
THE HENKEL SQUARE HERALD

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VOL. 5

Henkel Square, Round Top, Texas, May 1864

NO. 5

Lavaca, April 24th, 1864.

. . . Yesterday evening, about 4 ½ o'clock, as I and the party with me approached Chocolate Bayou, we noticed a dark smoke rising from the town. In a few minutes the flames burst forth in tremendous volumes, and raged for two hours. Unable from our distance, of about five miles, to learn any thing of the extent of the fire, we were compelled to wait the departure of the enemy, to obtain the news connected with their stay.

On their departure this morning, we immediately started to town, and found, when we arrived, that the fire was wide-spread, consuming a square and a half, in the very centre of the town. It was, no doubt, the work of a Yankee incendiary. It burst out in the second story of Vandenberg's warehouse and spread right and left, consuming the property of the following citizens: Two store houses of William Moses, the dwelling of Major Kerr, the Post-Office, Vanderbergh's warehouses, the Railroad House, Randall warehouse, the Brown House, jeweller's store adjoining, Barney Mooney's bar-room and restaurant, and store adjoining, belonging to B. F. Kauffman; C. Monod's three large warehouses and dwelling, the Cook buildings, consisting of store houses and dwelling. Altogether about thirty houses, large and small, were consumed in the very centre of the business part of the town. The loss is very heavy; how much the amount, I cannot now say. Capts. Brown and Pendexter and Mr. Marye suffered heavily, in the loss of furniture. Threats had been made against the town and its citizens by Dr. Rosencranz, (another of our refugees,) on his landing from the steamers. It is certain that the fire was the work of an incendiary, as Vandenberg's warehouse, since last July, when it was fully repaired, was kept under lock and key. Two yankee soldiers were seen issuing from the back premises, just before the fire broke out. The inference is, therefore, fair that the fire was placed in our midst for the destruction of the town. . .

Whilst every courtesy was shown to the citizens by General Warren, he declares that, if his resident sympathisers (and a very hard set they were and are) were interfered with by the citizens, he would visit condign punishment upon the town and its rebel inhabitants. Now, the citizens, for their own safety, are not willing to meet out the full measure of justice to this set, but in my opinion, they should be placed where they could do no more harm. We have got rid of the principals, Col. Wesley Ogden, who went to Abraham's bosom this morning, with a score of others; but then, our old *He*, Saltmarsh, has been foisted on us by Gen. Warren, who declared that if a hair on his head is touched, he will make us smoke for it. This same old *He* is again flourishing at the San Antonio House. He was sent away from here nearly two years ago by the Provost Marshal. Gen. Bee, however, to whose tender care he was committed,

very kindly permitted him to return amongst us, and now Gen. Warren declares that the act of Gen. Bee was meritorious, and insists that he shall retain his domicile here.

A thousand details could be given of the presence of the Abrahamites here. Every citizen who remained in the place is full to overflowing of their actings and doings, but as I have been here only about an hour, and am compelled to hurry this letter for the messenger, who is about starting, I must close.

West.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, May 4, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

Under date of April 12th, Capt. Boren, of this place, writes to his sister (says the Tyler Reporter) as follows: . . .

"Prisoners are being brought in every day.— Before Banks gets his army safe under the shot and shell of his gunboats, we will capture not less than five thousand.

"They will all be sent to Texas, and in all probability to Tyler. If they are sent to Tyler, I wish they may receive just such treatment as Confederate States soldiers have at their hands. I could not regret their death by starvation, for as they came up from Alexandria they devastated the whole country. All live stock, and all provision of every description, were taken from helpless women and children. Their furniture was burnt and broken up. Beds and every article of clothing was taken or destroyed. Ladies told me that the Yankees acted so much like fiends, that they were compelled to seek refuge in the woods, where they remained two days and nights."

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, May 4, 1864, p. 1, c. 5-6

We have seen samples of the guns now being manufactured in Tyler Armory, and pronounce them, according to our judgment, the finest army pieces we have ever seen. The "Hill Rifle" for cavalry, and the "Texas Rifle" for infantry, are hard to beat, while the "short Hill Rifle," intended for artillery, is a perfect model of beauty and convenience. Col. Mill [sic], in charge of Ordnance Works here, has the very important qualification as an officer of doing what he undertakes well.—Tyler Reporter.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, May 4, 1864, p. 2, c. 6

The Telegraph of the 26th, after apologizing for using brown paper, says: "We are now left but one alternative, either to double the price again or diminish the size. Will our readers advise us what to do?" We would ask the same question, if we thought it would do any good, but we do not believe it is the business of our readers to tell us what we should do. It is our business to publish a paper and charge what we consider a fair price for it, in accordance with the times, and it is the business of

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The Telegraph of the 26th ...
Continued from page 1

our readers to decide whether they will take it or not on these terms. The editor of the Telegraph is evidently afraid to run the risk, for the next day he publishes a long lugubrious article about the high rate he has to pay for everything, and hints indirectly at having to come down to a specie basis, while he at the same time invited his subscribers to give him their views on the subject. We have been watching this beating about the bush for some time, thinking, as we were only playing second fiddle, we would wait as long as we could, provided we did not in the mean time get used up entirely. We have now been waiting till we cannot buy a ream of paper except for specie, or its present pro rata, thirty for one. The Telegraph, in the article above referred to, says:

"It may be asked how we manage to sustain our paper. We reply our newspaper has not sustained itself, and is not now doing so. It is eating itself up. So is every newspaper in the State. The course we have hitherto pursued will shortly leave the people without a press."

If this be so, and we have no doubt of it, so far as we are concerned, will it, we would ask, be regarded as disloyal to adopt specie rates, and take the equivalent in Confederate money at what it is going for? So far as we are concerned, we have either got to do this, or stop very soon, and we only wait for the Houston papers to set the example before it is too late. The specie price of paper is now about five times what it was before the war, and as it is regulated mainly by the San Antonio market, which is now quoted at thirty for one, while our subscription price is just five for one, at our old rates. We even heard of \$600 per team having been paid for a small lot of printing paper 24x36 only last week. We think any further comments on this subject needless.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 4, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

The Houston papers have got down to about the size of our little "Almanac Extra," owing to the scarcity of paper. They have been getting, "smaller by degrees and beautifully less" for some time, which is not at all remarkable, as the white paper alone costs more than the price of subscription. There is plenty of paper now on the way from Mexico, which can be bought for specie, and we presume they will have to acknowledge at last that it is the only basis upon which a paper can be now sustained, and come down to it as a matter of necessity, or soon be compelled to suspend. For a long time, we have done all in our power to keep down our subscription list, and so long as we are compelled to continue our present rates, we hope our friends will send us no more new subscribers, and not even renew their own subscriptions, if they can get a paper to suit them elsewhere.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 4, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

The Item says small pox is spreading in Huntsville, and cautions the traveling public, recommending them to give that place a wide birth for the present.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 11, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

The Telegraph gives a long account of the burning of Port Lavaca by the enemy, who came up with three steamers, in command of General Fitz Warren, on the 22d ult., and after tearing down the public wharf and some warehouses, taking the lumber on board their vessels, they set fire to the town and burned down 23 buildings--most of them good ones, beside taking or destroying every thing they could lay hands on. They took off with them about thirty of the inhabitants, which was considered good riddance, and left with threats of vengeance if any of their resident sympathizers, whom they left behind, should be interfered with.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 4, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

Old Clothes vs. Silks.--Our country women complain that the jews are making fortunes from the sales of costly dry goods. If our fair friends will cease to patronize, instead of complain of the Jews, wear their old clothes, and give the money now spent for silks to thinly clad and badly shod soldiers, one source of speculation would soon dry up. Try it, gentle lady, and you will sleep sweeter at night, feeling that you deserve the protection of the brave men now periling their lives to save you from future insult and degradation. Try it, and dry goods will fall to rational prices within six months.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 11, 1864, p. 1, c. 2

Our friend, J. C. Ragan, Esq., formerly of Pine Bluff, Ark., who has been assisting us in the office for some months past, and who had to leave us in consequence of ill health, writes us from Tyler where he has made his temporary residence for the present, under date of the 26th ult. . . . Mr. Ragan says: . . . There are some 2200 prisoners confined near here, and 3 or 4,000 more are expected. This will have a tendency to raise the price of provisions, as Government is purchasing all to be had."

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 11, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

Speaking of the Penitentiary, the Huntsville Item says:

"It makes 1 300 000 yards of cloth per annum; of this 200,000 go in the way of barter, 300 000 to soldiers' families, leaving only 800,000 for the army; thus it would be impossible to furnish 100 000 yards monthly as it would have none for the army. Yet we hope the legislature will try to pass an act appropriating 500,000 yards to the families of soldiers for the coming 12 months, or 200,000 more than the present appropriations--the families paying for it. This would come nearer the policy that charity begins at home."

The Item also says, the amount of cloth, turned out at the Penitentiary, will average two yards to each member of a family. This, if properly and promptly distributed, with doubtless relieve a large amount of distress which we have heard spoken of throughout the country. It will probably be made the business of the legislature to investigate the management of this establishment, and see that its benefits are impartially appropriated.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 11, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

Shreveport, April 30th, 1864.

. . . Twenty-six disloyal persons were sent up from Natchitoches, and reached here yesterday afternoon. A noted horse-racer, by the name of Small, is one of them, and several women, not the brightest specimens of the sex at that. They came up in wagons, and were lodged in jail.

About 2000 of the Federal prisoners, taken in Arkansas, will be through here to-day. . .

M.E.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, May 11, 1864, p. 1, c. 2

Tulip, Ark., May 21, 1864.

Ed. News:--On the 30th of April we overtook the enemy at the Saline river and fought them. General Smith assumed command of the army in the field at Camden, and directed its movements up to this time. The pursuit was vigorous and the course of the Yankees marked with the destruction of property. Everything of wearing apparel from baby clothes to cavalry over-coats, as well as feather beds and bed clothing, wagons, buggies, ordnance, tools, stationery, and in fact almost every kind of thing you can imagine, was found along the route. Notwithstanding the enemy had destroyed, as they supposed, all means of our army crossing the river, our engineers rigged up a raft so that by 10 o'clock the morning after they had left Camden we were across the river and in pursuit. We traveled fifty miles in less than two days and overtook them with our infantry at the Saline river. Our cavalry caught them the morning before and skirmished with them all day. . . . [description of battle]. The battle was fought on their side principally with Dutch and negroes, and contested with determined stubbornness. I cannot say that we achieved a great victory. We kept the ground, but they accomplished their object, that is, they escaped with about 500 negroes, men, women, and children, which they had picked up on the route, besides a number of families that left Camden with them. . . . P.P.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, May 11, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

Camp of 8th Regiment, in Field.

20 miles north of Minden, La., April 22d, 1864.

Editor News.—I promised, in the conclusion of my first letter, to give you some of the incidents of the two battles more at my leisure; and, having a day's rest allowed us, I propose fulfilling that promise, provided you are not already wearied with the details sent you by correspondents.

I trust I will not be held strictly accountable for literary quotations and authorities, as my opportunities for "light reading" has been confined to a small work on "quick," "double-quick," "double roots and double duty," edited by one "Bill Hardy," which I make it a rule to kick, whenever it comes within my reach; but I believe it was the sarcastic Randolph who used the comparison—"the play of Hamlet, with the part of Hamlet left out."

I have been forcibly reminded of the aptness of this comparison by the various published accounts of the battles which have reached us. [excellent account of Walker's Texas Division in battles of Mansfield and Pleasant Hill.] Orion.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, May 11, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

The San Antonio "News" is the only paper now published in that city, and it comes to us this week without a single local item of any kind, except that it will be issued hereafter on Saturdays, and that the publisher has a supply of white paper to last him a year or more. It also mentions the re-opening of the Menger Hotel, but does not even tell us the price of board, a very important item of news to those who have occasion to visit San Antonio at this time. AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 11, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Head Quarters, Maxey's Cav. Div, }
Camp on Middle Camden Road, }
Ark. April 23d 1864. }

Colonel:--

I respectfully submit the following report of the operations of the troops I had the honor to command, in the battle of Poison Springs, on the 18th inst.

Early on the morning of that day, I was officially advised that a heavy train of forage wagons, of the enemy was out on the old military road between Camden, and Washington, supported by a considerable force of Artillery, Infantry, and cavalry. I was directed by the Major General commanding to proceed with my Division, without delay, from my bivouac near Woodlawn, to Lee's farm on the Camden, and Washington road, about ten miles from Camden, at which point I would find other troops; and as Senior Officer take command on my arrival. I put my division in motion, and arrived at the point designated about 9 o'clock a.m., and found Brig. Gen. Marmaduke with his cavalry command there; and Brig. Gen. Cabell with his, just getting in. Gen. Marmaduke at once tendered the command to me. From him I learned the dispositions of the enemy, his probable strength, and the estimated size of the train.

The disposition of our forces was soon made. Marmaduke's Division on the right; Cabell's in the centre, and Maxey's Division, brought by me from the Indian Territory, composed of Gano's Texas Brigade, under Col. Charles DeMorse, Walker's Brigade of Choctaw Indians, commanded by Col. Tandy Walker, Khrumbaars batter, commanded by Capt. W. B. Khrumbaar attached to Gano's brigade to the left.

Hughey's battery, attached to Cabell's command, was placed on Cabell's line, on an elevation to the left of the road—Khrumbaar's batter in the centre of Maxey's Division.

The enemy occupied a position on favorable high ground, in our front, with a portion of it extending down the slope toward the open ground south. The train was closed upon the road, in rear of the enemy's line.

Our line being formed, the plan was to move Maxey's Division forward; the right of it passing sufficiently to the left of the old field, south of the road to be concealed, the left to [cut and fold in paper] so as to bring that Division fronting the enemy, and to bring on the fight with that Division, and to throw Cabell's Division forward through the field, into the fight so soon as Maxey's Division became well engaged, and to move the forces on the right well forward crossing the road.

In compliance with the general plan, Maxey's
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division was at once put in motion, and moved steadily as possible, considering the difficulties presented by broken grounds, and dense undergrowth. Hughey's battery was set to work to attract the attention from this movement. The Division was delayed about half an hour from engagement longer than I anticipated, owing to the nature of the ground. Desultory firing had been going on for some time, followed by heavy firing, and learning that the enemy was pressing hard upon Gano's Brigade, right of Maxey's Division, I threw Green's Brigade of Missourians, of Marmaduke's command to its relief. The Brigade went gallantly, and with a will to do its work. It arrived on the right of Gano's Brigade, just after the engagement on that part of the line became heavy, and general, a part of the enemy's line having fallen back.

Hot work was going on all along the line from the right of Green's, to the left of the Choctaw brigade, the extreme left of the line.

One continual shout was heard, and an unfaltering advance of all that part of the line.— Cabell's Division was immediately ordered forward, going in splendidly, charging in double quick over the open field into the fight.

The fight was now general all along the line, our men pressing forward, and the enemy going back everywhere—not a false step had been made, not a position attacked but was taken. The road was gained, and the coveted train in our possession. Step by step the enemy had withdrawn his artillery; but his forces being routed, abandoned it, and his battery of four pieces fell into our hands.

Our troops exultant with victory pressed forward for more than two miles, when they were recalled by me, to complete the task we come to perform.

The brigades were reformed; details rapidly made, and the train put in motion on the road to Woodlawn, where the last of it arrived in safety, together with the battery, about midnight.

The battle of Poison Springs was fought about ten miles from Camden. Our force was between Camden, and the enemy. Of the force in front I had no fears. The force in rear at Camden, was known to be greatly superior to us in numbers, and could at any time after they were notified by the artillery, have moved on our rear. To secure the train I moved Cabell in the road toward Camden, left Marmaduke in rear—moved Maxey's division in front of the train, and requested Fagan, who was in the middle Camden road, to hold that position, and reinforced him with Gano's brigade of Maxey's division. This made the road over which the captured property passed, as safe as it could be with the force in hand.—About thirty wagons without teams, and some broken, were burned in the field. About one hundred and seventy with teams, and everything complete were saved. The artillery also.

The enemy's force was about twenty-five hundred. At no time did we have that many engaged. His loss in killed, and wounded, will reach six hundred and fifty. The proportion of killed was variously estimated, at from three to five hundred. I know they

were thick. In making a report, where my knowledge of the troops with whom I have been associated but a very short time (except my own division) is necessarily imperfect, I fear to do injustice unintentionally; the more so that in this report, I have not the benefit of General Marmaduke's report of his division.

I can only say so far as my observation extended every officer, and man did his duty.—

The plan of battle was in every particular carried out. Hughey's Battery by its timely and splendid work drew attention from Maxey's division; and in turn, *that* and Green's brigade with the unerring fire of Khumbaar's battery drew attention from Cabell's command, until it had partially succeeded in crossing the open field. Finally the whole line moved forward like a sheet of living fire, carrying death and destruction before it.

To the indomitable energy of Capt. Khumbaar in carrying his battery over ground almost impassible, and the subsequent working of his battery, much of the success of Maxey's division is due.

I bet leave to call special attention to the Choctaw brigade. These people came of their own volition. No law or treaty compelled them to do so—they were placed on the extreme left of the attacking division. Nobly gallantly and gloriously, they did their duty. They fought the very army (Thayer's from Ft. Smith) that had destroyed their once happy homes, insulted their women, and driven them with their children, destitute upon the world—and many an avenging blow was struck—many yet will be.

The troops from Arkansas, Missouri, and Texas, vied with each other in honorable emulation.

To Major Wood's commanding Mo. Battalion, and to his battalion, I am much indebted for valuable assistance in saving the train, and to others who lent a cheerful helping hand, whose names I do not know.

The various members of my own staff, were of great service. Col. E. E. Portlock, Capt. c. W. Ballance, Lt. Jas. Patterson, and A. E. Eliason, acting A. D. C. of my staff, were left with my division, to aid its movements in the execution of the plan of battle, and rendered valuable, and important service to the Choctaw brigade, with which they acted, in executing the difficult task of moving a line into action over rough ground, and through dense undergrowth, and bringing it out at the right time, and in the right place, by partial change of front. Capt. Ochiltrie, my Asst. Adj. General, & Capt. W. H. Lewis chief Ord. Officer, were of great service with me, gallantly conveying orders all over the field; my Aid de camp, Lieut. R. C. Andrews, had been sent by me to the rear, to communicate with Gen. Fagan, and lost part of the fight. Lt. Mebane had also been detached on important duties. Being sort of staff officers a portion of the time Lt. W. Harris of my escort assisted.—He, and Lt. Barfield, and the escort, were of great service, carrying orders wherever needed.

For the action of officers, and men of particular commands, I call attention to reports filed.

In closing this rough, and hastily drawn report, written with all the inconveniences of picket
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Head Quarters, Maxey's Cav. Div. }
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duty around, I take great pleasure in acknowledging myself very greatly the debtor of Brig. Marmaduke. I found him on the field with an intelligent understanding of the enemy's strength and position.

In the formation of the line of battle, in its plans and conduct, I consulted with him freely, and with great advantage.

At my request, he passed from the right down to the left of the entire line, cheering, and encouraging by his presence, and bright example. Gen. Cabell managed his command with great skill, carrying it most successfully through a very exposed position into the fight.

The Brigade commanders of Maxey's Division, Col. Charles DeMorse 29th Tex. cavalry, and Col. Tandy Walker, 1st Choctaw & Chickasaw Regt. for their skill, gallantry, and daring in conducting their commands into the fight successfully, through such difficulties, and those who assisted, deserve great credit. Of the Choctaw brigade, I have already spoken. The Texas brigade did its whole duty, gloriously fighting, as Texans know how to fight.

The substantial fruits of the victory, are a Four gun Battery of Artillery, and about one hundred and seventy wagons, and teams saved, about thirty wagons destroyed—between six and seven hundred killed and wounded. Over one hundred prisoners, and the force that fought us demoralized—but above all the splendid effect on our men. In making this report I omitted to say in the proper place, that the troops were fought dismounted, only a sufficiency being left mounted to cover the flank, and act as a guard on the Camden road in rear.—I respectfully refer to accompanying reports filed. It should be borne in mind that all these nominal Division were small; were dismounted for action, and one fourth consumed in holding horses—I believe not more than eighteen hundred were engaged at any time.

I have the honor to be
Very Respty, your ob't. Servt.
S. B. Maxey,
Brig. Gen.

Lt. Col. J. T. Belton, A. A. G.
Dist. Ark. In Camp.

[Casualty numbers listed]
STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], May 14, 1864, p. 1, c. 1-3

[smaller print] It appears that Texas, cut off as she has been by the exigencies of the war, is discharging the duties of an independent empire; but this in happy accord with the interest of the Confederacy, which is the supreme consideration. She has sent an agent to Europe to look after her ordnance interests, and has also commissioned a special representative to Mexico, who will regulate with Maximillian the interests of trade across the Rio Grand.

Great enterprise is being shown in the erection of powder mills, cotton and woolen factories, &c. To employ the latter there has been secured, on Government account in Texas, *one million pounds of wool*. The amount of subsistence from last year's crops is said to be sufficient to last the army and people *five years*. A specie currency is extensively used in trade,

and Confederate money is not worth more than forty for one in gold. This depreciation is attributed to the contact with specie which has flowed in from the cotton trade with Mexico, and is no evidence of want of confidence in the arms or virtue of the Confederacy; as it is a remarkable fact, that when gold was worth one for ten in Richmond, it was not worth more than one for two in Texas. The depreciation has been of late date, and is ascribed to the accidents of trade. . . .

[larger print] We find the above in the Richmond Examiner of March 29th, and it is quite evident we have to go a long way from home to ascertain what is doing right at our very door. Col. Dashiell, after resigning his office as Adjutant General, was, we understood, employed by Messrs. Vance & Bro. of San Antonio, in their wool agency for the Confederate States. These gentlemen are now also agents for the State Cotton Bureau, and their office is known as "The Texas State Loan Agency," therefore, this trip of Col. Dashiell's may have possibly been to swap cotton for "*one million pounds of wool*." We confess our entire ignorance of what is going on around us. Startling developments are being made every day, and we expect we shall soon find our State engaged in one of the most gigantic cotton brokerage, stock jobbing, manufacturing, mining, money-making, money loaning operations that has ever been heard of or read of in the annals of history, ancient or modern.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 25, 1864, p. 1, c. 2

The San Antonio "News" comes to us this week on a double sheet of white paper, which is an evidence that it is flourishing during the temporary suspension of the Herald. San Antonio, like Austin, cannot support two papers. One may make a living, but if two, one or both must starve, as past experience has proved.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 25, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

A member of the Senate, who arrived the other day from Northern Texas, told us that his first night's lodging cost him \$5, his second \$6, his third \$8, his fourth \$10, and his light night, before reaching Austin, \$15. Five days travel westward makes a difference of from \$5 to \$15 for board. We wonder what would be the charge on the Rio Grande in Confederate money.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 25, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

Spinning Wheels

A. Heusinger is now prepared to manufacture a superior article of spinning Wheels of better workmanship and at lower prices than ever offered here before. Shop, one block north of Col. Ford's late residence.

Austin, May 15th, 1864

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, May 25, 1864, p. 2, c. 6

Bonham, 24th May, 1864.

Ed. News.-- . . . Having no news, I may tell an anecdote which may not have reached you. I can't vouch for the truth, but I can for the wit. On the way from Shreveport to Tyler, the officer in charge of the Yankee prisoners, on calling the roll one morning, discovered that two officers were missing. The roll was called some little distance from the spot where they had encamped. A party was sent back to search for them, and seeing no one, enquired of a woman, whose house was not far from their camp fires. She said that she had seen no one, but that her children, a few minutes before, had come running to the house crying, "Oh ma! they have killed two of the Yankees and burried [sic] them, and they have come to life, and are getting up from their graves." The children had been playing about camp, as soon as it was deserted,

and saw what they related, though the mother paid no attention until the enquiry was made of her. An examination was made, and sure enough two shallow graves, in the sand, were discovered, covered over lightly with sand and leaves, which had, evidently, just been vacated. Dogs were immediately procured and put upon the trail, and after purposely running the officers about twenty miles, they were overhauled, tired nearly to death. "Well," said one of the Yankees, "You've got us, and I am really astonished at it, for I have always understood that trained dogs would only follow the tracks of a negro." "That is in and about the truth," said the old farmer who owned the dogs, "but you see my dogs aint so overly smart, and they cant tell the difference between the track of a nigger and an abolitionist."

Yours, A.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, May 31, 1864, p. 1, c. 6