. Sellers, in removing such poor families as desire to leave the city with their effects. Many are embracing the opportunity, some leave by the cars this evening, and others will go by the cars and boats to-morrow. The time has come for charity and christian brotherhood to engage in its noble work. Let it not be said that the poor, who have deserted their homes sooner than live under Federal rule, shall suffer while there is plenty in the land.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 31, 1862, p. 1, c. 3

From Galveston.

We extract from the Telegraph extras, of the 22d and 24th as follows:

The train from Galveston yesterday brought an unusual large number of passengers, among them some of the most prominent residents of that city, who are determined not to submit in any way to the hated invader.

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

Plantersville, Grimes Co., May 20.

Ed. Telegraph: Allow me, through the Telegraph, to return thanks to the ladies of our village and vicinity, for many useful articles placed in my hands for the benefit of the sick and suffering soldiers of the Confederate Army in or from Texas.

Among the articles are blankets and bandages, pillows and quilts, soap, towels and lint, mattresses, &c., &c., donated by [list].

Having made room for the ladies please allow me space to acknowledge (75) seventy five bales of cotton, placed in my hands for the same noble purpose by the ladies and gentlemen named below: [list]

I desire further to state that said cotton, and probably as much more, (to be subscribed) is for sale. Who will aid a good cause by a liberal bid for it?

The cotton will be at least an average lot, as some have promised, and I hope *all* will furnish their best.

And now, Mr. Editor, you will add to our obligations by suggesting how the articles enumerated and the proceeds of the cotton may be so directed as best to accomplish the benevolent designs of the donors.

Truly yours,

Thos. W. Blake.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 28, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

From the Central Presbyterian, Richmond, Va., we take the following:

What We May Expect

While it would not be strictly just to say that none of our enemies pay respect to private rights, and property, we do say that innumerable instances come to our knowledge, showing a depravity, and outrages so horrid that a *Sepoy of India might be satisfied with them*. The following is from Rev. Dr. _____, one of the most highly esteemed Presbyterian ministers in N. Carolina, in a letter to one of our brethren in Richmond.

"Their pilfering and depredations in old Newbern are most outrageous and distressing. A few houses—some 10 or 12—were *guarded* on special application of the owners to Burnside. As to the rest—whether the families were at home or not, they were broken open and plundered of everything the wretches could carry off. For two days and more, after the capture, 500 drunken soldiers might be seen in the streets at a time, quarrelling and fighting over the spoil. One fellow might be seen walking along with a half dozen silk dresses (of ladies) on his arms; another with an elegant rocking chair on his head; a third with an elegant mantle clock, &c., &c. They broke open cellars for liquor, and pantries and wardrobes and bureaus and trunks, whether the owners were present or not, and carried off whatever they wanted. But why do I mention these things? They have done so everywhere they go, and will do so in Richmond, if they ever take it. The worst thing the did in Newbern, after they had made a clean sweep of the private houses, was to go [to] the graveyard and break open the vaults and steal the silver plate from the coffins. A list of these abominations was published in the Raleigh Register last week, in which it was stated that Judge Gaston's vault had been forcibly entered and rifled of every thing of the sort. And all this, after Burnside had issued his orders to respect private property, and threatened severe punishment to those who did not.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 28, 1862, p. 3, c. 2

Relief for the Poor.

The following responses have been received from the country to the call for relief for the poor of Galveston. We hope to hear of many more within the week. Now if ever is the time for the people to show their patriotism, and to give not for charity, but as a sacred obligation to those who have left their homes as a bulwark against the invading foe:

Rose Hill P. O., May 26, 1862.

T. W. House, Mayor, &c.—

Sir: If acceptable, I will donate and deliver to your order at Cypress City Depot, for the use of such persons in your city as may need it, one hundred bushels, say 5,000 pounds of prime corn meal, provided you furnish me sack to put it in.

I will deliver the above either all at one time or in two, three, or four different lots.

Respectfully, C. F. Duer.

Rose Hill P. O., May 25, 1862.

Geo. W. Frazer, Provost Marshal, or

T. W. House, Mayor of Houston,

Dear Sir: I am requested by E. Weygaud and Otto Hegar, to say to you that each of them will take a family from Galveston, say wife and two or three children into their homes and support them. They live one on this side and the other on the north side of Spring Creek, not far above George Roberts.

They will furnish transportation from Hockley to their respective residences for these families.

Respectfully,

C. F. Duer.

Farmingdale, Grimes county, }

May 27, 1862. }

Hon. T. W. House,

Dear Sir.—To-morrow you may look out for a car load of corn for the relief of the poor and needy families in your midst, from Galveston. If they do not need so much corn, sell and buy provisions.

We could send you possibly some fresh beef.

Drop me a note how and when to send. We will hold a meeting to-day to consider how we can aid, &c.

Your friend in a common cause,

J. K. Holland.

P.S.—You will please order a car to be sent to Courtney for provision for the poor of Galveston now in Houston. All cannot get in their corn to-morrow and want a car kept here to meet those who send.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 28, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

To the Needy from Galveston.

All needy families from Galveston, wanting food, shelter, transportation, or money, for their immediate necessities, will apply at the Council Chamber, city of Houston, to

H. F. Fisher,

Ch'n Com. of Council,

or to T. W. House, Mayor.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 30, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

What the Yankees say of the People of Nashville.

The following extract from the Nashville correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette is certainly candid, and shows what little comfort the Yankees have found among the people of Nashville. The writer, doubtless tells the truth of the matter. He says:

I see the papers contain statements from parties who, at a distance of a hundred or two miles, affect to write Nashville news, that a strong Union reaction has set in here, and that the Union men of Nashville are already proved to be largely in the ascendancy, that the people hail our coming as a deliverance from the hated oppression of the Richmond despotism, and so on for quantity. This is a trick of the trade well known to old professionals, who can report a meeting quite as well without attending it as by being there. They think they know just how it will be received, and, knowing so much where's the use of going to see and hear what you already know? Such has it been in this case.

The North may as well make up its mind to be disappointed. We have all alike been expecting a grand Union uprising the moment the National armies entered the capital of this most loyal of the seceded States. But we have forgotten one important fact. There are no avowed Union men in Nashville. Of course there may be scattering individuals, just as there may be Mormons in Cincinnati, but it is utterly untrue that there is any open Union strength here.

In the country the feelings are exuberant. Coming up the Cumberland everybody was delighted to see the old flag floating. But you enter Nashville, and the people looking as if every man had a funeral in his family. Talk to them, and you find them polite enough, partly because it is their nature, and partly because with our armies encamped around the town, it is a necessity, but they will openly avow their secession, and express the hope that our army may be speedily driven back. The original secessionists (forming a large element of the population) hold fast their integrity. They acknowledge the magnitude of their reverses, but fall back on their fundamental proposition, "The south can never be subjugated."

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 28, 1862, p. 4, c. 4

Down With Them!

Two of our most prominent mercantile establishments have refused, within the last ten days, to take Confederate notes in payment of promissory notes. Both these establishments have made tens of thousands of dollars out of this war by realizing almost fabulous prices from the sales of their merchandize.--They continue to take Confederate paper in payment for goods, having recently added an enormous per centage, so as to cover any possible loss, or rather diminution, in their immense profits that might accrue from a depreciation in the value of the Government money. Thus are these men, blind to every patriotic impulse, and regardful alone of their own selfish interests, doing their utmost to impair the credit of the Government, and cripple its exertions in the present desperate and trying struggle. We hope the General commanding the Department will lay the iron hand of Martial Law upon those indirect givers of "aid and comfort to the enemy," and crush at once and effectually their efforts to render worthless the currency of the country. Let the county be placed under Martial law, and let the Provost Marshal be an energetic, brave, and resolute officer of the army, having no local or social sympathies with Union-shriekers and extortioners. Then, and not until then, can the Augean stable be cleaned.

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

Duty of the People

The evacuation of Galveston has thrown hundreds of the poor of that city upon the country to be supported. Many of them are the families of soldiers in the service of the country. All are entitled to the sympathies of the people, and must be sustained at whatever sacrifice. Everybody must contribute to this object and the sooner the people awake to their duties in this respect the better will those duties be performed.

We all admire and glory in the spirit of the Commander-in-Chief in making a fight at the very border of Texas. We also admire the spirit of the people who will not submit to Federal rule. Let us sustain them. Let what is done for them be done not as a charity, but as a debt, a sacred obligation of fraternity.

The city of Houston, we know, will afford a refuge to those who come here, with her accustomed liberality. The other neighboring towns must do the same. Let the people open their houses and make room for the fugitives.

This city is already crowded with people to almost its entire capacity. Many of these poor must go to the interior. Let the planters send for them. Let every head of a family prepare room for all that they can, and at once fill up their premises with them.

Corn, bacon, and flour are wanted here to feed the people. There is a scarcity. Let those in the interior having provisions to spare send them in to the order of the Mayor of the city, who will see that they are put in charge of the proper parties.

Citizens of Texas, our State is to be invaded in all probability, at more points than one. Let us be ready to meet the enemy at every point; and let every inch and territory he gains be bought with his blood, and drenched with his blood while he holds it. Let him gain nothing but barren waste. Every man, woman, and child now has high duties to perform. Let no one prove wanting in the hour of trial.

Since the above was in type we have received the assurance of those in authority that whatever they can do to alleviate the wants of the poor they will do. It is however well known that the supply of provisions in the hands of the post quartermaster is very small, and that owing to the interruption of communication with Richmond, for the month back the money expected to sustain this department has not been received still rations will be issued to all those among the fugitives requiring it while here, and transportation will be furnished to such points in the interior as will accommodate them.

The people of Houston must take the burthen off from the military at once. Let there be a contribution adequate to the requirements of the occasion made up immediately. Let all who can give, give all they can.

The people of the interior must also be on hand. Let the planters and others at once write to the Provost Marshal of Houston, how many they can provide for. Let them be at the depots daily as the trains arrive from Houston prepared to take away some of those who must and will seek refuge among them. The city of Houston is already heavily burthened [sic] but our people can and will do more. To the full extent of their ability we presume they will do, but it is manifest that Houston is no place now for any surplus population and every woman and child of the class we refer to ought to be taken at once to the interior.

We believe it is unnecessary to say more. We know the people of the interior counties will do all that is asked of them.--Telegraph.

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

Bellville, May 27th, 1862.

. . . A few days since I called in to see my old friend Dr. Reams. The Doctor's health is not very good now a days, still he is going about trying to do good. His family are all hard at work, some knitting, some spinning and some weaving, carding, etc. Mrs. Reams is making some very good cloth. The cloth sells well and I have no doubt will wear well. It is dyed a sort of brown color, whether they color the cotton first before spinning or color the cloth I was not informed. This cloth seems to be a good deal in demand about here and I am told there are a good many families about here making similar cloth.

There are a good many families making cloth of cotton and wool. This you know is called linsey wooley. They dye the wool before it is carded or spun. The old lady where I board colored some the other day. She told me she wanted a cotton basketful of *little green moss*. I wondered what she could want that stuff for. I never heard that it was good for anything before. True, in North Carolina, we used to cut down trees in the winter when the snow was upon the ground, and fodder and hay were scarce as they generally were there, and let the sheep eat this green moss to keep them alive, and by this means we were saved the trouble of pulling the wool from the dead sheep. However, I said nothing to the old lady, and after dinner I took the cotton basket and a couple of the boys and went to the timber. We found a plenty of moss. The boys climbed the trees and pulled it off while I picked it up and put it in the basket. In about three hours, we had got the basket full, when we started home. I carried the basket while the boys walked along, one on either side, chatting and talking a good deal. These are good boys, tho I think Isaac is rather a better boy than William, tho' William is the eldest. They try to help their mother all they can while their father and eldest brother, George, are absent in the war. When Isaac and William get up in the morning they do not sit about the house, waiting to be told what to do, but they immediately go about doing up the morning's work. They chop the fire wood, grease the wagon, rope the calves for their sister Mary, drive up the steers and yoke them, and so get everything ready to go immediately to work after breakfast. They have been plowing the corn the past week, and are now preparing the potato ground. And when the boys go to work one hour and then sit down on a log and rest two hours, and then go to the house for a lunch and a drink of water, but having made all their preparations in the morning, when they get to the field they continue to work steadily until Mary blows the horn for dinner. They do not work upon the jump all the time, but work steady and keep steady at it. Boys who work so are bound to become thriving and industrious men and to be an ornament to society, when they are grown. I attribute a good deal of their steady habits to their mother, who hardly ever scolds or frets or storms about, but does about three times

as much work as one of your scolding, fretting, storming, always kicking up a fuss sort of women. I also do all I can to encourage the boys to go on with their work.

You have known some very clever old women no doubt, who would sometimes commence to tell a story, and after commencing it tell five or six other stories before finishing the one they started to tell or perhaps forget all about it and not finish it at all. You probably begin to think it is going to be about so with my moss, but I have been all the time thinking about that moss and will try and get to it now.

After we got home, the old lady took the moss and picked it all over, picking out all the sticks and pieces of bark and dead moss, she then took the large kettle and spread a layer of moss all over the bottom of it and then a layer of wool and then a layer of moss, and so moss and wool alternately until the kettle was full. She then laid some boards across the top and put a rock on the top to hold it down and then filled the kettle with water and boiled it. It made the most beautiful brown color I ever saw. They used to call it a dark snuff color in North Carolina. This is called "dyeing in the wool," and will not wash out nor fade. The old lady has a piece of about thirty yards in the loom now. You shall have a "Sunday go to meeting" suit off of it, if you get home pretty soon. You would look better in a suit of it than if dressed up in Yankee "store clothes." . . .

G. W. Jefferson Smith.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, May 31, 1862, p. 1, c. 3

CAMP TERRY.--Several days ago we visited the camp of instruction on the Colorado about eight miles below this city. . . . The ladies, God bless them, were there also. If any man needs to be convinced that the Gauls were correct in attributing to woman an additional feeling--the divine feeling, let him look at the spirit manifested by our Southern ladies in camp, city and hamlet, in this terrible and trying struggling. "nature has given to woman two painful but heavenly gifts, which distinguish her from the condition of men, and often raise her above it--pity and enthusiasm. Through pity she sacrifices herself--enthusiasm ennobles here. Self-sacrifice and enthusiasm! what else is there in heroism? Women have more heart and imagination than men. Enthusiasm arises from imagination--self-sacrifice springs from the heart. They are, therefore, by nature more heroic than heroes, and when this heroism becomes supernatural, it is from woman that the wonder must be expected. Men would stop at valor."

It seems that God has granted unto our women this divine enthusiasm and so long as the spirit of resistance survives in their hearts none but cowards can despair or traitors counsel submission.

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