
THE HENKEL SQUARE HERALD

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

VOL. 4

Henkel Square, Round Top, Texas, May 1863

NO. 5

Concrete, DeWitt County, }
March 30th, 1863. }

Editor Telegraph:--It is indeed encouraging to see with what zeal the ladies of our fair State do their part towards conquering a peace and establishing Southern independence. It has been my good fortune to have attended several entertainments gotten up by ladies for the purpose of raising funds for our army hospitals. The necessity for such funds, no patriot denies. But to the point. I had the pleasure, on the night of the 20th inst., of attending a Concert, *tableaux vivante*, supper, &c., gotten up by the ladies of Concrete and vicinity, which I am compelled to pronounce, (with all due deference to the ladies of other places,) a little ahead of anything of the kind I have yet witnessed. The tableaux were quite original and arranged with a great deal of taste; the music was splendid, and calculated to please all. The supper would have pleased the most fastidious epicure. Before adjourning to the supper room, two young ladies, at the suggestion of a friend to the cause, passed through the audience and received contributions, which amounted to \$300. The proceeds of the entertainment were \$711. On the night following, the entertainment was repeated, *free of charge*, for the benefit of the darkies, who not only enjoyed themselves in such a manner as to put all Yankeedom to the blush, but contributed \$27.95, making in all the sum of \$1,038.95. A few days afterwards, a patriotic citizen handed the committee the handsome sum of \$1000. I opine that the only objection that could have been raised, was the admittance fee (\$2) was too small, as either the Concert or Supper were each independently worth more than the money.

Home Guard.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 1, 1863, p. 1, c. 5

We confess when we heard of the officers of the 42d Massachusetts being taken to the penitentiary the other day, we thought it wrong, and a violation of civilized warfare. But on reading the above, and many like accounts we have received; on recurring to the fact that more than three hundred of the Confederates taken at Arkansas Post have since died through brutal treatment of their captors; that hundreds upon hundreds, nay thousands upon thousands of our citizens are now languishing in Northern prisons, the companions of felons; on remembering the fate of poor Zarvona, now hopelessly insane through the torture to which Federal cruelty has subjected him; on reflecting upon the fact that these officers came to our shores, the companions of runaway slaves, and to put into execution the most bloody and wicked decree that has cursed the name of humanity for ages; we say on recalling these things to mind, our sympathy rapidly [illegible] out. We have nothing whatever to say about it. The writer of the above and his companions would exchange quarters with them and profit by the exchange.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 1, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Brooks', Coat's, Taylor's and Chadwicks'
Thread by the case or dozen.

W. Clark.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 1, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

The Almanac Extra says the Military Board have received a large lot of cotton cards which are to be furnished to county courts at \$10 per pair on application, pro rata. Chief Justices should lose no time in making the application. The energy of the Military Board is the theme of much praise. If they have committed errors and we know of none, it has not been for the want of trying to do all that men could do for the good of the State.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 1, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

The following notice of "The Officer's Race" is from the Shelbyville Banner of the 6th of April:

The great match race for \$500—distance 800 yards—was run on Saturday last at 11 o'clock A.M., as per programme, near Unionville, between Major Botts' sorrel horse (entered by Gen. Wharton of the Texas Rangers,) and Col. Harrison's mare. A beautiful stretch of elastic dirt road in good order along the margin of the pike was the ground selected. The weather was charming. The horses were in good condition and seemed instinctively aware that something was up and they had to come down to lively work. The attendance was large and the vast gathering full of the keenest excitement. Bets were freely offered and as freely taken. The horse was decidedly the favorite, but the mare did not lack for bold backers. Both animals started at the signal, and the dash was done in spirited and gallant style, the horse winning easily, however, and leading the mare to the judges' stand nearly, if not quite, thirty yards in advance. Rather a big beat. The shouts and yells of the multitude, the smiling and elongated faces of the backers of the respective entries, were curious to hear and behold. Fully \$25,000 changed hands on the race.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 1, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Rags, Rags, Rags!

Five cents per pound will be paid for cotton or linen rags, delivered to the undersigned in Austin or to Dr. Theo. Koester in New Braunfels.

These rags are wanted to make paper with, and as this is a new enterprise in Texas it is to be hoped every family will provide themselves with a rag bag. Agents to collect rags will be appointed in each county, of which due notice will be given.

Texas papers are generally requested to copy, and those who make a charge, will publish three times and send bill to

D. Richardson

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], May 2, 1863, p. 1, c. 4

Some ungalant scamp, in the Atlanta Intelligencer, gives his views as follows in regard to women, or rather the style of women he does and don't prefer:

Thin, spare made women, who look as though they lived on steel chips and saw filings, whose salient points and bony angles, exhibit unapproachable turrets and bastions, are seldom generous. Selfishness and imperiousness characterize them. They represent the nondescript animal termed malicious gossip, and rare birds of raven wings and cypress shadows, they are. Births and funerals are luxuries to them.

But commend me to a fat woman. Their broad-faced, dimple cheeked, double chinned, waddling, ponderosity style, their genial smiles and inimitable good humor gives constant promise of good cheer and the welcome disposition to laugh, and especially to feed you well.

The lean, thin woman, of moral surface, makes a good, cool, summer wife.

My choice is the golden mean, embonpoint, dimpled cheeks, auburn hair, luscious eyes, not a beauty; easy going, intelligent and one hundred and sixty pounds weight.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 1, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

County Court, Call Session, April 28.

At a call session of the County Court, for administrative Police, began and held at the court house in the city of Marshall, in and for Harrison county, commencing on the 28th day of April, A. D., 1863; present and presiding Hon. Geo. Lane, Chief Justice, J. S. Powell, J. Y. Coller, E. B. Blalock, and John J. Kennedy, County Commissioners, S. R. Perry, Sheriff, and B. F. Friderici, County Clerk.

It is ordered by the Court that T. A. Harris be and is hereby appointed Commissary Agent in and for Harrison County to purchase provisions and keep them at some proper place and sell them to the families and widows of soldiers, and widows and orphans unable otherwise to obtain the same, at cost. It is ordered that the sum of two thousand dollars be appropriated for said purposes, and that drafts be drawn on the Treasurer by the Clerk for said amount in favor of said agent, as he may find it necessary to use the same.

Ordered that said agent shall receive such compensation for his trouble as may be just.

Ordered that said Agent report to the Court at each regular term the amount of provisions purchased, and amount paid for same, and the amount sold, and to whom, with the prices, and the amount of provisions on hand, specifying articles.

Minutes signed.

George Lane, Chief Justice.

A true copy from the Records in my office.

B. F. Friderici, Clk C. C. H. C.

To the Public.

In obedience to the above order, and for the purpose of assisting the families of our brave defenders, I have accepted the above commission from the County Court, and now call on the citizens of Harrison county to aid in this laudable enterprise, by furnishing Bacon, Lard, Butter, &c., so that the wants of the widow and orphan, and the wives and children of our soldiers may be relieved. It is confidently expected that every person who are friends to the Southern cause will send forthwith whatever they may have to spare. Business will prevent my canvassing to obtain these supplies but I will receive, pay for, and distribute them at my office.

T. A. Harris, C. A. H. C.

May 2, 1863.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, May 2, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

The Fair.

We *went*, we *saw*, and—came away *flat broke*—who ever went to a fair and didn't? a great many persons attended and we learn that the proceeds amounted to \$10,000. This is truly a nice and substantial compliment to the brave boys in Waller's Battalion, but would not that money be used to a better purpose—aye, and would not the recipients themselves be better pleased had that sum been divided among their families at home. The sick soldiers do not need money, half so much as they need the knowledge that their wives and children are not suffering and in want. The commutation of a soldier when sick is \$1.00 a day. Now, this is more than is necessary as an average to furnish all the comforts that can be obtained for the sick. There are hundreds of families who, unable to work, and having no means of support, would and could be made comparatively comfortable by a portion of the proceeds of these fairs. We cannot give too much credit to the ladies of Austin county who were instrumental in getting up the Fair at Hempstead, and many a heart felt "God bless you" will each receive from the thankful recipients of their good will—not so much for the pecuniary aid as for the soul cheering knowledge that they are not forgotten at home.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, May 2, 1863, p. 1, c. 2

A Submarine Boat.—A draft has been presented to us by Messrs. Wilson & Richardson, of a newly invented submarine boat, designed for the destruction of the enemy's blockaders at our ports! Of course no description can now be given of this invention in print, but it will be fully explained on application to Messrs. Wilson & Richardson. It is sufficient here to state, that the invention has been fully tested in Mobile, and no doubt of its entire success as a submarine boat, remains. A boat of this kind is now being constructed in Mobile. Messrs. W. & R., desire to organize a company in this city, to carry this important enterprise into execution, near our bays. The cost will be quite small, and they have already been ordered half the amount by a prominent citizen of Texas. Those who feel willing to lend their aid to this patriotic enterprise, may obtain full information by applying to Messrs. W. & R. who may be found, for two or three days, at Mr. Sessum's store on Maine St. Messrs. W. & R. say the enterprise can, and should be carried out in the course of a few weeks, and no time should be lost.—News.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], May 4, 1863, p. 1, c. 3

Mr. Editor.—I wish to say to the good people of San Antonio, that the contributions so liberally being made for the benefit of Col. Pyron's regiment will be wholly appropriated to the Hospital. I make this statement so that the matter may be fully understood.

Wm. J. Joyce,
Chaplain.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], May 4, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Fort Arbuckle }
April 6, 1863. }

Ed. Standard:

I believe my last was written to you a day or two before our Col. was to have a conference with the chiefs of the Seminoles, Comanches [sic], Caddos, Anadacos &c. Well the meeting came on according to appointment. The Col, Surgeon Kearby, Dr. Hobson, late Post Surgeon, Capt. Hooks, and Capt. Elliott, with some 30 men from Co's. D and I, went up to Cherokee town the Caddo village starting on a bright and beautiful morning, the 1st April, and arriving at Cherokee town at 1 p.m. with our Battle Flag blowing out full in a stiff breeze and the trumpet sounding, we rode up to the village in column of twos, and discovered just before us at the right of the village, a round grove in which was an assemblage of Indians. We rightly inferred that this was a place of council, and dismounted we found a number of Seminoles, Caddoes anadacos [sic] and commanches [sic] waiting for us, and also two white men. Those we found were Capt. Dial, Quartermaster, and Lt. Patterson, adjutant of Jumpers Battalion. Jumper himself being down in the bottom adjacent, to see Jose Maria, an Anadako chief, who was sick confined to his lodge.

Jumper soon came up, accompanied by Capt. Factor his Interpreter, a half breed Seminole. Lt. Col. Jumper is a full blood Seminole dark expressive countenance, serious. He is six feet 2 or three inches high, stout built was dressed in a blue military frock with the large cape of a Cavalry overcoat on his shoulder; a black hat sent him from Richmond with broad lace band, and some ornaments, and down the stripes of his blue military pants were broad stripes of gold lace. I was told by Dr. Hobson that the Confederate States had sent him last year, a handsome full uniform. He had a semi-savage and imposing look, and makes a good impression by his manner and bearing and style of speech. He speaks no English, though I am told he partially understands it. He is not loquacious, but evidently reflects before he speaks. He and his escort had ridden thirty miles that morning from the Seminole agency, and rode home after 12 p.m. The Council of his nation should have been held that day, and he had postponed it one day.

The two white members of his staff, and his interpreter, were prepossessing and agreeable. Capt. Dial, the Quarter Master, a Virginian who had been in the nation but about 15 months. Dr. Hobson had been with the Seminoles before and they greeted him kindly. He speaks much in their praise, and says they are very honest.

The conference with Jumper was in hearing of all of us. He assented to all the Col's propositions, and as soon as the actual business was through left on account of the distance to go before night. He inquired if the Col. wanted him with his battalion, or some of his officers, was told he wanted him and relied much upon him. He said well, he wished to go along with us. After this, Mr. Jones, the Comanche Interpreter told us that the reserves desired to have their talk in the bottom in which part of their lodges are. Where we first halted, is high rolling prairie, with scattering trees of large growth, about a quarter of a mile South west of the Washita. On the high prairie were a few lodges; in the bottom some more, and on the other side of the Ford, the Comanches, who had

only been [illegible] were encamped, after the talk with Jumper we had dinner and in about an hour we were invited to a large lodge in the bottom a sort of Council house circular 12 feet in diameter and open at the top. The frame like [illegible] of all the lodges, was of poles, connected by small sticks, and filled in with some dry grass covered with some skins and some old tent cloth.

This lodge we entered by a cloth stooping very low and then rising, squatted down all around the lodge, were the young men of the Caddoes and Ana-a-dak-os. Inside of these in a line on one side were Tirrah and Geo. Washington, chief of the Caddoes; and Cocadaway and Tochaway Chief of the Comanches seated on Buffalo robes, Crosslegged. The Indians generally were painted, and dressed in a variety of styles. At first it seemed me that some of them were women, but I was mistaken. Opposite the chiefs, a robe and a cushion were placed for the Colonel, who did all the talking on our side; and was replied to and questioned by the four chiefs successively; at the left of the Col. was the Caddo interpreter an Indian, and Dr. Sturm the Commissary of Jones to the reserves. On the right Mr. Jones Comanche interpreter and to the right of Mr. Jones were ranked Surgeon Kirby, Capt. Hooks, Capt. Elliot, Lt. Gafney, and others. The Chiefs were very careful in their inquiries and evinced more caution than I had supposed was a part of their character. They were told by the Col. what his instructions were, and what he wanted, in positive terms; after a while they pronounced one before the other each making a speech for the ears of the tribe, and each evidently acting for himself, and neither of them saying positively what he would or could do; which as I have since learned is a part of the Indian character, and mode of conference. All stated their satisfaction with what the Colonel said to them, the interpreter saying "he say, he like very much what you say," but we went back expecting not much from them. It was so near night when we got through that the Command went to a sandy creek, about 1/4th of a mile on our way home, and camped for the night finding excellent grass for our horses, and good water in small basins. This creek running through a rich prairie, filled with great masses of sand with only here and there a little water. The Indians had a large number of ponies running on the grass beginning to thrive. Geo. Washington told us he had eleven young men trying to recover horses stolen from them by wild Indians. Not a few of us thought they might be out stealing themselves; especially as it was said they had been out thirty days, and the tribe was getting anxious about them. But we did them injustice. They have since come in from near Bents ford, having through the influence of Jim Parkmark recovered 53 of their ponies from the Kiowas, who had stolen them. 36 other ponies the Kiowas would not relinquish. Notwithstanding their uncertainty of expression; that very night the tribes began to act as the Colonel requested them to do, and on the 3d down came some 25 of them to see the Colonel and have another talk at his quarters, enrolling their names. Geo. Washington only, of the Chiefs came with them but all were in high glee they had held a war dance all the night before and were
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Fort Arbuckle

Continued from page 3

quite talkative among themselves. Our men crowded the windows and doors of the Col's Quarters, and finally got some to shooting for tobacco. They evinced considerable accuracy with their bows and arrows. Rations of flour and salt were issued to them, and they went home satisfied. The government feeds all the Indians on flour and beef half pound rations flour 2 pounds beef per day. The commaches [sic] who left at the attack on Cobb, last fall had only come back some five days since. They have a few cases of smallpox in their lodges. Their two chiefs are fat good natured looking men Cocadaway much disposed to laugh Tochaway more grave, but mild benevolent looking, with a decidedly sensible expression.

Tirrah of the Caddos is dark but pleasant looking. Geo. Washington has a rather Washington expression of countenance, except the expression of intellectuality is not high.—He is considered however quite a sensible old fellow matter of fact business like Indian. He wore a blue military coat striped summer pantaloons, a steeple crown hat with silver plates around it, wore a red ribbon and a black feather upright, after the old continental style.—The other chiefs were in Indian garb. Comanches moved about on their ponies, all get into the saddle from the right side of the horse. All of them look less savage than I anticipated and like to be treated familiarly.

The Tonkaways were here to see the Colonel the day he went to the Caddo villages, and did not like to hear that he had gone there. The Tonkaways at war with the other tribes say that they cannot be confided in. At the breaking up of Cobb the hostile Indians killed 70 of the Tonkaways, and now they have only 50 warriors left of them, 20 are with our companies across the river.

On the morning of the 3d the Tonkaway chief Castayo came again with his interpreter "White" another Tonkaway, stayed till dinner and asking the Colonel when he expected to leave said "ten days—we go with you—to morrow Washita—trade buffalo robes for blanket—we got no blanket—may to go—five six seven days—I come—but me go with you maybe [illegible] Tonkaway go with me—I tell him—may be [illegible]—but we go with you!" Castayo is a fine looking Indian. The Col. gave him a belt to put around him with C. S. on the plate. He had on the upper part of his body a close fitting cotton under shirt dyed walnut color, and had buckskin leggins of the same kind, and an old blanket around his waist. From the back of his head which was suspended a long strap, on which were strung perhaps twelve or fifteen silver medallions three inches in diameter. He carried a gun, flint lock, [illegible] musket size, cut short, and with [illegible] stock. When the Tonkaway came down from the taking of Fort Cobb every night they were surrounded by the hostile tribes and every morning had to fight their way out. Pike had them stationed on rock Creek, about 15 miles from here, near the road to Washington.—They have not much left being [illegible] what the Government furnished them as it did the other tribe with cattle, but that they ate them all up, cows included. They are said to be great gluttons and eat a weeks rations in three or four days, lie torpid and do without for the remainder of the time. It is said, and I suppose there is doubt that

they eat the bodies of their enemies killed in battle with all these faults, and some others not enumerated here, there never has been the shadow of doubt of there loyalty to Texas. Twenty four years ago, when they were nearly always in association with the Spanish they were frequently at Austin and San Antonio. Since then the Lipans have become hostile. Some are in Mexico, and some near Bents fort on the Arkansas. Day before yesterday, Co. I went up to Elm Springs some [illegible] miles above where we shall make a station. In two or three days more, other companies will go up and a system of scouting across the Wichita mountains be kept up.

The season seems backward here, the trees are just in bloom not yet in leaf too much extent. It seems strange to us that in April there is no shade.

Yesterday I visited the grave yard of the Post a point east of us, not enclosed about a dozen graves are there. Enclosures have been put around single graves and structures of brick and stone have been made but all more or less dilapidated. Two or three inscriptions visible. One body not long since buried was nearly scratched out by the wolves a few night since. Some of our men covered it again. I saw one broken grave stone of marble which I think must be native marble. It is pure white. These graves indicate the frail nature of human endeavors to perpetuate memory monumentally except in the crowded cemeteries adjacent to cities where they are constantly watched. These graves have a neglected and deserted appearance which says as plainly as inanimate things can say, that they are rapidly on the road to desolation and forgetfulness. It seems mournful to the living but the dead feel not and I am inclined to believe that except in well preserved cemetarys [sic] where memory is continued by record and constant observation of inscriptions, and by family associations and remembrances, where, even the dead; through the spirit of association maintain an identity and a post mortem existence in ideality that the vast chanel of the Ocean or the middle of the great plains, where no human eye would ever see, nor any human tread desecrate the last resting place of the body; in a locality for the long rest more acceptable to the contemplation than a neighborhood grave yard or the burial place of a frontier post remote from attention of friends. It matters little where we lie at last except that in a well managed ground within the circle of active life, surrounded and cared for by the posterity of our selves or our friends, the chain of kindly association seems to be preserved after death; in the memory of those who know us and loved us in life, and in the knowledge imparted to their children. But on one of these remote hills where nobody goes, a slab, with an inscription is a mockery of memory frigid and wholly unsatisfactory.

"Allas poor Yorick,"

Yours

A Soldier of the 29th.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], May 2, 1863, p. 2, c. 1-2

Galveston, May 4th, 1863.

... Col. Freemantle [sic] of the "Cold Stream Guards," is here on a visit. The military authorities have shown him much politeness and attention. He speaks very encouragingly of the prospects of the South.

Amicus.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 6, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Yet Another Concert.—The musical amateurs and Professors of Galveston and Houston, have for several nights been engaged rehearsing for a concert which for variety and novelty will be *par excellence* the musical festival of the season.

The programme will contain selections from Oratorios, Opera, Glees, Overtures, Concert Waltz's etc.

The singing will be in English, and several of the great and popular songs of the Giants in music each with Instrumental and Piano accompaniment are in rehearsal. The whole is under the immediate control of A. A. Adly, who is well known to this place as an accomplished musical Professor, and who has spared no pains or labor to give our citizens a new and rich musical treat. The proceeds of this entertainment are to be donated to the General Hospital at Galveston.

This Hospital has just been started and its present wants are great, every thing is needed to render it effective, and temporary assistance must be had to put it in the way of saving the lives of many valuable soldiers and that immediately.

It is hoped our citizens will respond liberally and cheerfully to this one more call for material aid. Let us show our brothers in the field we appreciate their services.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, May 6, 1863, p. 1, c. 1

Be in Time to Get Good and Reliable Seeds, just saved. Purple Top and Flat Dutch Turnip, mixed; Carolina Collards; Brown Mustard, etc. Turnips in packages of about $\frac{1}{2}$ gill each for \$1, by mail free of postage; also, packages containing 6 times above amount for \$5. Other seeds are put up in proportion. Said seeds are from fine productions and no mistake. Address:

A. L. D. Moore, La Grange,
Texas.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 6, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

How Gen. Lee's Forces Keep Warm.—A Rappahanock correspondent of a late Southern paper writes from camp:

There are but few tents, but the army is beginning to regard tents as a nuisance. Much soldiering has made them very sharp, and given them a full knowledge of the law of self-preservation, and they seem to have the same instincts as the beaver, for their operations seem to resemble the habits of that animal. Brigades move about near thick woods to get supplies of fuel, and for benefit to health. When the troops stop to camp, you see them scatter about and become very busy, and in course of an hour or two the whole brigade has disappeared.

You can hear voices and noises, and see moving things, and you almost think it a vision of a haunted place; but after some painful suspense you are enabled to understand this sudden and strange "transmogrification." The drum beat summons the men to duty or inspection, and all at once, from holes, caves and cellars, over which is a roof of close brush, covered with a thick coating of dirt, to turn rain and weather, while the tenant below is warmed by a snug and well filled fireplace cut in the solid earth on the side; and such are the winter quarters of Lee's army.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, May 6, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

It is becoming a matter of grave consideration says the Augusta Chronicle, how our railroads shall be kept up. The building of locomotives does not appear to be as difficult as the making of rails—nor does the procurement of other rolling stock. To an inexperienced mind either the building of a locomotive or the founding of a cannon appears a much more difficult task. Yet we believe that the first iron rail has yet to be made in the South. Cannot some of our ingenious mechanics, assisted by our millionaire capitalists relieve us from the dangerous dilemma, without compelling a resort to the temporary make shift of taking up the iron from some roads to repair others?

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, May 6, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

We are happy to say that the Military Board has received a large number of superior cotton cards, which they intend to distribute to the several counties upon the basis of scholastic census. A letter has been addressed to the Chief Justice of every county in the State to the effect that they will receive their *pro rata* by sending for them and paying the price fixed, viz: \$10 per pair in currency. The Board requests the County Courts to make the distribution in such a way as will result in most good to the public, enjoining upon them that the needy families of those in the service be first supplied, and that, in no case shall a greater price be charged for the cards than the cost to the county, including transportation. Should any county decline the offer of the Board, they are requested to notify them at once. The Board are supplying these cards at the third of the ruling market price, and in distributing the present invoice will save the people from \$150,000 to \$200,000.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, May 6, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Printing Paper.—The Southern Recorder says: "Our last bill for printing paper, such as we now use for the Recorder, was at the rate of \$14 per ream. Of the propriety of raising the price of subscription our readers can judge, when we state that paper of the same size formerly cost \$3, which, compared to present rates, shows an advance of nearly five hundred per cent.—Southern Rebel.

And our last bill for paper at the same former cost was fifty dollars per ream, or more than fifteen hundred per cent advance—[Ed. News.]

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, May 6, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

The New Texas Primer.

By the 20th of May instant, I design having five thousand copies of the NEW TEXAS PRIMER. It is an entirely original Primer got up specially for the youth of Texas. It will be printed on good paper with large plain type. The matter has been selected with reference to utility in Weekday Schools, Sunday Schools and in the family circle.

Price:—\$250 per thousand, \$30 per hundred, \$4 per dozen, 40 cts per single copy. Orders solicited.

James Burke.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, May 6, 1863, p. 2, c. 6

A Curiosity.—Among the curiosities lately added to the Museum, is a mosquito's skull, containing the souls of twenty-four extortioners and the fortunes of twelve printers—nearly half full.

DALLAS HERALD, May 6, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Letter from Tennessee.

Camp near Franklin, Murey [sic] Co., Tenn. }
March 3, 1863 }

Dear News:--Some time have now elapsed since I have written to you; the inclination was good, but such has been the hurry and bustle attending our march from Oakland, Miss., to this place, that I have scarcely had time to eat a breakfast, when blessed with such a luxury. Not long after writing my last, we were ordered to Columbia, Tennessee, a distance of near three hundred miles. The weather being very disagreeable (rain snow or sleet falling nearly every day) and being entirely without tents, we suffered not a little for several days, I assure you. Very often the ground was frozen so hard, where it was previously cut up from constant rains, that our horses could hardly travel at all. But we were ordered and must go. After getting to Okolona, we rested a little while, waiting for the remainder of the cavalry to get ready, during which time we refreshed ourselves with a "good scrubbing," and enjoyed the luxury of a "clean shirt." Ah! you may laugh at this, but it is indeed quite a treat to us even to get leave to scrub up and change clothes, such is often the rapidity of our movements. The portion of Mississippi and north Alabama over which we passed after leaving Okolona, is very broken and poor, and seems adapted to nothing, save the seemingly spontaneous growth of white headed children and manufacture of a species of ardent spirits called "sing lings."

In the neighborhood of Florence and Titus counties, the face of the country changes materially, and forcibly reminded me of some of our fine Texas lands. That portion of Alabama has been overrun and almost ruined by the foul depredations of the accursed Yankees. Nearly all of the negroes were stolen before the corps were gathered, the horses, cattle and hogs stolen, and houses pillaged. The base villains would even strip the ladies' wardrobes of their contents, and search their persons for hidden coin or jewelry. Oh! now Southern blood boils at the indignities heaped upon the fair daughters of our land, by the foul hands of the base demons who invade our soil. But the day of retribution is coming, yea, even now on the bloody field, the husband, father and brother, remember the loved ones in peril at home, and nerve their arms for revenge.

The many hard fought battles where the enemy outnumbered us four to one attest the strength of those arms when nerved by such thoughts. Many farmers near where we crossed the Tennessee river, have lost over one hundred negroes each; some have been stripped of every dollar they possessed—one day wealthy the next beggars. When I think of the origin of this war, and my thoughts wander back to its first inception, when our wives, mothers and daughters trembled at the thoughts of it, I am more fully convinced of woman's fortitude and holy devotion to kindred and country, and to-day, I boldly assert that the fair daughters of the South, though called weak and frail, possess fortitude in times of danger, far superior to that of man, and indeed she has done scarcely less for our glorious cause. Man boasts of his superiority before danger comes, and tender loving woman shrinks from it, but let it come upon us, encompass us all around, and then it is that the noblest qualities of the female develop themselves.

She is no longer weak and frail—proudly

upright, she holds her head; her calmly beaming eye seems to shine with the light of divinity itself. She can with wisdom direct the actions of those who call themselves her superiors. The noble patriotic women of the South have won the highest laurels in this war. Go ask the sick care-worn soldier, who nursed him when among strangers? Seek him who fell wounded and mangled on the battle field, and ask how he came to survive—all, all will say with grateful tears and smiles, than an Angel in female form did it.

How often has the very existence of portions of our army been saved by female daring, in notifying them of coming danger? How often, too, have our spies and scouts been piloted through the enemy's line by heroic women, and thus been enabled to gain information that led to some brilliant achievement by our army? The annals of this war will answer all this more fully in a coming day.

Everywhere we go we are greeted by the warm hearted ladies whose patriotic devotion has caused the war worn soldier's pathway to be strewn with flowers. Then, too, who but the soldier can tell the emotions of his bosom, the deep welling of his heart, when he reads these tender affectionate letters from home breathing such a pure holy devotion for the absent soldiers and patriotism for country. That nation never existed that can furnish a parallel to the patriotic devotion of Southern women to their country. Our hated enemy even accord this to us, and say if it was not for the secesh women the war would have ended long ago. God bless the ladies, the part they have acted in this war will never be forgotten, and that part is no little. Their fair hands have clothed our army, have woven the fabric that warmed the soldiers frozen form, as he laid down to sleep at night in the cold winters blast, and have administered to the wants of the sick and wounded; they have breathed words of consolation to the sick and afflicted; and by their spirited address, have nerved men on to deeds of daring. But I am digressing.—On getting into Tennessee, although it was the poorest portion of Giles county, we found a difference in the people, and more to eat. Middle Tennesseans are both patriotic and generous, and not so indifferent to the suffering of soldiers some I know in other States.

We passed near Tuscumbia and Florence, Alabama, and in sight of Lagrange. I was surprised at the size of Pulaski, Tennessee, on getting o it. It is a beautiful town on the Tennessee and Alabama railroad, has a large factory where I saw great levies of girls whose tender hands were weaving cloth for the soldiers. It seems to be a central business point. Twenty six miles from here we rode into Columbia, Murray county, which is a most beautiful place, and much larger than Pulaski. Gen. Van Dorn's headquarters are here. He is in command of all the cavalry here, including Morgan's, Forrest's and Wheeler's. He brought a pretty good force with him; it would be indiscreet to say how much. One brigade, commanded by Col. John W. Whitfield, of Lavaca, Texas, is on Gen. Bragg's left wing. Bragg's army is at Tulahoma and Shelbyville. Our brigade is about forty miles from Shelbyville, and about thirty miles from Brentwood, and ten miles from Franklin, there being a large force of the enemy at both those

Continued on page 7

Letter from Tennessee.

Continued from page 6

well fortified. We had a little frolic after their pickets yesterday, and run them from their post about five miles, over into Franklin, but could not draw them out to fight. It would not be proper to speak of the disposition of our armies here. Our brigade is not alone. Of one thing you may rest assured. Tennessee is ours, and Kentucky is in striking distance. Rosencranz will meet with a warm reception if he should advance—As for shipping us it cannot be done although he has been reinforced from Nashville. It is reported that they are coming from Murfreesboro to Franklin. It will be a long time before we fight here, if at all. Our brigade is in good fighting trim. Col. Whitfield having recovered from his wound received at Iuka, is with us again. He is one of the best cavalry officers in the service, and has a great influence here. His men all love him, and would follow him with a shout anywhere, such is the universal confidence in his bravery and skill as an officer. He loves his boys, and woe be unto him who trespasses on their rights, for he is as bold as a lion, and demands, and will have all that is due his men. He has a kind word for any of the boys he meets, and I have seen tears in his eyes as he spoke of the suffering of his men in sleet and rain without shelter or fire. Should this war last long, his name will be known and honored throughout the South. Texas truly has cause to be proud of her gallant sons. I have seen several Northern papers of late date, all of which are for peace. Northern Congressmen are advocating in Washington a peace on most any terms. Members from Indiana, Ohio and Illinois said they wanted the Union, but if it split they were going with the party who owned the Mississippi river. I will write again soon. The boys here gave three rousing cheers for Magruder and the gallant Texans under him.

Respectfully, A. B. J.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, May 6, 1863, p. 1, c. 4

Save Your Seeds!

I will purchase the following Seeds: Beets, Pepper, Onions, Marrowfat Peas, Radish, Parsnip, Blue Imperial Peas, Cucumber, Ruta Baga Turnip, Early Washington Peas, Poppy, Squash, Melon, Indigo, Button Onions.

I give this timely notice that farmers may save seed to sell. Seeds may be delivered by 1st July next.

James Burke.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, May 6, 1863, p. 2, c. 6

We have received a copy of the Texas Ranger War Sheet, published at Washington, Texas, and edited, in the absence of her husband in the army, by Mrs. Eva Lancaster. It is a spicy and interesting sheet, and in entering it on our exchange list, we most cordially wish the fair editress abundant success.

DALLAS HERALD, May 6, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Mr. Hayt informs us that he has, after no little trouble, succeeded in getting two fine carding machines into the country, which he will soon have in operation. They will do the carding of 2000 yards of cloth per day. His cards in to day's paper are to the purpose. We sincerely hope he will receive the encouragement he deserves in his enterprise.—Telegraph.

DALLAS HERALD, May 6, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

The Knoxville Register learns, through a letter from a lady living near Murfreesboro, that the vandals are committing terrible excesses in Tennessee. They are turning women and children out of their houses without food or shelter. They had ravished four girls of good respectability in society, two of whom had become deranged.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], May 7, 1863, p. 1, c. 5

On account of the unprecedented high price of paper, we will be compelled to charge \$2.50 per quarter, or \$10 per year, for the Semi-Weekly News, after the 11th of May.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], May 7, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

From a circular addressed to the Chief Justices of Counties, we learn that the Military Board have succeeded in pro- [fold in paper] Cards of the very best manufacture, to be sold to the Counties for \$10.00 per pair, in currency, and which are required to be distributed at the cost to the County, including transportation. The needy families of those in the army are to be first supplied. It is estimated that this importation will save the people \$200,000, independent of the effect it will have in putting down the price of these in the hands of speculators.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], May 7, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

The Southwestern says that "recently handbills were posted up in Mobile, headed "bread or peace." This is considerably different to accounts we have noticed about things in Alabama, and we are sorry to hear that such is the case.—Shreveport News.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], May 7, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

(Communicated.)

To the Semi-Weekly News.

Why is it, while our attention is so often called to our hospitals in Galveston, in Arkansas and in Virginia, that nothing is said or done for our own sick and suffering soldiers here at home? Why should they be kept in "durance vile," in a hot, close, unhealthy place, in one of the noisiest, dustiest, and most public streets in the city, a miserable situation and a badly ventilated house, while at the same time the fine building, containing 18 rooms, situated on the Arsenal grounds, which are so well adapted for hospital purposes, where the fevered brow of the sufferer could be fanned by the cool invigorating breezes and his appetite tempted by the fresh fruits and vegetables which are cultivated on the place at the expense of the Government, is occupied as a *private residence* by an officer, with the rank of Major, and therefore *entitled* to but *three* rooms? Why it should be so is a mystery, and looks very much

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], May 7, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

War Saddle.—Gen. Wharton's cavalry saddle is a magnificent affair. Its mountings are all of heavy solid silver, with stirrups heavily plated with the same metal, and the quilting is of gold and silver threads. The bridle is also heavily adorned with silver, and on the point of the holsters are two solid gold balls half an inch in diameter. The outfit cost, in Mexico \$1000 in specie.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], May 11, 1863, p. 1, c. 3

In distributing the cotton cards lately bought by the State, the Military Board have fixed their prices at \$10 per pair. As they have enough to go very far towards supplying the demand, it is to be presumed that the price of cotton cards will speedily come down to that figure. This operation alone will save the people hundreds of thousands of dollars.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 8, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

We paid over \$2000 a day or two since for a lot of printing ink that before the war would have cost \$125.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 8, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Hon. Erastus Reed, of Boerne, advertises in our paper pure Merino bucks for sale. He has sent us some samples of the wool of these sheep, and they are certainly as fine in quality as any that goes to market. Three of the samples before us measure respectively 24, 24 and 26 waves to the inch. Wool growers may judge of the quality from this. He informs us that his sheep shear this year from 6 to 11 lbs to the fleece. He also informs us that his entire flock is pure merino, and that his loss the past year has been but 2 per cent. There can be no doubt that wool growing is by far the most profitable business ever pursued in this State.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 8, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

We are informed that Col. Pyron's regiment, which is now on the march to the field to meet the enemy, are in need of haversacks. This article is very necessary to a soldier in the field, and it being such a cheap article, we think we have only to call the attention of our readers to their want of them. Our citizens have been very liberal to all our soldiers, and this noble regiment has been always entirely overlooked, save by the ladies of Washington county. Capt. Wm. Edwards, of the regiment, is detained on business in this city for a short time, and will forward the articles direct to the men of the regiment. Who will be first to respond to the appeal? Here is a chance for our patriotic ladies to do good, and gain honor by the outlay of a small capital.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 8, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

Waxahachie, Texas, April 30.—The Waxahachie powder mill blew up yesterday. Mr. Rown, the proprietor, and Mr. Phillips one of the hands, were both killed, and Mr. Nance was badly bruised. There were about 2000 lbs. of powder in the mill at the time.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 8, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

Candles.—Eight pounds of lard one ounce of nitric acid; melt the lard and let it cool down so as to be merely in a liquid state, then add the acid, and mould the same as tallow, and you have a beautiful clear candle. Add a small portion of white beeswax and they will resemble sperm.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, May 9, 1863, p. 1, c. 4

How to make good soap.—Take good strong ley [lye] from oak ashes and chop fine a good parcel of cornshucks put them in ley, boil until the ley eats up the shucks, add more shucks, taking the strings out they you will have good soap. G.

[A sample can be seen at the Courier office.—Charleston Courier]

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, May 9, 1863, p. 1, c. 5

The following is the form of affidavit requisite for procuring goods from the Penitentiary under the law of the last Legislature:
THE STATE OF TEXAS, } Before me the under-
COUNTY OF _____ } signed authority.
This day personally came Mrs. _____, of the same county, who made oath that the goods sought to be bought of the Texas Penitentiary are for immediate use in her own family. Consisting of _____ whites and _____ blacks, excluding male members in the army, and are not for barter, sale, exchange or speculation, and that she is the wife of a soldier in the Confederate States Army, and that this is her (first) or (second) application.

I, _____ Chief Justice of _____ certify that the above application was subscribed and sworn to before me, and that the facts set forth in the *same are true*. (Being verified by the oath of one credible witness.)

In testimony of which, witness my hand and seal of the County

[Seal] Court this _____ day _____ of _____, 1863.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 8, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Blackberry wine.—The following is said to be an excellent receipt for the manufacture of superior wine from blackberries:

Measure your berries and bruise them, to every gallon adding one quart of boiling water; let the mixture stand twenty-four hours, stirring occasionally; then strain off the liquor into a cask, to every gallon adding two pounds of sugar; cork tight, and let it stand till the following October, and you will have wine ready for use, without any further straining or boiling, that will make lips smack as they never smacked under similar influence before.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, May 9, 1863, p. 1, c. 5

The Comptroller has decided that all property should be assessed at its former price in specie valuation, in ordinary times.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], May 11, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Galveston, May 8, 1863.

On Wednesday evening a military ball came off in Miss Cobbs' school room. The attendance was large, considering the very short notice given. As the entertainment was not exclusive in its character, officers and privates mixed promiscuously together in the most harmonious manner, and spent a pleasant evening. There was a perfect galaxy of the fair sex present, enlivening the scene by their presence and beauty. The price of admission was ten dollars, the proceeds to be appropriated to the Fund of the Galveston Hospital. . . .

Amicus.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 11, 1863, p. 1, c. 4

The New Texas Primer—Price Thirty dollars per hundred. Four dollars per dozen. Forty cents single copy. Sent by mail free of postage.

Jas. Burke.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 13, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

Piedmont Springs, six miles from Milligan, where daily coaches connect with the Central railroad, are open for the season.

L. Cannon, Prof.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 13, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

La Grange, Texas, May 4th, 1863.

Editor Telegraph:--Please inform me through the columns of your paper whether a person can travel from here to Richmond, Va., without very much risk of person or baggage, and if so, the best route to be taken. Very respectfully yours,

Subscriber.

It depends on the person. If a lady we should say no; if a good woodsman yes. At present you go to Shreveport, and thence down Red River to some point which you will learn at Shreveport, when you will wait for something to turn up; when that happens, it may be in a day or two or a week, you will get across the Mississippi some way, and then ladies can travel well enough to Richmond and back again, though there is some risk of losing baggage any where, especially when you change cars. The best way is to take no baggage, then if you will have to walk forty miles, you will have nothing but yourself to carry.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 11, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

We have received from three little girls—Misses Eva Hutchins, Belle Smith, and Cora Gentry—the sum of four dollars and fifteen cents, the net proceeds of a juvenile fair gotten up by them for the benefit of the soldiers. We shall apply it where we think the donation will be most appreciated.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 13, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

The New Texas Primer.

The importance of supplying our schools with books suited to the genius and institutions of our people has been long felt by the teachers of this State. At this time, when from the change of our political relations, a change is required in almost all our sources of supply, it is deemed peculiarly the time to endeavor to replace the books of the North by those of home production, and adapted to home society. It is with this view that the undersigned has undertaken to publish a series of school readers, &c., styled the New Texas Series, of which the New Texas Primer is the first. This will be followed soon by the Primary Reader, and that by the successive books of the Series as rapidly as they can be passed through the press. It will be the endeavor of the publisher, notwithstanding the heavy cost of materials for printing, to place the price of these books so low as to put them within the reach of all. Should this effort meet with favor it may be extended through all the Departments of Primary Instruction usually embraced in the common schools of Texas.

The publication of the successive books will be duly announced. The preparation of these books is in the hands of experienced practical teachers. The first edition of 8000 copies of this Primer is for sale by James Burke and Francis D. Allen, booksellers, Houston, at wholesale and retail.

E. H. Cushing, Publisher.

Houston, May 13th, 1863.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 13, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

We have samples of ten different patterns of home-made cloth, made by Mrs. Wm. S. Taylor, of Montgomery county, assisted by her daughters. Mrs. Taylor is an old Texian, and like nearly all the ladies who passed through the ordeal of our former revolution, knows how to use the hand loom and spinning wheel.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, May 13, 1863, p. 1, c. 1

Important to the People.

We find the following paragraph in the Texas Almanac Extra, of the 30th ult:

We are happy to say that the Military Board has received a large number of superior cotton cards, which they intend to distribute to the several counties upon the basis of the scholastic census. A letter has been addressed to the Chief Justice of every county in the State, to the effect that they will receive their *pro rata* by sending for them and paying the price fixed, viz: \$10 pr. pair, in currency. The Board requests the County Courts to make the distribution in such way as will result in most good to the public, enjoining upon them that the needy families of those in the service be first supplied, and that, in no case, shall a greater price be charged for the cards than the cost to the county, including transportation. Should any county decline the offer of the Board, they are requested to notify them at once.—The Board are supplying these cards at the third of the ruling market price, and in distributing the present invoice will save the people from \$150,000 to \$200,000.

The County of Dallas will receive 200 pairs of cards under the above distribution, and we learn that our Chief Justice has notified the Military Board that he will send for them as soon as arrangements can be made for the transportation.

DALLAS HERALD, May 13, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

Cotton Cards at \$10 a Pair.—We have received the following circular, which we lay before our readers as a matter of great public interest, although we have before noticed the same matter:

Office of the Military Board, }
Austin, April 28, 1863. }

To the Chief Justice of _____ County:

The undersigned, constituting the State Military Board, beg leave to inform you that they have succeeded in procuring several thousand pair of cotton cards of the very best manufacture, and that they have apportioned them to the counties on the basis of the scholastic census.

Your county will receive by sending for them ___ pairs. The price is \$10 per pair, in currency, payable at Austin on delivery. We advise that several counties should combine in sending for their cards, thereby saving much expense.

The Board requests that these cards be distributed in such way as the County Courts may deem best for the public good. Respectfully enjoining that the needy families of those in the army shall, in all cases, be first supplied, and in no case shall the cards be sold for a greater price than the cost to the County Courts, including transportation.

Should your County decline the offer, please notify us at once. Very respectfully,

F. R. Lubbock, Governor.

C. R. Johns, Comptroller.

C. H. Randolph, Treasurer.

We have notified each county of their *pro rata*. In distributing this lot of cards, the people will be saved over \$200,000, independent of the effect it will have to put the price of cards down in speculator's hands.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, May 13, 1863, p. 1, c. 1

"A Fearful Portrait."

Under this impressive head the Philadelphia Sunday Mercury publishes the following extract from a letter of a staff officer in one of the brigades of Sherman's Division of the army of the Southwest. It is written in camp on the Tallahatchie river, and the writer, says the Mercury, was "decidedly opposed to, and used all his influence against what he considered the absurd and suicidal policy of protecting rebel property.["] The letter says:

I believe the time has come when I am ashamed to acknowledge that I belong to the Union party. Of all the disgraceful proceedings that I ever witnessed, I think what I have seen on this march caps the climax. Two-thirds of Sherman's army is composed of new troops from *Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin*, and they have come down here with the intention of burning and destroying, and well are they carrying out their intentions. The whole line of our march is one continued scene of destruction. Private dwellings burned, women and children driven out of their houses, and even the clothes stripped from their backs, to say nothing of acts committed by the soldiery which would almost make the blackest-hearted libertine blush for shame. This very day I have witnessed scenes from which I turn with loathing and disgust. True, stringent orders have been issued against these excesses, but I fear they will do no good. The only sure remedy is for General Sherman to shoot about a dozen of these infernal rascals in the presence of his whole division, but whether he will resort to any such stringent measure remains to be seen. I have always blamed Union Generals for guarding rebel property, but I now see the necessity of it. Not so much to save the property, but *our own safety demands it*. Three weeks of such unbridled license would ruin our army.

I tell you the truth when I say we are about as mean a mob as ever walked the face of the earth. It is perfectly frightful. If I lived in this country, I never would lay down my arms while a "Yankee" remained on the soil. I do not blame Southerners for being secessionists now. I could relate many things that would be laughable if they were not so horribly disgraceful. For instance, imagine two privates in an elegant carriage, belonging to some wealthy Southern nabob, with a splendid span of horses riding in state along the road we are marching over, with a negro coachman holding the reins in all the style of an English nobleman, and then two small drummer boys going it at a two-forty pace, in an elegant buggy, with a fast horse, and the buggy loaded with a strange medley of household furniture and kitchen utensils, from an elegant parlor mirror to a pair of fire dogs, all of which they have "cramped" from some fine house, which from sheer wantonness they have rifled and destroyed. Hundred of such scenes are constantly occurring along the line of our march, as ridiculous and absurd, as they are a burning shame to the army of the Union.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, May 13, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Calamity to the Press.—The Bath paper mills in South Carolina, the most extensive in the South, have been destroyed by fire. Many of the leading journals Eastward were dependent upon them for supply. The Charleston Mercury, amongst others, will be suspended, and several will come down to a half sheet. Those who appreciate the value of the press will lament this deeply.

DALLAS HERALD, May 13, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Letter from Mexico.

Cadereyta, April 21, 1863.

Editor News:-- . . . The excitement at Matamoros on account of the arrest of the renegade, E. J. Davis, formerly Judge of the District of the Rio Grande, which took place on the 14th ult., at the mouth of the river, has completely died away. I understand that the authorities at Brownsville are not to blame for the violation of the neutrality of Mexico. It was nothing more than an offset to the Zapata raid on Texas, and it is to be regretted that Davis was not summarily dealt with. He prepared and abetted Zapata's organization. It is known that Gov. Lopez of Tamaulipas intended [in case the authorities at Brownsville had refused to release that miscreant!] to interrupt the trade with Texas, and arrest the Confederate officers visiting Matamoros, to be held as hostages of war, for the liberty and safety of Davis. Senior Fuerte the Minister of State and Foreign Relations, approved the latter proposition from Gov. Lopez, but informed him not to interrupt the trade with Texas, and in the future to consult the General Government and wait for a reply before carrying out any such orders.

I am informed by a reliable gentleman connected with the State Government of Tamaulipas, that Gov. Lopez is to issue a proclamation, solemnly stating that Mexico condemns as criminal, any expedition filled out in its territory against Texas, and that all Mexicans or foreigners joining the same, will be declared outlaws. . . . In New Leon and Coahuila there are eight cotton factories. They have 14,400 spindles, and 451 looms. They use one million five hundred thousand pounds of Texas cotton annually, from which are turned out one hundred and thirty one thousand pieces of brown sheetings, valued [last year] at \$4½ per piece. The average price of cotton was 18c. per pound. It sells now at 32c. per pound.

Picwick.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, May 13, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

The Item gives the following as the correct form for an application to obtain Penitentiary goods:

The State of Texas, county of _____

Before me the undersigned authority, this day personally came Mrs. _____ of the same county, who made oath that the goods sought to be bought of the Texas Penitentiary, are for immediate use in her own family, consisting of _____ whites and _____ blacks, excluding male members in the army; and are not for barter, sale, exchange or speculation; and that she is the wife of a soldier in the Confederate States' army, and that this is her [first or second] application.

I _____ Chief Justice of _____ county, certify that the above application was subscribed and sworn to before me, and that the facts set forth in the same are true [being verified by the oath of one credible witness.] In testimony of which witness [L. S.] my hand and seal of the County Court, the _____ day of _____ 1863.

_____ Chief Justice.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, May 13, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

20 Dozen Cotton Cards., No. 10, for sale by Wm. Clark.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 15, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

Save Your Seeds!

I will purchase the following Seeds: Beets, Pepper, Onions, Marrowfat Peas, Radish, Parsnip, Blue Imperial Peas, Cucumbers, Ruta Baga Turnip, Early Washington Peas, Poppy, Squash, Melon, Indigo, Button Onions.

I give this timely notice that farmers may save seed to sell. Seeds may be delivered by 1st July next.

James Burke.

DALLAS HERALD, May 13, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

The young ladies of Halsey Academy propose to give a dinner and tableau, on the evening of the 22d May, in aid of the General Hospital at Galveston. Ample accommodations in the neighborhood for all who attend from a distance.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, May 16, 1863, p. 1, c. 1

Cloth.—Judge Catlin, who has just returned from Huntsville, informs us that no cloth will be furnished to soldiers' families in Austin county, till the 1st of July or after; and none will be granted on second applications until all first applications have received their share; and further, that none but soldiers' families can get cloth at all, these soldiers must be *in the army*, and not teamsters, &c.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, May 16, 1863, p. 1, c. 1

A Word.—There are some youngsters in this place, too young for Conscripts and too old as appears, to be governed by their parents or others, who amuse themselves by throwing rocks and sticks at the windows about town. The glass in the schoolhouse windows have nearly all been broken and the sash much injured by these striplings. These boys are known, and if their parents do not teach them better and make them obey, it may become the duty of the public to take them in hand. Such mischievousness must be stopped.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, May 16, 1863, p. 1, c. 3

The Paper Famine.—The Raleigh State Journal alluding to the high prices of newspaper, and the difficulty of procuring it at almost any price says:

What remedy is there for this state of things?

We see but two: either an enormous increase in the price of subscription, or a suspension of the press. With paper at fifty cents per pound a weekly sheet cannot be issued for less than five dollars. This calculation excludes any profit. To preserve the profits of ordinary times, the price would be at least seven dollars. The dailies at that rate must go to fifteen dollars. To pay, outside of the large cities, a daily must go to twenty dollars.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, May 16, 1863, p. 1, c. 3

The Texas Military Board has notified the Chief Justices of the several counties of the arrival of a large supply of cotton cards for distribution, and which are to be distributed to those most in need, on the basis of the scholastic census. Price, ten dollars.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, May 16, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Fine Combs.—While in Gilmer, a few days ago, we stepped into the establishment of Mr. P. Boyd, who is engaged in manufacturing fine combs. These combs look quite as well as the imported article, although not made out of as fine material.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, May 23, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

For the Texas Republican.

Utile Cum Dulci.

The worthy people in the vicinity of Jonesville have, within the past three months, turned their attention to the laudable objects of raising money for the brave who are far away, and of affording amusement to the *brave* at home, by exhibitions in the way of Tableaux, &c. WE have had the pleasure of attending three of these interesting entertainments. The first two we thought splendid, and not to be surpassed; and we know, by the smiling faces of the actors, they fully expected a flourishing piece to make its appearance in the Marshall Republican, giving a full and truthful description of the Tableaux. But as number after number of the paper came, and no such notice met their anxious eyes, many a Lake girl soothed her vanity by the thought that the audience could not have been as appreciative as it should have been; and the Concord girls, thinking their dramatic performances equal to the first, or any other, satisfied themselves by saying no notice was taken of either. But the last of the three, by its novelty and the peculiar character of its actors, must claim the attention of the public. This brilliant affair came off at the residence of Dr. H. P. Perry, the night of the 2nd of May. The weather was very unfavorable; all day long the rain steadily descended. Thick clouds covered the face of the sky and cast their gloomy shadow upon the earth, and over the sable-hued faces of the expectant performers. Doubtless the weather may be blamed for the absence of Marshall friends, that place being represented by only one lady—it is needless to mention of what color. A minute description of the variety of entertainment, including music, instrumental and vocal, dancing, tableaux, and to crown all, a charade—cannot be expected. It is sufficient to say that the audience highly applauded the efforts of the actors, saying they had far exceeded the most sanguine expectations. The proceeds, which amounted to about seventy dollars, are to be donated to our soldiers. We return thanks to Dr. Perry's servants, in behalf of our absent friends, for their efforts to contribute to the glorious cause in which we are engaged.

A Spectator.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, May 16, 1863, p. 1, c. 5

The Atlanta Commonwealth gives the following recipe for making a substitute for lager beer. All we have to say about the matter is that the lager beer made in San Antonio and New Braunfels, in this State, is almost if not quite equal in every particular to Scotch ale. Anybody can try the following who may think it worth while:

Take an old boot leg, an old cast off red flannel shirt, and put in a five gallon keg of rain water. Let it stand for two weeks and "ferment" well. Then put it into a ten gallon keg, adding two quarts of China berries (to make a bead) three gallons of water from a tub used by shoemakers to soak leather in (three months old) to give it the right flavor, and one pound of assafoedita to give it the Dutch smell. Let it stand for one week and add a couple of Florida beans, when it will be ready for use. Saleratus or sal soda may be added *ad libitum* to make it rise.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, May 16, 1863, 2, c. 2

A friend states that in conversation with one of the Yankee prisoners the other day, he expressed himself very bitterly against the South, stating that the Union was bound to be reconstructed, or that the South would be subjugated. Learning from our friend that he was connected with one of the newspaper offices in the city, he asked him how long before Gen. Houston's protest would be out.—Our friend asked him what protest he meant, as he had heard of none. He said, "His protest against the Federal officers taken prisoners being put in close confinement in our Penitentiary." When our friend stated in reply that though Gen. Houston expressed himself to that effect, it was not in the form of any formal protest so far as he had heard, nor had he heard there was to be any publication of Gen. Houston's opinions on that subject. The Yankee remarked that they ought to be published, and then bestowed some high compliments upon Gen. Houston, and here the conversation ended.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, May 17, 1863, p. 1, c. 5

The San Antonio Herald says coffee is selling there at from \$7 to \$9 per pound—and that, says the Herald, is the way speculators do things there. . . A complimentary ball was given to Maj. Minter on the occasion of his leaving to fill a higher appointment.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, May 17, 1863, p. 1, c. 5

Good Idea.—The Chattanooga Rebel expressed the wish that every gallant rifle man of the South who bares his breast to the storm of battle, could be impressed with the importance of making every shot tell, in an engagement. If five out of every ten of the bullets fired at the Yankees for the last two years had taken effect, there wouldn't be a blue jacket left to tell the story. Better be sure of one Yankee than to fire twenty rounds at random—Keep cool, if you would keep your enemy hot.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, May 17, 1863, p. 1, c. 6

We acknowledge from Edmundson & Culmell 185 yards mosquito netting, a donation for the hospital of Sibley's Brigade. It was a timely gift, as the hospital of these troops is now in a region perhaps worse infested with mosquitos than any other in America.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 18, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

Fair at Anderson.—The ladies of Anderson and vicinity will give a splendid supper in connection with a fair at the Female Academy in the town of Anderson, on Friday 25th of June next, at 8 o'clock, P.M., for the benefit of the indigent families of soldiers in the army.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 18, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

Fair in Fort Bend County.—We are requested to say that the ladies of Fort Bend county will hold a Fair for the soldiers' benefit, on the 2d day of June, near Mr. Emmett Jones' place. Visitors from a distance will be hospitably entertained in the neighborhood.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 18, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

We have received from the Ladies' Aid Society of Huntsville the sum of three hundred and thirty dollars for Hood's Texas Brigade.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 18, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

Buckner's Hall.

For a short season, commencing Friday evening, May 22d, 1863. The Confederate Minstrels, late of Metropolitan Hall, Richmond, Va., will give two of their chaste parlor entertainments at the above place on Friday and Saturday evenings, May the 24th and 25th, introducing new songs, dances, burlesques, duetts, farces, &c.

They celebrated negro delineators and Richmond's favorites, whose performance in that city were witnessed by the Confederate cabinet and over 30,000 people. For further particulars, see small bills.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 18, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

The San Antonio Herald says the Government has undertaken to establish a Tannery, and cotton and wool Factory in that city on a tract of 75 acres purchased of the city and some two miles above the city. These public works are under the Superintendence of Maj. T. A. Washington Quartermaster. The building for the Tannery is already in a state of forwardness, and is 90 feet by 275, and the vats are sufficient to contain 5000 hides at a time. The cost of leather to the Government made in this Tannery is estimated at 50 cents per pound which is a saving of 500 per cent on present prices. The cotton and woolen Factory is being built of stone and to be worked with water power.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, May 20, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Rev. Mr. Moeling has, since the battle of Galveston, devoted himself to getting up a painting of the principal scene in the battle—the capture of the Harriet Lane. The artist has taken the moment when the Bayou City ran into the Lane, and our boarders rushed on board and captured the vessel. The painting gives one a good idea of the position of affairs at this juncture of the battle. Mr. Moeling has his picture on exhibition in the office lately occupied by Messrs. McKeen, upstairs in Wilson's building. Admission, 50 cents.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 20, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

We call attention to the advertisement "Notice," in another column, by which families and other dependents of Officers and soldiers, requiring necessary assistance, are notified to file their applications. Mr. Sam Smith will attend to them, at the Court House, free of charge.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], May 21, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

We are informed there is a party of deserters in the Big Thicket, who are living in the woods and marauding. It is reported that they are also freebooting on the highway. It behooves the military to find out if it is so, and have these runaways searched out.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 22, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

Agency Lone Star Soap and Candle Factory.

The undersigned has constantly on hand at wholesale and retail, Fabj's Yellow and White Bar Soap, Shaving and Toilet ditto; also, Lard Oil, Tallow Oil and Hard Pressed Candles.

John Collins, Agent.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 22, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

200 Pairs Cotton Cards.

Notice is hereby given to the heads of families and other dependants of officers and soldiers, that the County Court has selected one man in each Precinct as suitable persons to report the names of all those entitled to cards, to the County Clerk, in order that the Court may be enabled to perform its duty in accordance with instructions received. Each one entitled to cards at the State price, is requested to report his or her name to the person selected in the Precinct where they live, by the 25th day of June next, informing him at the same time whether or not they have any cards, as follows, to wit:

Precinct No. 1—M. M. Thompson; No. 2 J. P. Stratton; No. 3—Wm. Haley; No. 4—S. H. Gilbert; No. 5—J. T. Smith; No. 6—Wm. Hunnicut; No. y—Sam. Keller; No. 8—Samuel Newby; No. 9—David Jordan; No. 10—A. C. Halleck; No. 11—A. B. Lanier.

It is expected that the above appointed persons will take all necessary steps to obtain the names above mentioned, and report without fail to the Court by the said 25th day of June, at which time the apportionment of the Cards will be made in the several precincts of the County, and forwarded to the above persons in each precinct, for sale and distribution.

By order of the County Court.
Geo. W. Laws, Cl'k Co. Ct., D. C. Tex.,
By James P. Thomas, Deputy.
May 19, 1863.

DALLAS HERALD, May 20, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

Notice.

The County commissioners of Bexar Co. during the absence of the Chief Justice, will attend at the Clerk's Office on Friday, May 29th, and Wednesday, June 3d, 1863, and at such other times as may be necessary, to take the affidavits of soldiers wives [sic] and widows or orphans, and give them certificates necessary for them to procure goods from the Penitentiary, they will render this service free of charge and invite all to come as soon as possible. San Antonio, May 18th 1863.

R. W. Brahan, } County Commissioners
W. J. Mitchell, } Bexar
Jacob Linn, } County.

Notice.

"Families and other dependents of Officers and Soldiers requiring necessary assistance," are required to file their applications in writing with the County clerk, stating number of family, age and sex, the property owned (if any) and condition, the petition to be signed by the applicant, or in case of children only, by some person for them, and to be sworn to, before some Officer, authorized to administer the Oaths. The County Court will hold a special Term on Friday, the 29th instant, and Wednesday, June 3d, 1863, (and at such other times as may be necessary) to act upon all applications that may be filed or made. San Antonio, May 18th, 1863.

Wm. J. Mitchell, } County Commissioners
Jacob Linn, } Bexar
R. W. Brahan, } County.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], May 21, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Mr. Cushing:--Please oblige the committee by publishing in your paper the following receipts from the barbecue given at Courtney, for the benefit of Green's Regiment, Sibley's Brigade.

Mrs. Dunham,
Mrs. Freon,
Mrs. West,
Mrs. Baldwin.

Receipts \$1647.25; Proceeds of Tables, \$1097.75. \$549.50 donated by the following named persons: [list]

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 22, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Galveston, May 11, 1863. J. D. Oltorf, Esq., Marlin, Falls County—
Sir:--I hereby beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of \$168, the proceeds of a tableaux given by Mrs. White and her pupils, for the benefit of company K, Cook's regiment of artillery. . . .

John Ward, 1st Lt., Co. K,
Cook's Regiment Heavy Artillery.
[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 22, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Dye.—Place in a kettle a layer of walnut leaves, then a layer of yarn, then a layer of leaves, then another of yarn, and so on till the kettle is full, pour on water till all is covered, and boil all day. The next morning pour off the liquor into another vessel, and put fresh leaves with the yarn in layers as before, and boil again all day. Then hang the yarn in the air a few days, after which wash it, and it will be a fine black.

The walnut leaves should be gathered in the autumn, just as they begin to fall from the trees, and dried in the shade.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, May 23, 1863, p. 1, c. 4

Paper Mills.—The Field and Fireside in reply to a query gives the following list:

There are several mills in Virginia; in N. Carolina there is a mill at Fayetteville, Raleigh, Shelby, Salem and Lincolnton. In South Carolina there are two at Greenville controlled we believe, by the same company, and one at Bath, (agency at Augusta). In Georgia there is one near Marietta. In Tennessee we only know of one that is accessible, and that is near Knoxville, and not in operation.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, May 23, 1863, p. 1, c. 4

Correction.—A few days since we noticed a fair to be held at Anderson. It is to be a dinner instead of a fair, and will be given on the 5th of June next.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 25, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Fort McKavett for Sale.—The well known military post Fort McKavett, is now offered for sale. For description of this estate, its abundant springs and creeks, its magnificent lake, its irrigated garden, its many varieties of timber, its boundless range and its costly and substantial buildings, with a plan of the same, apply in male or in person to

J. D. Robinson,
Fredericksburg, Gillespie county, Texas.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 27, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

We acknowledge the receipt of \$1000 from Mrs. Lula Sherrard from the Ladies Aid Society of Richmond, for Capt. Cook's company Texas Rangers.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 27, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

We have received from Col. G. R. Jefferson of Seguin, the sum of two hundred and seventy two dollars, the proceeds of a concert given by the children of Seguin, for the benefit of the sick and wounded of Sibley's Brigade.

Seguin, May 2, 1863.

Editor Telegraph:--Last evening I had the pleasure of attending a concert given by the pupils of Mrs. Pauline Nelson's high school, at this place, for the benefit of the sick and wounded of Sibley's Brigade. The affair was quite a success, the young ladies, one and all, acquitting themselves admirably. Many of the pieces elicited enthusiastic bursts of applause from the audience. The May pole was a magnificent thing of the kind, gotten up by Miss Mattie Jefferson, to whose exertions much of the success of the evening is due. The sum realized was two hundred and seventy-two dollars. If anything could nerve the arms of our soldiers to strike heavier blows it is such efforts in their behalf as this by the children.

Bystander.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 25, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

The Penitentiary Committee.

We have received a copy of the report of the Joint committee of the Legislature appointed to investigate the affairs of the Penitentiary. It is very able and explicit. It appears that the former Financial Agent, M. C. Rogers, is a defaulter to the amount of \$42,114.93. That the manner of the present Financial Agent, John S. Besser, has been considered unsuitable and offensive, which is imputed not to "intentional rudeness; but rather to a want of regard for the feelings and other circumstances of those persons with whom he has to deal." The Committee exonerate him from the charge of mismanagement and speculations in the goods of the Penitentiary, but say the Directors, early last fall, advised him to purchase a supply of cotton, the price being then about ten cents per pound and the institution having plenty of funds on hand, but he declined to do so for certain reasons. "But he did proceed to purchase cotton, one hundred and fifty-two bales, with his own funds," brought it to the Penitentiary, had it entered on the books in the ordinary made, used it for the Penitentiary, and then claimed twenty cents per pound, being twice as much as he paid for it. They say that such conduct is incomptable with his duties to the State as its agent. They also blame the directors and express the opinion that their conduct falls far short of the proper measure of their duty, and that their want of vigilance, decision and efficiency, with their partial and temporary countenance of error, have conduced to its extension. The committee are satisfied that a large amount of the goods, supplied to the Government, have been misapplied, but it was after they left the Penitentiary. They advise an advance in the price of the goods and report against allowing political prisoners to be confined there.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], May 25, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Col. L. P. Butler, just returned from Shreveport, has our thanks for late papers. Also Thos. Putty [sic?] for an extra sent by mail. Such favors are appreciated just now.

TYLER REPORTER, May 28, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Snuff and Cigar Depot.

[Market street, Galveston.]

S. Heidenheimer begs to inform the public generally that he is prepared to furnish, in any quantity, a superior article of Scotch, Maccaboy, and other snuffs, in bottles, bladders, and boxes, at \$5 per pound.

He has also an extensive assortment of fine cigars; and all orders accompanied with cash, will be promptly filled and forwarded.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 25, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

Wheelock, May 15th, 1863.

Editor Telegraph—The Ladies of this place and vicinity gave a concert, tableaux and supper on last evening for the purpose of raising a hospital fund for the benefit of Carter's Regiment, now in Arkansas. We have met with an opportunity of forwarding the proceeds to them by a gentleman going directly to the regiment, which will save us troubling you to have it sent.

The following is a list of subscribers with their several amounts.

Mrs. S. R. Smith, Pres.

Mrs. E. R. Bracken, Sec.

[list] Total amount \$3,500.00

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 26, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

Alleyton, May 21, 1863.

Friend Cushing:--Were you ever in Alleyton, the terminus of the B. B. B. & C. R. Railroad? Well if not just come up some leisure day and get the bearing of the place. And as many of your readers, perhaps, will not have the opportunity of seeing and hearing for themselves, I will make a few notices for them to ponder over.

The Population

Is very interesting, composed principally of Mexican teamsters, their carts, teams, dogs and wives, cotton buyers, cotton sellers, merchants, pedlars, speculators, foreigners and soldiers. At this place may be found merchandise from Mexico on its way east, cotton, molasses, sugar, &c., on its way west. Stages and hack lines from here to all parts of Texas, west and north and south, three times a week arriving the same. This place in short, is the depot for all goods merchandise, &c. Vast sums change hands here during the day; hundreds of wagons and carts arrive and depart weekly.

Col. Brown's battalion, or a part of them, are now camped here. And we can safely say that a more orderly set of men and officers are not to be found in the south or anywhere else. . . .

Old Red.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 27, 1863, p. 1, c. 5

How to Cure Chills.—Strong hoarhound tea, well boiled and drank freely, will cure the most obstinate case of chills on record. It is easily obtained, and the remedy should be known to every poor soldier throughout the Confederacy.

The number of paper mills now in the Confederacy is one in Alabama, three in Georgia, five in South Carolina, eight in North Carolina, two in Virginia, and one in Tennessee, making twenty in all.—These, it is said, would be able to supply all the paper wanted in the Confederacy, but for the great scarcity of the material.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, May 27, 1863, p. 1, c. 1

Lone Star Soap and Candle Factory, }
Houston, May 21st, 1863. }

From and after this date, Mr. John Collins is
my Agent for the sale of my Soap, Oil and Candles.
Fkank Fabj [sic?]

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, May 27, 1863, p. 2, c. 6

Passengers by the Central train yesterday
report that the leading thoroughfares of travel in the
country are filled with refugees from Louisiana, on
their way to some place where they can find corn
plenty and Yankees scarce. A large proportion of the
negroes they bring are females, the males having either
escaped to the enemy of their own accord, or been
stolen by them and prevented from returning.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, May 27, 1863, p. 1, c. 5

Murder.—A Mr. Day is said to have killed a Mr.
Burke, a highly respectable citizen of Nacogdoches
county. After the murder, Day is said to have robbed
the murdered man of the sum of \$500, the money
doubtless the object of the murderer. Several men
were in pursuit of Day, passing through this place on
Tuesday morning.—Texas Pioneer.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], May 28, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Quartermaster's Office. }
San Antonio, Texas, May 23d, 1863 }

The San Antonio Mutual Aid Association

having been chartered by the Legislature of the State
of Texas for the express purpose of supporting the
families of soldiers now in the army, and all indigent
persons in this section of country, is eminently
engaged in supporting the Government.

The Association is therefore permitted to
retain the thirty conscripts allowed it by Special Order
No. ___ from Gen. Magruder, and all Officers and
Agents of the Government under my control or
authority are ordered not to interfere with the cotton,
merchandise, provisions, &c., of such Association, or
its transportation, or conscripts, but to give them the
same assistance and protection it would be their duty
to give were they the common carriers of the
Government.

S. Hart,
Major & Quartermaster,

Approved:

Sackfield Maclin, by order of
Maj. C. S. Army Col. S. P. Bankhead,
and commanding Com'd'g Post.
San Antonio & vicinity, }
May 25th, 1863. } Jo Philips
1st Lt. & A. Ast.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS [San Antonio, TX], May 28, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

There will be a two days meeting at the
Methodist Church in this place, embracing next
Saturday and Sunday. Ministerial aid is expected from
abroad.

TYLER REPORTER, May 28, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Hon. F. M. Hays is this week announced as a
candidate for re-election as Representative from this
county.--Mr. Hays has been tried--has been found
faithful, and his record speaks more loudly in his favor
than any word of commendation written by us
possibly could.

TYLER REPORTER, May 28, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Col. L. P. Butler is to-day formally
announced as a candidate for Representative. We
again take occasion to say that Smith county could
not place her interests in the hands of a better man.
TYLER REPORTER, May 28, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Mrs. B. L. Goodman has again shown her
appreciation of the press by placing on our table
some excellent Beets--the finest we have yet seen.
While Mrs. Goodman's beautiful flower yard causes
her to be much loved by the young, her garden can
be equally appreciated by those who have passed the
heyday and flower-loving season of life.

TYLER REPORTER, May 28, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Bonner & Stuart have actually started their
coach line from here to Marshall, and regular trips
will be made from this time. They have good
coaches, good horses and good drivers, and
everything in order. Let the traveling public make a
note of this. The stage stand here is at the "Tyler
House," where passengers will always find excellent
accommodations.

TYLER REPORTER, May 28, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

By reference to correspondence in another
column, it will be seen that Col. R. K. Gaston has
been called upon and has consented to become a
candidate for Representative from Smith county at
the August election. Mr. Gaston is well known as
one of our best citizens, and as a man well fitted for
the position which his fellow-citizens have called
upon him to occupy.

TYLER REPORTER, May 28, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Mr. Benj. B. Beard request us to say that he
will leave here for the army next Monday, and that
persons wishing to send letters or small packages to
Speight's regiment, will have an opportunity be
leaving them at Felton & Wiggins' Drug Store.

TYLER REPORTER, May 28, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Minute Men.

The idea has been suggested to us that, under present
circumstances, it would be wise and safe to organize
companies of Minute Men in every portion of the
State, and especially in Eastern Texas. Banks' late raid
into Louisiana should be an all sufficient warning to
us, and an unmistakable evidence of what our enemies
will do whenever the opportunity is presented to
them. Gen. Smith suggests to the people of Texas the
great necessity of being ready, and that pure patriot,
Gen. McCulloch, seeing the danger to which his State
has been and is still exposed, makes a most earnest and
eloquent appeal to those at home, urging them to
organize and hold themselves in readiness to meet the
foe at a moment's notice. some may be disposed to
settle down with an idea of quiet security, now that
Banks' army has left Red River and retreated from
their late scene of action and immediate danger no
longer stares us in the face; but should Vicksburg fall
(God forbid it!) it will, in our humble judgment, be but
a short time until we will find the enemy again at our
doors. We hope Vicksburg will stand; we believe
Vicksburg will stand--but it may not; and whether it
does or not, no injury can arise from preparation to
meet emergencies. Will some of our influential
citizens take the lead in this matter? In other counties
companies are being organized--let us not be behind.
TYLER REPORTER, May 28, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

Tyler, May 18th, 1863.

Col. Gaston:

Dear Sir--Deeming it a matter of much importance that our county should be represented in the next Legislature by men of the right stamp and equal to the emergencies of the times, we, the undersigned citizens of Smith county, your friends and admirers, knowing of no one better qualified and fitted in every respect for the position, most respectfully request that you will consent to become a candidate for Representative in the lower branch of the next Legislature, and allow us to have your name announced as such.

Wm. Green	Jo. W. Davenport,	Geo.
Yarbrough		
Theo. G. Jones	A. W. Ferguson,	Henry
Wilfong,		
Saml. D. Gibbs,	Tignal W. Jones,	H. H.
Curl,		
S. H. Boren,	Wm. Gimble,	B. L. Goodman,
D. H. Cade,	Saml Goodman sr.	R. W.
Chapman,		
J. L. Neel,	L. P. Shackelford,	C. M. Wiley,
J. W. Fields,	J. F. Boswell.	

Mt. Sylvan, Smith County, Texas, }
May 23d, 1863. }

Messr. Wm. Green, Jo. W. Davenport, Geo. Yarbrough, B. L. Goodman, and others:

Gentlemen--Your communication of the 18th inst., requesting me to become a candidate for Representative in the lower branch of the next Legislature, has been received and considered. Coming from the source it does, it seems to leave but little choice of my own. Were I to consult my own inclination and individual interest, I would certainly not be a candidate. In fact, I had at one time come to the conclusion that I would never again enter the field of political strife and excitement. But a great change has taken place in our country, and we are now in the midst of perilous times, engaged in a most cruel and bloody war with a great and powerful enemy, and all political issues and party feelings being laid aside, every true patriot should rally to the standard of his country, feeling that he is not his own, but that he belongs to his country, and that he should act in whatever capacity his fellow-citizens see proper to place him; and however feeble may be his efforts, yet he should do all in his power to aid in the achievement of the great end for which we are all striving--the independence of our country. With this view of the subject, I have concluded to consent to your request, fearing at the same time you have overestimated my capacity and ability. But however that may be, should I be elected, I will strive to do all in my power to promote the best interest of our county and the State at large.

Accept, gentlemen, my grateful acknowledgement for the kind expression of your confidence.

Your ob't serv't,

R. K. Gaston.

TYLER REPORTER, May 28, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

Eastern Texas Baptist Convention.

The annual meeting of the E. Texas Baptist Convention, will be held with the Baptist Church in Tyler, commencing Friday before [illegible] in June. Delegates will report themselves to the Drug Store of Felton and Wiggins.

Tyler, May 19th, 1863.

T. W. Jones	}	
J. T. Hand	}	
Nat. G. Smith	}	Committee
W. S. Walker	}	
W. B. Featherston,	}	

n25-6t

TYLER REPORTER, May 28, 1863, p. 3, c. 3

New Goods.

The undersigned will receive, about the 5th of May, at Yarbrough's new brick store, an excellent assortment of French and English Calicos, Bleached and Brown Domestic, Gingham, Swiss Muslins, Paper and Envelopes, Soda, Black Pepper, Powder, Lead and Caps, Cups and Saucers, Plates, Fine Combs, &c. We have now in store a lot of Gents' Summer Clothing, and a good lot of Tobacco, to which we invite the attention of those in need of such articles.

Chapman & Dorough.

Tyler, April 23d, 1863.

[8-20-6t]

TYLER REPORTER, May 28, 1863, p. 4, c. 1

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of Administration on the estate of John Wallis dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Smith county, State of Texas, at the March term, 1863, thereof. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever debarred, and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment.

n19-6t

Jefferson H. Adair.

TYLER REPORTER, May 28, 1863, p. 4, c. 1

Valuable Lands for Sale!!

I offer for sale the well known Garden Valley Farm, situated 20 miles N. W. from Tyler. The tract contains between 900 and 1,000 acres, about 100 in cultivation. A part of the purchase price can be paid in cotton or other good property. I have also other tracts of land, improved and unimproved--lying in the same neighborhood, which I will sell. For terms, and all other particulars, apply to the undersigned at Garden Valley.

Dec. 25th 1862.

n6-tf

J. L. Davidson.

TYLER REPORTER, May 28, 1863, p. 4, c. 1

We were pleased to learn that the Sabbath carousals of the negroes [sic], their occupation of public hacks, and their unlicensed freedom, generally, in this city, was no little interrupted by the efficient police, under the orders of their chief last Sunday. The "gemmen and ladies ob color" were politely invited around to the calaboose, in several instances.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 28, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

The Flag and Sea.—Col. Wilcox while here gave us a correct drawing of the new Confederate flag, and a description of the seal. The flag is white, with a red union, having a St. Andrew's cross of blue, on each bar of which are three white stars, with a large one at the crossing. To make a flag, say a yard and a quarter by three yards; take the usual size of the Beaugard battle flag, seven eights by one and one quarter of red. On each side of this place a strip of blue, say 4 [?] inches wide, running from each corner, diagonally across. This makes the cross, and on this put the stars. Now make a white flag, three yards by one and one quarter leaving space to put in the Union, and you have it.

The seal is an equestrian figure of Washington enclosed in a wreath of cotton, corn, tobacco, rice and wheat, with the motto *Deo Vindice*, (God the vindicator.) the idea of the Cavalier and the Puritan are both discarded; the Puritan whose idea of liberty was the privilege of persecuting others, and the Cavalier whose violence and licentiousness were equally disgusting with the cant of the Puritan.
[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 28, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Complimentary Ball to Gen. Magruder.—A number of officers stationed at this post, taking advantage of the short stay of Gen. Magruder, and staff, here, tendered them a complimentary ball on the 20th inst., at Anacreon Hall, which was accepted. We have only room to say that it was a magnificent affair, and was agreeable to all participants. The Hall was splendidly decorated with evergreens and flowers. Upon the right side, and high upon the wall, was the name of Major General J. B. Magruder, the letters being ingeniously formed by the entwining of evergreens. On the opposite side, were the two quotations—"Wait not for orders; but attack the enemy at once, and furiously, wherever he shall be found;" and—"From Palo Alto to the City of Mexico! From Great Bethel to Galveston—a succession of Victories!" both being beautifully enclosed in a wreath of flowers, and, of course, complimentary to the General. Mr. Jacob Ziegler, the superintendent and indefatigable caterer, prepared a sumptuous table, which received full attention. It is needless to say that the fair ladies of Corpus Christi contrived the decorations, and were the embodiment of beauty and loveliness upon this occasion.

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], May 28, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

An Example Worthy of Imitation.—We learn from the *True Issue* that the Chief Justice of Fayette county has invested nine thousand dollars of the State bounty for the relief of soldier's families, into cotton and shipped it to the Rio Grande, there to be converted into necessary supplies and returned to Fayette. This example is worthy of imitation. If the Chief Justices of all the counties would take the amount placed in their hands by the State for the relief of soldier's families, and do likewise, there would be a relief, indeed, to the family of the soldier.

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], May 28, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

Kellum's Springs, nine and one half miles north of Anderson, are open for the season.

C. K. Evans, Proprietor,

May 27th, 1863.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 28, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

The theatre-going part of the community will be glad to learn that the "Southern Dramatic Society" of Houston are about securing the services of a talented leading actress for the summer season. For their enterprise and talent this association deserves, as they are receiving, a liberal support. Within a short time they will be able to produce something "novel, new and interesting." The bill for this evening is *Woman her love and trials*, and songs by the original Confederate Minstrels.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 28, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Col. Jack Wilcox.

We were gratified yesterday by receiving a long visit from the talented representative in Congress of the San Antonio District, who gave us a great deal of valuable information, and buoyed us up with his testimony of the unwavering confidence in our cause, exhibited by the people all over the Confederacy. After hearing his description of our hospitals, and being cheered with the information that the sick and wounded of our army were cared for as men should be, we felt a desire to repel the wholesale slanders, which are so frequently written in relation to the people at home. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been sent to the army by the liberality and patriotism of our men and women and instead of the sick soldier and dying volunteer being neglected and forgotten, we are told that their quarters are made comfortable, and their hospitals "kept like a parlor." Who does it? The women of our State have toiled in the good cause, and the men have given them glorious encouragement by their never failing liberality—Soldiers' wives and families too, are better cared for in Texas than in any other State, and we hope to hear of no more sweeping denunciations of those who are not on the field of battle. Col. Wilcox gives a glowing description of Lee's army—no profanity, no bickering among officers, no backbiting or jealousy, but a harmony and unity wonderful to behold. Each private bears himself as if were a hero, and they go to the battlefield *certain* of being victorious. There is no such army in the world.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 28, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

For Sale in Confederate Money.—One half interest in a Foundry, situated in Hempstead. This foundry is complete and has every requisite for carrying on the Foundry business.

It has a splendid 18 horse power Engine. Flue Boiler, 3 Iron Lathes, 1 Wood Lathe, 1 Iron Planer, 1 Bolt and Tap Cutter, Patterns, Tools, &c. &c. There is attached a Grist Mill, which does a large quantity of grinding with the same power that runs the other machinery.

There is also coal enough to keep the foundry casting steady for two years.

The remaining partner is a good business man.

Apply to W. O. G. Wilson, Hempstead.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 29, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

Camp Butler, Creek Nation, }
May 12th, 1863. }

Dear Standard:

I believe my last was from Fort Arbuckle, written on the night of the 30th April. On Saturday the second of May, under pressing orders, the Col. with three companies, moved toward this locality. One Co--B, had to be left to garrison the Post until Capt. Scanland should relieve it; another Co--I, had to be left at Elm Springs until relieved. Five companies had moved eastward from the Seminole Agency, under Maj. Carroll, three days before. Capt. Scanland arrived an hour after we left; his men came in the next morning and the next morning a detachment was started to Elm Springs to relieve Co. I. Co. B waited until Tuesday morning, and got here, by hard marching, yesterday, one day after our arrival and two days after the arrival of the five first companies. Co. I with the remainder of the hospital will be here in three days probably; and our detachments to Red River and Lamar for recruits in a day or two more. We shall have in a few days, about 800 men in the regiment, though some of these are on detached duty. Our men are mostly in good health. We had a most pleasant march from Arbuckle. The weather was not very warm except one day, and the evening of that day brought with it a heavy rain, lasting an hour or so. It has surprised me to see how long cool weather has held on in the Spring of the year, in a latitude not more than one degree higher than Clarksville, at Arbuckle--here about two degrees higher. We left Arbuckle at [illegible] past A. M. of the 2nd, and encamped that night at a pretty, rocky creek, 6 miles east, where was an abundance of rich grass. At night, Quarter master's men, and ordnance Serg't detained at the Fort, some hours after our departure, came in and brought news of Captain Scanland's arrival. Next morning we started early, camped at Blue, 15 miles, early in the evening, and our horses fared sumptuously.--Our train mules which had had to feed the night or morning before starting, and were somewhat ragged the first night, recovered their tone, and came in without weariness on this day. Blue, at this locality; on the road from Arbuckle to North [Folk] town, is a deep bed, but scarcely any water, perhaps by this time none. Mountains were perceptible on the far side of the stream from us, and were [?] morning, shortly after starting, we passed over a spur, from which we had a splendid landscape of mingled hill and dale before us, and then we descended immediately into a valley country. At the end of ten miles we found Cochran's on Boggy, a considerable farm, with large stock of cattle, from the pens of 250 milch cows had just been let out, and came up the road meeting us.

In a few yards beyond Cochran's house, we crossed one of the heads of Boggy, a rapidly running muddy stream, with full head of water, having a fall over rocks, at the crossing of about three feet. We passed during this day and the next, several branches of Boggy, all muddy, though close to their sources in the mountains. At midday, we rested and grazed five miles beyond Cochran's, until our teams came up, and then pushed on to another Boggy, which we reached in a heavy rain. Found good grazing and water; the storm passed over after awhile, and the stars were bright. Turkeys and wolves numerous here, and our

men killed some of the Turkeys. We had travelled 22 miles this day. All the next day we saw on our left, a low range of wooded mountains, and in the evening after a travel of 14 miles we halted near a small branch, on the far side of a Boggy, in a sweet little circular valley, at the base of a mountain. Up this I rode by a winding route, and got a splendid view of a beautiful. [sic?] To the South I saw only successive ranges of hills, covered with timber. Immediately back, and north rose higher ranges of the same mountain on which, stood covered with timber, and cutting off a view in that direction. East and west, I saw the valley country traversed by the road--the loveliest little valleys imaginable, in which if seclusion afforded happiness, one might be content to live, with a few friends adjacent. The portion of the range upon which I stood; or rather sat on my horse, was bare of trees, for an area of perhaps ten acres, gently rounded, covered with wild flowers, and with soil enough upon it to admit of pleasant residence. The sides of the ascent were covered with rocks, many of them in slabs suitable for fire places. On the hill side and below, in the little valley the grass was good. When we left next morning we thought our road would lead over mountains, within a few miles, but they were on our left all day, and after travelling 21 miles, we camped on a high prairie; in the edge of timber, with a branch adjacent, 6 miles s. W. Perryville. It has been very windy, and cool all day, many of the men wearing their blankets. In the morning we passed through Perryville, a very small unattractive village. There was a hospital at Perryville, and a Quartermasters dept, Blacksmith shop etc. We camped 18 miles this side of Perryville, early in the afternoon, our mules weary, and an axle to make. We were beside a little branch in the prairie near the mountains, with good water and good grass. We stayed until the evening of the next day, because eight miles was as far as we could get, and find grass; unless we made a travel too great for our train. At this camp, we got information of the advanced companies, only a day and a half travel head. Their trip to North Folk town was 13 miles, and the nearest grass 21 miles, at the camp on our advance left that morning. We crossed the main Canadian next morning, a broad shallow stream, with wide sand banks in the bed, passed through North folk town three or four miles beyond--not much town--crossed the North Canadian, a pretty stream, broad, shallow, clear, and with little islets of grassy land in the bed, and at 1/4 before one p. m., reached the sought for camp ground, on a rocky branch. The camp fires of our men were burning, and directly after our arrival, fired the grass, which we found it necessary to extinguish. A small branch, very rocky, with holes of water, was continuous to the camp.--In one of these, the first water lillies I had seen for many a day, were in bud. We met at North Folk town, Lt. Hancock of Capt. Harmon's company, and learned that the advance would only pass on to Elk Creek, and that we would over take them on Sunday.--We did so, finding them at this place, a mile or so beyond Elk Creek. The locality is a pleasant one; grass good, water tolerable. There are other troops here, whites and Indians.--We are within 14 miles of Fort Gibson, where the Federal

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Camp Butler, Creek Nation

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Flag is waving on the opposite bank of the Arkansas. The river is high, but there is occasional shooting across, between the pickets. The Feds have a mixed force of whites, Indians, and negroes at Gibson, and their commander Col. Phillips has been scattering proclamations among the Creeks on this side, to induce them to abandon the Confederacy. Their success has not been flattering.--The Creeks allured a boat load of them nearly across the river a few days since, intending to capture or kill the party; but as the boat neared this bank, the prey looked so tempting they fired upon them prematurely, killed some, and causing others to leap overboard, and be drowned. The current setting to the opposite shore the boat drifted back, and the Creeks lost their prizes. I do not know whether the Feds will bark much on the Creeks, after that specimen of their allegiance.

Gen. D. H. Cooper is in command here.--The Feds have four stores near Gibson; sell Coffee at 25 cents per pound, and Calico at 25 cents per yard. Many of the Indians from this side have been over to trade with them.--They are said to be interesting. Our pickets are within two miles of Gibson. Yours,
A Soldier of the 29th.

P. S. We have been mining for coal to-day, for our Blacksmiths got a good bituminous coal, six feet under the surface; and about 6 miles from here.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], May 30, 1863, p. 2, c. 1-2

The Penitentiary Report

We have before us the "Report of the Joint Committee of the Legislature of Texas for investigating of affairs connected with the Penitentiary, made April 30, 1863, and regret exceedingly that our limited space prevents the republication in our columns. The facts contained in it ought to be presented to every citizen of the State. The members of the committee were Messrs. Pryor Lea, G. A. Foote, R. H. Guinn, James A. Hardin, and J. B. Reid. We are unacquainted personally with any one of them, but judging them by this report, we should say that a more benevolent set of gentlemen for the work they had to perform, could not have been selected within the confines of the State. They seem to have been delighted with every one with whom they came in contact; bestow upon each expression of commendation or apology; and although they reveal, running through a series of years, mismanagement, criminal negligence, waste, and defalcation upon the part of the leading officers of the Penitentiary, they never for a moment seem to think that there has been anything in the shape of intentional wrong. For instance M. C. Rogers, the former Financial Agent of the institution, is represented as a defaulter to the amount of \$42,114.93. "This large balance" they say, "is liable to augmentation, if settlements yet to be made should show less cloth in the hands of certain commission agents than the amounts reported by said Rogers and credited to him, *as has been found* in some instances" (mark this language "heretofore settled by him.") Yet the committee very graciously state that "said Rogers, in conversation, freely admitted an important discrepancy in his account on the books, without assuming to have ability, from them, to make full and

satisfactory explanation, but he courteously undertook to make the best showing in his power without delay." This was, unquestionably, most exceedingly kind to Mr. Rogers. There is no talk of a prosecution, but a suit at law on his bond, which is represented at only 20,000, is recommended. The severity of the facts, unaccounted for, are thus generously ameliorated! "Although collateral information might be very persuasive of the honest intentions of said Rogers and of casual omissions in entering transactions as the true causes of the deficit, yet such information being general and vague could not be used in any particular way." Decidedly rich!

John S. Besser, the present Financial Agent, is represented as eminently qualified "for transacting business in general, and particularly such business as pertains to his present position." "But all classes," say the committee, "concur with almost equal unanimity in the representation that his manner in conducting business, with reference to other persons, is frequently abrupt and discourteous, so that he has acquired a corresponding reputation, with consequent exceptions to his qualifications for the duties of his presentation." The Committee state that there is no evidence of dishonesty on the part of the Agent, and enter into an elaborate explanation to exonerate him from censure. But they allege, without tracing to a definite source, that owners and contractors in the disposition of goods drawn by them, or under their orders, from the penitentiary, have been to a considerable extent appropriated to private uses. The goods thus disposed of, however, will not account, as they say, "for the large amounts which are known to have been in ordinary markets in various portions of the State." "And," they continue, "such quantities being scattered in markets over this State, indicate the probability of like exhibitions beyond our borders." In other words there has been an incalculable amount of stealing going on by somebody, whom the Committee were either unable to discover, or thought it beyond the range of their duties to ferret out.

But not the least extraordinary revelation in this chapter, remains to be told. Early last fall, when good cotton was ranging at ten cents a pound, the Directors of the Penitentiary advised the Financial Agent to purchase a supply of cotton for the use of the penitentiary. This the Agent declined doing, alleging various reasons for his course. A short time afterwards, however, he bought one hundred and fifty bales on his own account, at prices ranging from eight to twelve cents, which he caused to be used in the penitentiary. Nearly all this cotton was used during the months of November and December. "On the 31st of last January the Agent charged this cotton as sold by him to the penitentiary at the price of twenty cents per pound, and the clerk, who acted as treasurer made a corresponding payment. The amount was \$14,814.00, being about twice as much as the Agent had paid in his original purchase. Not long after this adjustment, the Agent and the Directors had an interview on the subject. He desired their sanction, but they declined to give it, saying that the Penitentiary could not give more than had been paid by the Agent in the first place. At this interview

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The Penitentiary Report

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the parties came to an imperfect understanding that the Agent might have for his own use a substitution of other cotton of like quality and quantity, or of proximate equality, which was virtually according to his demands. But no definite understanding having been agreed upon, and, in the meantime cotton having advanced in price, the Agent named 25 cents per pound as the current price to which he considered himself entitled. There is an unsophisticated feeling of kindness, and quaintness of expression on the part of the committee, well calculated to provoke a smile, when they say: "Throughout the business in question, the Agent has acted and spoken as if he entertained no doubt of the right so claimed by him," (which was, of course very extraordinary!) "only asking formal confirmation by the Directors, or an equivalent benefit. And the committee, in view of all the

circumstances, is not prepared to question the sincere conviction of the Agent, that he has the supposed right."

The Directors of the Penitentiary are noticed with equal kindness:

"The Committee is prepared to exonerate the Directors from intention to disregard their duty; but their want of vigilance, decision, and efficiency, with their partial and temporary countenance of error, have conduced to its extension, and especially their delay of a report to the Governor is an impropriety which violates the duties of general supervision entrusted to the Directors.

"The Committee does not doubt that the Directors will be more successful in fulfilling the requirements of their position as they may acquire a better understanding of their obligations."

We cannot but ask ourselves, has there ever been such a series of transactions eliciting such a report?

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, May 30, 1863, p. 2, c. 2