
THE HENKEL SQUARE HERALD

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

VOL. 5

Henkel Square, Round Top, Texas, November 1864

NO. 11

Marriage of a Confederate Heroine.—On the 25th, a most interesting ceremony of marriage took place at the church of St. James, Piccadilly, London. The bridegroom, Lt. Samuel Wilde Hardinge, who is about 30 years of age, was an officer in the United States navy, holding the rank of Lt. on board the American war steamer *Connectacu*. The lady, who is about the same age as the gallant bridegroom, was the daughter of Gen. Boyde, of the army of the Southern States,, who lately expired in prison, having been made a prisoner by the Federals. The lady's career is full of the most eventful, heroic, and romantic features. Her father, who possessed vast estates in Virginia, early embraced the cause of Southern independence, early embraced the cause of Southern independence [sic] was soon entrusted with command, obtaining the rank of general. His daughter, the bride, enthusiastically embraced the cause, followed her father to the field and accompanied him throughout his campaign with the celebrated "Stonewall" Jackson, and on two occasions, heroically, as a modern Joan of Arc led on the troops to battle; She was, however in a skirmish captured, and made prisoner, and conveyed to Washington where she was imprisoned. Here she remained 13 months, when she was exchanged for Gen. Cochrane, who had been made prisoner by the Confederates. On her return to the South, she went on board the *Greyhound*, Confederate steamer which was captured by the Federal steamer *Connectacu* while running the blockade. Lt. Hardinge was sent on board the *Greyhound* as a prizemaster, with his young heroine as a prisoner. The result was that they mutually became enamoured and escaped together from the ship, and found their way to this country, the bride having succeeded in withdrawing her lover from his allegiance to the United States flag, and enlisted his sympathies and support for the South. It is the intention of Lt. Hardinge with his bride to leave this country at the latter end of Sept. to run the blockade and enter the service of the Southern States. The marriage cortege was comparatively private, being confined to the bridesmaid and two or three lady friends, the bridegroom being attended by a number of American gentlemen connected with the South. After the conclusion of the ceremony the parties repaired to the Brunswick Hotel Jermyn street, where the bridegroom has resided since his sojourn in this country, and partook of an elegant *dejeuner*.—London Paper.

BELLVILLE [IX] COUNTRYMAN, November 1, 1864, p. 1, c. 2

Wanted—A skilful Vintner to take charge of my vine yard at Cold Springs, Polk Co.

C. G. Vitze.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 7, 1864, p. 4, c. 5

Escaped Prisoner Arrested by a Woman.—Mrs. Patterson, of Sumter county, Ga., a few days ago arrested and returned a Federal prisoner who had escaped from Camp Sumter. Prisoner came to her house, she being alone, and asked for breakfast.—Under pretense of preparing it, she procured a double barreled gun from another part of the house, and presenting it to Mr. Prisoner, told him to march before her or she would kill him. In this position she kept him marching for seven miles, until she had turned him over to the guard at Camp Sumter.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, November 2, 1864, p. 1, c. 2

Austin, Oct. 27, 1864.

Ed. News:—Since my last communication several important measures have been reported from the committees having such measures under their special charge, and have, to some extent, been under consideration. The most important bill, and one which appeals more to the interests of the citizens of the State, is the one presented from the Finance Committee, presenting and recommending the mode and manner in which the former appropriations for the relief of soldiers' families, and the indigent can be carried more effectually into operation. They propose to set apart 750,000 yards of cloth, manufactured by the Penitentiary, to be distributed to the different counties, which can be sold or distributed, as they may deem best. The sale, if made, has to be done at public outcry, the currency, the time and the mode to be determined by the County Court—The quota to which each county will be entitled, is to be determined and allotted in accordance with the report of the number of soldiers' families, or indigents, made by the respective County Courts. The bill also provides that County Courts may levy a special tax, not to exceed one half of one per cent. for the purpose of giving additional means in aid of those requiring assistance. The bill has been very carefully drawn, and reflects great credit upon the judgment and ability of the gentlemen composing the same.

A bill has been introduced to repeal the present Liquor Law, which now so uselessly encumbers the statute book. This bill provides a license tax upon distilleries and bar rooms, and makes it a penal offence for any one to engage in the distillation of any of the agricultural products, without having paid said license.

Letters were laid before the Legislature from Gen. Smith, in reference to the price charged by the State for cloth from the Penitentiary, viz: \$1.80 per yard, and urging a reduction of the same. Also, a letter from the President of the Confederate States in relation to the Frontier Organization, regretting that he cannot exercise the power to exempt the same from the Conscript Law, but consenting to detail a sufficient number, after enrollment, for the defence of the frontier. Resolutions, in relation to the cotton transactions of the State, and asking for information from the Governor, have also been passed; also, one as to the necessity of abolishing the Military Board. As the mail is just closing, I must do the same.

Exile.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, November 2, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

Squire Smoothly's 18th Letter.

In which he desires Mr. Wigfall's Views on the impressment system, and deprecates further discussion of States Rights at this present.

The christening and the conflagration which ensued, in which General Magruder's "sox" are finally disposed of.

Brushy Fork of Sandies, Oct. 18, 1864.

Ed. News—Dear Sir:--After offerin of my pious regards I again take pen in hand to write you these, and proud to hear tell you got back from the Rio Grandy, through perils of land and sea, of robbers and of false brethrer, and saw Cortina and Mr. Bradwell; and now home safe under the shadow of your own vine and figtree and none to make you afeard, and the yaller fever much abated—and again a writin of your News Paper and I hope and pray it may continue to be wrote in the fear of God, and to the enlightenment of His people—having due regard to them in authority and sustainin of law and order, but at the same time not fearin to rebuke iniquity in high places—nor shunnin to declar right in the face of all men, to the eend that the godly be encouraged and the wicked put to shame—Amen. . .

We happened to a bad accident at my house at Thursday, which thanks be to His name it want worse. We had a christenin at my house. Mrs. Kincaid she had the twins and my wife her little one, and three of the naybors brung childring, making of six in all, and brother Raimy offishiated and made a power full prayer, and was a comfortin season generally, and sat the supper in an out cabin whar the weemin does thar weevin. Well, after supper my dauter Jenny and some more of the young gals, they gets General Magruder's sox and stuffs them with cotton, and sets the six babies to the table, all in a row, and draws a sock on every babies head; and when all hands was called to see, thar sot the six babies as bright as dollars, with the General's name in gould thread, only upside down, round hits little head, and them as spry as minks, a winkin and staring at the candles, and all as good as gould and never whimpered, and the sox a stickin up like the General's legs was in them, as natural as pigtracks, and lookin so sweet the weemin pitched right in to kissin of them and some how upsot the table, and must have been then the fire got in the cotton. Well, between midnight and day hit broke out, and Mrs. Kincaid, she first, and cut the cloth out of the loom, and saved nine yards for the boys pants, and got scorched shockin, and fit the fire like a soldier, but the balance was all burned, loom and all, and all the wool and cotton for spinnin, and the clock reel (the wheels providentially was in the house), and we lost two par of cards and a whole bilin of soap, and a cross cut saw, and a turkey hen and her settin of eggs onder the floor, and all the dye stuff, and the grist from the mill, and all the taller and the candle moulds, and two bushel of salt and a gourd of honey, and a heap of things, besides them unfortunate sox—and not even a speck of the gould thread to be found in the mornin. The worst loss is the loom and the truck for spinnin, the weemin bein all hard at it, to get cloth wove for the boys in the army before the cold weather, but thankfull it want worse—"The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away, blessed be the name of the Lord!"

And in regardin of the General's sox, the

nayborhood talk is, they was onlucky from the jump, but my reflection is, that if they had been sent right along when they was nit, they out have been a comfort to him at this writing up thar in the cold in Arkansaw, but if people has to wait for gould lace and the like vanities, the right time gets past and the opportunity lost.

I close these, hoping you are enjoyin of reasonable health and a growin and prosperin, not only in temporal affairs, but in them that outlasts this present vale of disappointment.

Yours to command,
Jasper Smoothly.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, November 2, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

The Soldiers' Fair and Supper.--This splendid entertainment came off on last Thursday night. We were complimented with tickets, and regret much that it was out of our power to attend. It is represented by those who were present to have surpassed any thing of the kind heretofore gotten up in Austin, netting to the "soldiers' Home" upwards of \$300 in specie and near \$3,000 in Confederate money. A fine description of it has been prepared for our paper, and we regret, for the want of space, we must lay it over until next week. The ladies of Travis are not to be out-done in their attentions to the comforts of our brave soldiers.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 2, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Beef is sold in Shreveport, in abundance, at twenty-five cents a pound by butchers specially detailed by the military authorities for that purpose, while in Marshall, with double the population of peace times, there is no market at all. This acts very hardly upon all citizens, but particularly upon the poor. Cannot something be done to relieve this state of things?

In Shreveport there is a good market house, and the result is there is an excellent market. Here there is no market house, and consequently no market; for farmers are not going to peddle provisions around town, and then be compelled, in all likelihood, to take back what they may bring. We endeavored for ten years to infuse enterprise sufficient among our citizens and town corporate authorities to build a market house, but they never got ready.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, November 4, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Cards! Cards!!

If you wish your cards repaired bring them to my shop immediately, as I do not expect to remain but a short time. I can be found in the back room of the old Post Office.

Jno. H. Boykin.

Henderson, Oct. 21st, 1864.

HENDERSON [TX] TIMES, November 6, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

Mark's Mill, Oct. 28th, 1864.

Editor Times:-- . . . Our brigade is still on outpost duty, killing a few feds, and sending grey-backs upward in search of mast. . . Can't the Government details make their wool hats a "leettle" thinner, and their red gaiters a "leettle" softer"? Has the Government a right to detail a man, and then learn him his trade?

Billy Phillips

HENDERSON [TX] TIMES, November 6, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Auction Sale! . . .

November 16, 1864

By M. Reichman & Co.,
Houston, Texas.

The Largest Assorted Stock
Imported Since the War.

This Sale is worthy of the attention of
Quartermasters and Merchants

Over \$200,000 worth of Goods,

All of Which will be sold for Specie, Cotton or
Currency.

- 20,000 yds. Brown Shirtings,
- 25,000 yds Imperials,
- 32,000 yds. American 3/4 7/8 1/4 Bleached Shirtings,
- 37,000 yds. American Prints,
- 5,000 prs. of Brogans,
- 1,090 prs. Ladies Shoes. . .
- 10,000 yds. Demins [sic]
- 2,000 yds. Sattiet [sic]
- 3,000 yds. Cottonades and Hickory Stripes. . .
- 100 sacks of Coffee,
- 5 bbls. Crushed Shugar, . . .
- 50 dozen Linnin [sic] Shirts,
- 200 dozen Flannel Shirts
- 2,000 Men's and Boys' Shoes and Boots, . . .
- 20 bales of Flannel, assorted colors,
- Blankets,
- Bed Ticking,
- Alpaca. . .
- Cassimeres,
- Hats,
- Clothing. . .
- 200 dozen Men's and Ladies' Hosiery. . .

M. Reichman & Co.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 4, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Camps near Camden, Ark., }
October 24th, 1864. }

J. M. Dodson, Esq.—Dear Sir:

Dr. T. J. Leverett has been ordered to Texas by Maj. Gen. Magruder, to collect Hospital Stores for this Brigade and will, I presume, visit your town. We entered the spring campaign with a limited supply which has been exhausted by the drain created by the battles of Mansfield and Pleasant Hill. We were fortunate enough during those battles to capture a portion of the Federal supply and thereby were enabled to treat our wounded at Jenkin's Ferry.

Our stores are consumed and should we be called into an engagement our wounded would suffer for the want of proper dressing with which to treat them.

The articles needed are principally, such as are of but little value at home—old sheets, table cloths, towels, garments that have worn, &c., old cloths make a more pleasant and comfortable dressing than new ones.

Roller [sic?] bandages are also needed, these should be made of good material. A few dozen made according to the following table would be useful:

1 inch wide	1 yard long.
2 1/2 inches wide	3 yards long.
3 1/2 " "	5 " "
2 " "	3 " "
3 " "	4 " "
4 " "	6 " "

It is unnecessary for me to make any appeal to the citizens of Rusk county; all that is necessary is for them to know that the articles are needed.

I have heard that the ladies have organized an Aid Society in Henderson; if this is true I feel assured that we will receive a large supply of Hospital stores from Rusk county.

Very Respectfully yours,
E. P. Becton.

Surgeon 22d Texas Infantry.

Waul's Legion, Flournoy's Division.

I will be in Henderson between the 20th and 30th of November. The articles mentioned by Surgeon Becton may be deposited at the Drug Store of Blair & McBride.

T. T. Leverett,

Collecting Agent Hospital Stores

for Waul's Brigade.

HENDERSON [TX] TIMES, November 6, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

The following letter from Capt. James Martin to his brother appeals to the people of Houston for clothing, and we trust no time will be lost in making up a good shipment for this command. Many of the men went from this city, and, being men of small means, are unable to clothe themselves. They must not be permitted to suffer:

"Prairie du Hand, Ark., Oct. 18, 1864.

"I have to write you a begging letter at last. My company is completely destitute of clothing, and there is none in this Department. It is very cold. You must try and raise us enough to keep the boys from freezing. And don't be too slow about it either. Send the clothing to Jas. Martin, Capt. C. Madison's Regiment, Lane's Brigade, Major's Division, Wharton's Corps, Ark., via Shreveport.

* * * Yours,

Jas. Martin.

"P.S. Our regiment will probably be consolidated with Baylor's.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 7, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

The following neat hit ought to be posted in every car in the country:

A lady entered one of the State street cars yesterday and found every seat taken. A gentleman rose and invited the lady to accept the seat he had vacated. She did so, politely thanking him for his kindness. The lady wore a dark delaine dress, plain shawl and an ordinary tan colored straw bonnet. She had a fair complexion, smiling countenance, keen black eyes, and an expression that indicated a good degree of intelligence. Her appearance was neat and tidy, her face was free from dirt and paint, her hair was smoothly combed, without curls, frizzies or beau-catchers. There was nothing in the appearance or deportment of this individual that would attract special attention or lead any one to suspect that she was not in sound mind, save the fact that she bowed politely and thanked the gentleman who gave her his seat. This eccentricity is sufficient to show that the lady is not of sound mind, and she ought not to be at large.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 7, 1864, p. 3, c. 1

Specie!—An experienced Potter can get good wages in specie, by applying to the undersigned at the Brazos Manufactory, 7 miles west from Wheelock. Wheelock, Oct. 6th, 1864.

Jno. Y. Matthews.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 7, 1864, p. 4, c. 5

Notice.—The stockholders of the Brazos Manufacturing Company, are hereby notified that a call of twenty per cent. is made in the stock of the company, payable in New Issue. Payment can be made to John Y. Matthews, secretary, at the office of the company in Robertson county, or to Mr. Henry Sampson, Houston.

T. F. Lockett,
President B. M. Co.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 7, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

We are gratified to learn that the city of Houston is now free from the contagion of yellow fever, and that visitors may go there with perfect safety. A private letter, dated 4th inst., says they had a clearly defined white frost there on the morning, after a severe Norther, and that the Sexton had reported no burials from any cause within the city of six days.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 9, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

The ladies of Courtney have received the contribution of buttons for the soldiers' Clothing, from the Houston Merchants. Small favors are thankfully received.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 9, 1864, p. 4, c. 5

The Dallas Herald contains an account of recent murders committed by Indians and Jayhawkers. They appeared in force of 300 or 400, near Camp Murrah, twelve miles west of Belknap, and a portion of them had a fight with a scout from Bourland's company, four of whom were killed, and one wounded mortally. Several companies of the Frontier Regiment went in pursuit. Up to the last accounts ten or twelve of our citizens had been killed, and as many more wounded or missing.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, November 9, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

The LaGrange True Issue says: The machinery for carding has arrived at the Hat Factory in this place, and will be in operation in a few days. Maj. Kampmann is one of those go ahead kind of men, that works himself, and makes everything and everybody around, or under his control do the same. The right man in the right place. We expect to be enabled to report an increased number of soldier's hats turned out from the manufactory in a short time. This factory delivered to the Clothing Bureau at Houston, between 1600 and 1700 hats during the month of October.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, November 9, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Capt. Martin K. Snell, an old and well known citizen of Texas, is reported to have been killed yesterday in Hempstead. The circumstances are briefly stated to us as follows: Capt. Snell having received some information in relation to the conduct of a negro woman employed in the Hospital, went there for the purpose of punishing her. Dr. Kerr, who, we understand, is a physician in the Hospital, or fills some position there, objected to the punishment of the woman. Whereupon angry words ensued resulting in Snell's shooting Dr. Kerr twice, or shooting at him twice with a pistol. Our informant thinks Dr. Kerr was wounded slightly by both shots. By this time Dr. Kerr seized Capt. Snell took the pistol from him and shot him in the breast, then beat him over the head with the pistol, breaking in his skull. Capt. Snell died soon after. These are all the particulars we have received.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, November 9, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

We notice our friend of the Telegraph has increased the size of his Tri Weekly to its former dimensions before the war, making it now the largest paper published in the State. We are also glad to see that it is printed in large and clear type, which can now be really read without the aid of glasses. Such evidences of success must be gratifying to the friends of the Telegraph, and go to prove that the enterprise which started it so far ahead of every paper in the State has not abated, but that the proprietor is determined to maintain the enviable position he has gained among the numerous Journals in the Trans-Mississippi Department.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 9, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

The Tyler Reporter, is Published Every Thursday

By W. F. Hamilton & Co.

Terms—In State Warrants or New issue of Confederate Notes, for six months, \$25. Three months \$15. The old currency received at the standard of discount.

Persons who prefer paying in specie can have it at the rate of \$4 per annum.

TYLER REPORTER, November 10, 1864, p. 1, c. 1

How the Starving Plan Has Succeeded.—Those of Stoneman's raiders who got back to Sherman's army, brought the following report:

All agree in representing the Confederacy to be agriculturally in a most flourishing condition. The whole land is fat with corn and plenteous with pork while negroes are huddled in only less abundance than mules and horses. The region which they penetrated is level and exceedingly fertile; the women are described as no longer the gaunt, sallow, whining creatures which we see in Northern Georgia, but bitterly defiant and hostile towards the Yankees; but the men are absolutely swept out of the country. The vast tracts, stretching mile after mile, unbroken by the roadside, formerly devoted to cotton, now flourish with corn—the government allows only a quarter of an acre of cotton per hand. Georgia alone has enough corn in cultivation to subsist the whole rebel army for a year. They found considerable old corn and plenty of pork stored in cellars in bulk. At Madison they destroyed 500 sacks of genuine Rio coffee and large quantities of rebel shoes made of stout cotton cloth.

In short, the rebels have of imported luxuries but little to spare; but of the substantial the material for sturdy muscle and the basis of hard fighting *they have an abundance.*

TYLER REPORTER, November 10, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

We are glad to see our friend, Col. R. B. Hubbard, at home again, but regret the sad bereavements, in the loss of his father and child, which occasions his present visit. The Col. is in good health, and speaks encouragingly of our cause and the condition of our armies.

TYLER REPORTER, November 10, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

The New Texas Primary Speller.—The second edition of this popular little school book is now out. It embraces 40 pages of spelling lessons, including the alphabet in large letters, and is designed expressly for beginners and the younger class in the schools. Price single copies 25c., by the dozen \$2.40, by the 100 \$18.75. Sent by mail post paid at these prices. Address James Burke, Houston, or the publishers.

E. H. Cushing & co.

We have been favored by the publishers with a copy of the above little work, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it the best thing of the kind we have seen, both as regards its compilation and the manner of its mechanical execution.

TYLER REPORTER, November 10, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

We would like to be informed what has become of that tremendous patrol appointed by the County Court some time ago, for the purpose of keeping in proper bounds the "free persons of African descent" among us. We understand that a double, perhaps a triple, patrol had been appointed, but they are certainly doing but little work, or are very silent about it. One thing we call special attention to: We believe negroes have as much right to go to heaven as anybody else, provided they go in the right way; but we are emphatically opposed to the policy of allowing them to occupy churches and do their own preaching in their own way. In fact, we are not greatly in favor of assembling them in congregations under any circumstances.

TYLER REPORTER, November 10, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

We are in receipt of the "Confederate News," published at Jefferson, Texas, and edited by J. A. Carpenter, the paper having been recently revived, after a long suspension.

The "San Antonio Herald" is also again on our table, after a long absence. We wish both ample success, to long as they battle manfully and faithfully for proper and truthful doctrines, including as a fundamental principle the separate and distinct nationality and independence of the Southern Confederacy, under any and all circumstances.

TYLER REPORTER, November 10, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

The Hon. Louis T. Wigfall addressed the people here on Tuesday last. Many citizens and soldiers were present to hear him, and as he has spoken in many portions of the State within the past few months, and as most of the papers in the State, including the Reporter, have published synopses of his views, we doubt the necessity now of attempting even a short and, as it must necessarily be, imperfect report of his speech. However, the topics discussed by him are so important, so vitally interesting to the whole people, that we cannot refrain from offering those who have not had the good fortune to hear him at least a glance at them.

Almost his entire address was directed to a review of the actions of Congress. . . .

In conclusion, Mr. Wigfall appealed to the patriotism of the people, asking the ladies especially to do their high and holy duty. . . .

TYLER REPORTER, November 10, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

From Austin.

Rep. Hall, Austin, Texas. }

Oct. 28th, 1864. }

Dear Van:--In my last, I stated that probably the legislature would appropriate the Fabries [sic—Fabrics] of the Penitentiary for the support of the families of soldiers from Texas, in the army or active service of the Confederate States, or of the State of Texas, as also for those who have died or been killed in the service of the country. This still seems to be the favorite plan of many members, but the plan has not yet ripened into maturity, though the proper committee is preparing a Bill which will probably be presented to the House for its consideration to-day.

The advantages which are claimed by the advocates of this measure are that an appropriation from this institution is from a common fund, and bears equally upon all the property of the State; that it will ensure to them a permanent benefit because the cloth is an article of prime necessity and is not subject to fluctuations on account of depreciation of currency.

2ndly. by reason of the passage of such an act we can greatly curtail the issue of Treasury Warrants, and thereby save an indebtedness against the State, which will ultimately have to be liquidated in specie.

3rdly. It is contended that by an equitable distribution of the Penitentiary Fabries [sic—Fabrics], as above contemplated, a vastly greater quantity of those Fabries [sic-Fabrics] will reach the soldiery than through the present system of sale to and distribution by agents of the Confederate Government.

The amount of cloth which can be distributed from the Penitentiary, it is hoped, will be sufficient to furnish adequate means for the purposes herein contemplated, but in the event there should be a deficiency in any county after the distribution of the cloth, it is proposed to extend to the county Courts the authority to levy and have collected an advalorum Tax in specie, or other funds, or in produce at their discretion, to make up the deficiency. This is subject to some objection on the score of inequality; but it is thought to be the most practicable under the circumstances. This subject is very much embarrassed by reason of the different conditions in the different localities of the State. One county calls for a specie tax, another for a produce tax, and another for a tax in Treasury Warrants; hence the difficulties with which we have to contend, and hence the necessity of allowing large discretion to county Courts in order to make our action general. The Bill above referred to, has just been reported from the committee on Finance, and I am of opinion it will pass the House, retaining its principal features. It has just been ordered to be printed, and as soon as a printed copy can be procured I will forward you one. As to the general financial policy, I am not able to determine as yet, there seems to be so much diversity of opinion in relation to the matter. The most probably plan in my opinion is to continue to receive in payment of the advalorum tax, Confederate money, and endeavor to bolster up the State issue by a tax on occupations, payable in Treasury Warrants. But as

Continued on page 6

From Austin.

Continued from page 5

this is mere matter of conjecture I will leave off further comments upon this subject until my next, when I hope to have facts instead of conjecture.

The sad intelligence of the death of the Hon. G. M. Brazier, member from Houston co., was announced to the House this morning by his colleague, Hon. Mr. Wooters, whereupon the House adopted suitable resolutions, expressing their deep regret at the loss of this useful member, and extending their condolence to the family of the deceased, and stood adjourned until to-morrow at 6 o'clock. More Anon.

Very Respectfully,
F. M. Hays.

[We are in possession of the bill above referred to as printed, but have not room for it this week.—ED.]

TYLER REPORTER, November 10, 1864, p. 2, c. 2-3

Obituaries.

Departed this life, on the 11th Oct., Mr. R. B. Hubbard Sr., aged 64 years, and a citizen of Smith county, Texas.

This useful citizen and devoted christian, died in the full triumphs of Faith. His painful illness, was borne with calm resignation to the will of God, and his death was an eloquent tribute to the truth of the Christian Religion.

Departed this life, on 24th Sept., Hattie, (infant daughter of Col. R. B. Hubbard Jun., and Eliza R. Hubbard,) aged 3 years.

"Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven.."

* *

TYLER REPORTER, November 10, 1864, p. 3, c. 3

Superior Ivory Black Writing Fluid.

For Sale at Reporter Office.

Person wishing to purchase, must furnish bottles.

TYLER REPORTER, November 10, 1864, p. 3, c. 3

Strayed.

From the undersigned about 16th of Sept., a sorrell horse, 9 years old, a blaze in the face, both hind feet and one four [sic] foot white, a small white spot under his belly just behind the firth, branded on the shoulder W P. A liberal reward will be paid to any one informing or delivering him to me, at my house three miles below Belzora on the Sabine River.

Tyler, Nov. 4th 1864

n46-3t

David Hill.

TYLER REPORTER, November 10, 1864, p. 3, c. 3

Copperas! Copperas!

Dr. F. L. Yoakum, has made a Depot of Copperas and Spanish Brown, etc., with me at Tyler, Texas.

v2-n26-1yr

W. S. Walker, Agent.

TYLER REPORTER, November 10, 1864, p. 4, c. 3

Notice to Confederate Tax Payers.

You are hereby notified that I will attend at the following places to collect the Confederate Tax for the year 1864, viz:

At Garden Valley, Beat No. 10 on the 5th & 6th Dec. next.

At Flora, Beat No. 3, on the 7th and 8th Dec. next. At Steenes Saline, Beat No. 3, on the 9th and 10th Dec.

At McClungs, Beat No. 8, on the 12th and 13th of Dec.

At Starrville, Beat No. 4, on the 14th and 15th Dec.

At Jamestown, Beat No. 5, 16th and 17th Dec.

At Canton, Beat No. 6, 19th and 20th Dec.

At White House, Beat No. 7, on the 21st and 22d Dec.

At Mt. Vernon, Beat No. 2, 23d and 24th Dec.

At Tyler, Beat No. 1, on the 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st Dec.

It will be expected that all will attend some one of the above appointments as no Taxes can be received in any thing but the new issue or specie, after the 31st December.

All persons failing to meet me, will be liable to double tax on occupation and sales, and 10 per cent. additional to other taxes.

Nov. 4th, 1864.

T. W. Bell,

Dist. Collector.

TYLER REPORTER, November 10, 1864, p. 3, c. 3

Lost.

Or mislaid Certificate, for \$300, for seven per cent. bond, issued by H. J. G. Battle, Depositary at Shreveport, La., on 1st day of June, 1863, No. 24, to E. G. Baxter. If not found I will apply for a duplicate.

Tyler, Oct. 31st, 1864.

Julia H. Baxter Exec't.

n46-3t

of E. G. Baxter dec'd.

TYLER REPORTER, November 10, 1864, p. 3, c. 3

Ladies of Eastern Texas,

The Clothing Department will exchange Calico, Gingham, bleached and brown Domestics, nine yards for three garments, shirts, pants and drawers.

Four yards for woolen pants, and five and one half yards for woolen round-about, lined.

Exchange coat buttons, spool thread and needles for Socks, and garments of colored cloth, except drawers. I will be in Tyler, about the middle of Dec. I will inform the people of the time hereafter.

Oct. 31st, 1864.

A. L. Hay.

n45-3t

Agent Clothing Department.

TYLER REPORTER, November 10, 1864, p. 3, c. 3

Concert.

The Ladies Aid Society will give a Concert on next Tuesday and Wednesday nights, the 15th and 16th inst., for the purpose of replenishing the Soldier's Home fund, and furnishing their Agent with additional means for the relief of the sick, wounded, &c., of the army. Admission \$5 in new issue or \$10 in old.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, November 11, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Sequestered Property For Sale.

Pursuant to the several decrees of the Hon. District Court of the Confederate States for the Western District of Texas, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder

250,000 Acres of Land!!

sequestered as the property of alien enemies, for Confederate Treasury Notes or Bonds, at the following times and places, to-wit: . . .

Fifty Thousand Acres at Tyler, Smith County, on Monday, the 12th of December, '64. . . .

The lands are situated in Parker, Jack, Young, Throckmorton, Baylor, Knox and Haskell Counties, on the upper Brazos and Trinity Rivers and tributaries. They are well selected, and are in a good stock and small grain country, with plenty of water and timber, and are in surveys from 320 to 2200 acres.

The old issue will be received at the legal value. The new issue and interest bearing notes will be taken at their face value, as also bonds. These lands will be specially described by plots and maps on the days of sale.

The receiver will give his receipt for the purchase money, containing a description of the land sold.—He will report the sale to the Court at the January term, '65. Should the sales be confirmed by the Court, he will immediately pass deeds of conveyance to purchasers and take up his receipt.

All persons who purchased at his last sales, are notified that their deeds are ready, and are in the hands of Thos. U. Toler & G. W. Brooks, Dis. Dep. Marshal at Weatherford, Parker county, with whom they will leave his receipt upon getting their deeds.

J. C. Rushing,
C. S. Receiver.

n45-4t.

TYLER REPORTER, November 10, 1864, p. 3, c. 3

A List of Exempt and Detailed Conscripts, of Smith County.

Detailed Farmers.

Jas. A. Hardin, Jamestown.
A. A. Holt, near Jamestown.
W. S. N. Biscoe, 15 miles S. W. of Tyler.
W. R. Ross, 12 miles E. of Tyler.
G. W. King, near Starrville.
J. M. Wiggins, 10 miles N. of Tyler.
W. B. McLeroy, 10 miles S. E. of Tyler.
A. J. Wallace, near Starrville.
J. M. Berry, Steenes Saline.
John McLain, 10 miles E. of Tyler.
S. S. Sobdell, near Steenes Saline.
J. B. Hereford.
John Gordon, near Steenes Saline.
Virginia Block, near Starrville.
Wm. T. King, near Starrville.
J. J. Powell, 8 miles N. of Tyler.
Thos. D. Frazier, Steenes Saline.
George S. Cockrell, 23 miles N. W. of Tyler.
J. S. Thomas, near Starrville.
D. Loftin, 16 miles S. of Tyler.
W. W. Butler, near Starrville.
W. W. Bunkley, 20 miles N. W. of Tyler.
J. G. James, Canton.

Detailed Salt Makers.

W. S. Butts, Steenes Saline.
Sam P. Lemay, Steenes Saline.
J. J. Dudley, Steenes Saline.
W. A. Ray, Steenes Saline.
J. B. Morris, Steenes Saline.
W. D. Walker, Steenes Saline.
Sam Prather, Steenes Saline.
J. S. O. Brooks, Neches Saline, revoked.

Detailed Physicians.

E. H. Vermillian, Mt. Vernon.

Detailed Millers.

Green B. Epperson, 5 miles E. of Tyler.
Payton Downey, 12 miles N. E. of Tyler.
Wm. Buckholdtz, 16 miles N. of Tyler.
J. N. McKindley, 8 miles S. of Tyler.
C. B. Carter, Mill at Tyler.
W. W. Wilson, 28 miles N. W. of Tyler.
J. T. White, 13 miles N. W. of Tyler.
F. S. Lowry, Starrville.

Detailed Blacksmiths.

C. P. Yarbrough, Flora
John Flore, Canton.
H. C. Langford, Canton.
F. Y. Smith, 5 miles S. W. of Tyler.

Detailed Tanners.

R. R. Roddy, Mt. Vernon.
E. O. Harris, 10 miles East Tyler.
H. F. Shuford, 12 miles N. E. of Tyler.

Detailed Shoemakers.

J. H. Swain, near Garden Valley.
Mathias Lehnes, Tyler.
C. W. Vance, near Starrville.

Detailed Wagon-makers.

M. C. Williamson, near Starrville.
F. W. Stephens, Mt. Vernon.
S. W. Lisenbee, Machinest [sic]

Schedule of Prices.

Wheat, per bushel, \$5.00; Corn, per bushel, \$2.50; Barley, Oats and Rye, per bushel, 2.50; Peas, per bushel 3.00; Beans, 5.00; Bacon, per lb., 75c; Pork, 30c; Pork mess, 75c; Hogs, gross, 22c; Lard, 75c; 4 yrs old beef cattle, 60.00; Beef per lb., 15c; Mutton per head, 10.00; Mutton per lb., 20c; Tallow, 50c; Potatoes, 2.00; Vinegar per gal., 4.00; Fodder per hundred, 1.50; Hay, 2.50; Marino wool, unwashed, 2.00; American wool unwashed, 1.20; Mexican wool, 60c; Cotton, 25c; Artillery horses No. 1, 800.00; No. 2, 750.00; Mules, No. 1, 700.00; Mules, No. 2, 650.00; Salt, estimated at 50 lbs per bus., \$5.00; Corn meal, 3.00; Flour, 17.50; common sole leather, 1.25; Best sole leather, 1.75; Good russet upper leather, 2.00; Light russet upper leather, 2.50; Good harness leather, heavy, 1.50; Good harness leather, light, 2.00; Kip and calf, black per side, 20.00; Hides good, and dry, per lb., 50c.

Condition and Obligations of the Detail.

Farmers will sell the marketable surplus of provisions and grain, now on hand, and which they may raise from year to year, while the exemption continues, to the government and to the families of soldiers, at prices not exceeding those fixed by the Commissioners of the State under the Impressment Act.

Continued on page 8

A List of Exempt and Detailed Conscripts, of Smith County.

Continued from page 7

Manufacturers of Salt, are required to sell the Salt manufactured by them, at prices not exceeding those fixed by the Commissioners of the State under the Impressment Act.

Physicians during the continuance of their details will not charge the families of officers and soldiers absent in the army, more than the customary rates before the war in said locality, and if their charges to others are extortionate, their details will be revoked.

Detailed Millers will not charge, or take more than one eighth [sic] as toll, for grain ground on their mills, and will sell all the surplus of the toll received at their mills, (over a support for their families,) to the Government, soldiers' families, and indigent persons, at the prices fixed by the Commissioners of the State under the Impressment Act; and the owners of Saw Mills, will sell their lumber at \$2.00 per hundred feet.

Black Smiths will not charge more than at the rate of seven dollars per day for their labor, where the material is furnished them, and where the party detailed furnishes the material, the actual cost of the same, shall be added to the price of the same per day.

Detailed Tanners will sell all of the leather manufactured at their yards, (over a support for their families) to the Government, soldiers' families, and indigent persons, at prices not exceeding those fixed by the Commissioners of the State, under the Impressment Act.

Detailed Shoemakers during their details will not charge more than at the rate of seven dollars per day for their labor, where the material is furnished them and where the party detailed furnishes the material the actual cost of the same shall be added to the price of their labor per day.

Detailed Wagon makers will not sell their labor at more than seven dollars per day where the material is furnished them, and where the party detailed furnishes the material, the actual cost of the same shall be added to the price of their labor per day.

Note. Any evasion of this order, either by refusal to perform work, or to sell for Confederate money, or by obtaining provisions in exchange for work, or articles manufactured, or received by way of toll, at prices below their customary market value in the neighborhood, or by exchanging work or article manufactured or received for toll for provisions, or supplies for re-sail [sic], will be punished by prompt revocation of the detail.

All persons knowing of any violation of the above orders, are requested to report the facts.

Thos. A. Flewellen,
En. Officer, for Smith Co.

TYLER REPORTER, November 10, 1864, p. 4, c. 1-2

For Sale.

Bluing and Black Pepper, of superior quality. Also calomel, blue mass, morphine, camphor, opium, quinine, &c. These medicines are fresh and good.

Sears & Witherspoon.

Nov. 11, '64.

MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, November 11, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

Report of the Ladies Aid Society.

Owing to the cessation of the Texas Republican during the early part of the year 1863, the Aid Society have had no reports published.

The following report will show that we have not been unmindful of those who are battling for our rights and liberty, or of their needy ones at home.

The proceeds of Charade given 25th April, amounting to \$809, was distributed by Mr. Holmes, to the needy of Marshall.

Capt. M. V. Smith, the Agent of the Society, received in June, \$700 for the relief of sick soldiers, and to aid the wounded (who were without means) in returning home.

August 2, \$30 donated for the purpose of paying postage on letters of the *needy* friends of soldiers. This donation was received by Dr. T. A. Harris, who, unwilling to refuse a letter from a soldier to his friend, has heretofore borne the expense alone.

The proceeds of Charade given in September, amounting to \$2,692.20, was designed for the establishment of a Soldier's Home. It is now being paid out monthly for the entertainment of soldiers at the Hotel, the receipts for which will be published hereafter, as will also the receipts and reports of our Agent (Capt. Smith) as they are received by the Society.

Forty-seven pairs of socks sent to the care of Capt. Boren, of Col. Clark's regiment, to be distributed among the needy.

By order of

Mrs. A. Sears, Presd't.

Mrs. H. A. Pike, Sec'ry.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, November 11, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Letter from Gonzales.

Special to the Telegraph.

Editor Telegraph:--I am again in the saddle traveling over the prairies of Texas. Leaving Houston on the cars of the Buffalo Bayou, Brazos and Colorado railroad, I soon found myself right side up with care at Alleyton. This town derives its importance and prosperity from being the present terminus of the railroad; when the march of progress extends that important road further westward, Alleyton will be a town of inferior importance. Columbus, on the west bank of the Colorado, is destined to be a place of considerable importance at some future day; the most of the buildings in the town are constructed of wood, and the majority of the male population are in the army, and the place is rapidly going to ruin. After leaving Columbus we pass through a beautiful farming country, the lands are rolling prairies, and present a pretty landscape. We soon come to Fayetteville, a pretty little rural village, surrounded by well cultivated farms and presenting the appearance of prosperity on every hand. The citizens are very intelligent, and schools are numerous and well patronized. After leaving this town we passed over a beautiful rolling prairie until we come to Rutersville. This place has gained considerable renown abroad from being the seat of the best military academy in the State. The town consists of four or five unpainted buildings. The academy buildings are situated about a quarter of a mile south of the town. These buildings are now

Continued on page 9

Letter from Gonzales.

Continued from page 8

unoccupied save by long-tailed rats and bats. The buildings are in a very good state of preservation, but the windows are all destroyed. Well cultivated farms are seen on every hand, and the citizens of this region are very prosperous and intelligent. The land throughout Fayette county is mostly of a rolling prairie. These lands cannot be excelled for farming purposes. I have no doubt but what wheat and other small grains can be raised with profit.

Passing over a rich farming region, we come to La Grange, the county seat of Fayette county. This little city shows signs of her former prosperity. It is the heart of a rich farming country, and numerous population. Quite a number of stores are doing a good business. The town is built in a beautiful location, being in the valley of the Colorado, on its eastern bank about one half mile from the river. The city has few buildings to boast of for a city as wealthy and prosperous. The place supports two newspapers, the True Issue and Patriot. Both seem to be well patronized. I did not have time to visit the government hat factory and shoe shop established there. These establishments render the city quite brisk and lively. I have formerly heard considerable slanders on the people of Fayette county, questioning the loyalty of many of its citizens, and I am now satisfied that the majority of the men who started these slanders did so through malice and spite. There has been too much of these kind of persecutions by some men. Some of the planters have protested against the wholesale impressment of the mules, wagons, and negroes by some indiscreet government agents, and they retaliate on the planter by slanders. This is the key to nine tenths of the defamations circulated against the people of Fayette county. The county has sent as many men to the army as any other county in the State considering the number of the population, and her soldiers have always won laurels upon every field they have fought.

The country after leaving La Grange, and as we near Gonzales, is not as rich a farming country as we saw on the east side of the Colorado, although in some localities the land is rich and well adapted to farming. The land is mostly covered with post oak timber, and of a sandy quality. The country is not very thickly settled, but the people are clever and intelligent. Gonzales bears unmistakable signs of her former prosperity. The city is built in a beautiful location, and surrounded by thrifty farms. The town has a number of good looking buildings, the most prominent of which are the Court House and Keyser House. There is a couple of well conducted schools in successful operations. They are well patronized. The place supports a good newspaper, the "Inquirer." The people are very clever and intelligent. There is no cod-fish aristocracy to be found any where in Western Texas. This is not to be found in some localities of Eastern Texas.

The Confederate States Court adjourned last week. The treason cases of Messrs. Porter, Inman, Parsons and Lane of Goliad, were not tried. They have been postponed until the next term. The Court did a large amount of business. Only one man was convicted for Government swindling, and sentenced

to one year imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and a fine of one thousand dollars. He has applied for a new trial, and it is the general belief that he will get it. The Grand Jury did their best to ferret out the villains that have so long been plundering the public and Government, but they could obtain but little of the proof necessary to convict. I like to travel among the people of Western Texas. A traveler is made to feel at home, and the public houses can not be beat. I shall proceed to Austin and take a look at the assembled wisdom of the State now in the capital. I shall do my best to obtain a nice pair of cotton cards, and some No. 1 caps, and, if possible, I shall also get a revolver. I do not know what sort of tricks our legislators will vote themselves this time, but I think I can strike up a trade with some one who is hard up for a little specie.

The stage line of Sawyer, Fisher & Hall, between Gonzales and Brownsville, connecting with the line from Columbus, is now in successful operation. Passengers go through here in 43 hours. This enterprising firm know how to manage the ropes about staging. Travelers to Brownsville will find it to their interest to go by this route in preference to any other.

I will write you again from Austin.

Yours for the war,
Sioux.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 14, 1864, p. 3, c. 2

We were called upon Saturday to witness the operation of a very ingenious machine, for braiding or plaiting candle wick, invented and made by Ralph Hooker and Baker Jamison, of this city. It braids three strands with great rapidity and evenness, and is a curiosity worth looking at. The ingenuity of these mechanics is well known to our citizens. This machine will prove one of the most useful of their inventions, furnishing a self-consuming candle wick, hitherto a great desideratum in domestic candle-making. We believe Frank Fabj, of the Houston Soap and Candle Factory, has secured this machine. [HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 14, 1864, p. 4, c. 4

To the Absentees of "Terry's Texas Rangers,"
I have returned to Texas for the purpose of collecting and returning to the command all men now absent without leave. Those who will report to me at Houston, or to Capt. Terry's Regiment at Austin, Texas, before, or punctually on the 1st of January next, will have full pardon granted them, those failing to do so will be published as deserters, and dealt with accordingly. Rangers, your services are needed with your comrades in Georgia, I appeal to your pride, report promptly and save your [illegible] from the stigma of a deserter.

S. P. Christian,

Major Terry's Texas Rangers.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 14, 1864, p. 4, c. 5

Soldiers' Wayside Homes.

Greenwood, Nov. 5, 1864.

Editor Telegraph:--After a long and dangerous illness (bilious fever) and after bringing upon myself three relapses by resuming my work too soon, I am once more able to write you and recommence with caution the good work of establishing "soldiers' homes." Minden, Homer and Pleasant Hill, in Louisiana, have been established and are in full operation.

I am happy to learn that the good people in Goliad, Hillsboro, (Hill county) Butler and Fairfield have moved of their own accord and established homes for our wayfaring troops. All honor to such patriotic devotion! Perhaps other places have done the same.

The principal object of this communication is to give you and the public information of General Smith's plans to aid this enterprise.

In answer to my application he has ordered the following letter:

Rev. Thomas Castleton:

Sir—The General Commanding directs me to say in response to your application to purchase subsistence stores, that after the "homes" shall have been established and their location approved by him, he will direct the Commissary Department to sell to the superintendent of the several homes a quantity equal to that which appear upon the Superintendent's affidavit to have been used by soldiers during the previous month." (A true copy.)

Thus it will appear—1. That General Smith takes the responsibility of aiding us in the only serious embarrassment we have to suffer; that is, the difficulty of obtaining the food needed in some places. Government depots are everywhere, and can supply where the community cannot. This is very opportune. In some places we need no help; in others we are unable without it to supply our home.

2. That while generous and liberal, the General Commanding is cautious, and limits his pledged supply to approved locations. By this he means to guard against too numerous establishments. Homes must not be located too near each other.

On this point I will say for general information and as a suggestion to General Smith, that the number of miles apart cannot in all cases decide the propriety of a location. It often happens that "cross lines of travel" intersect direct lines, and what is actually upon the direct line too near other homes, is absolutely needed on the cross lines, and at a proper distance from the other homes upon that cross line.

Thus, when running a direct line at proper distances, I am obliged to make that a convenience to establish one to meet a cross line at its point of intersection with the direct line. Gen. Smith's good sense will doubtless decide that each community will be able to judge correctly as to the location of homes.

Of course the homes which draw rations for each soldier as he passes, will not apply for subsistence by "purchase." Many homes will not apply at all. Others must.

The second object in writing is to urge affectionately and earnestly the citizens of all important points upon the main lines of travel from Louisiana and Arkansas through Texas, to go at once to the work and establish homes every where. It is time, high time to act. Much precious time is almost

lost. Hundreds of soldiers have already passed to their abodes and back to their command, bitter with the memories of repulses and refusals at the hands of many; and will tell their wrongs and impart their bitterness to the army; while others wounded and way-worn, have gone home to die, with the bitter thought corroding their brave bosoms that after three and a half years of battle and camp services they were refused food and lodging by those for whom they have fought and suffered. How long shall this continue? Till I can visit every town and run every line in the State? Years will be too short a time for that. Up, then, my noble fellow citizens, and do the work. Follow the example recently set by Goliad, Cotton Gin, Fairfield, Butler, Pleasant Hill, &c. You can—you only need to determine upon success. Let no obstacle hinder you, make it succeed, and a hearty will is success made sure.

Gen. Smith has also promised to sell cooking utensils from the Q. M. Department wherever needed for a home. Do the best you can, and better afterwards; but do it, and do it at once.

Respectfully,
Thos. Castleton.

P.S.—The following suggestions are respectfully made to all our homes:

1. Look well to it, that the person to whom the soldier is sent to obtain a ticket to the home for admission, be so chosen as to be easily accessible.

In my travels I have met a number of soldiers who said of certain homes, "it took me so long to find the ticket for admission that I was obliged to leave a good meal untasted," "the whistle blew," or "the stage started and I was sent off hungry." This ought not to be. *It must not be.*

2. Let constant arrangements be made to furnish "cooked rations" for one, two, or three days, as the case may demand, so that "the haversack" may supply the lack of homes until they can be established everywhere. These cooked rations should be entered upon "the register" as if eaten in the "home."

Galveston News, Caddo Gazette and Washington Telegraph, &c., please copy.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 16, 1864, p. 1, c. 2

"Fall Fashions"

For the benefit of our lady readers, we clip the following relating to the "Fall Fashions" from the New York Herald:

Fancy feathers are now greatly in vogue for *neglige* hats—those of the cassowary, the flamingo, the hawk, the pheasant, the peacock, and even the parrot.

The very small veils, which cover the face so coquetishly, are worked with jet beads and fringed with chenille. These small veils differ in form. One is called the "mask veil," and is made of lace and edged with chenille, tipped with beads; this form covers the face as a mask. Another kind is called the "Josephine Veil," and is larger than the mask; it is round, and has black lace ends, and is likewise fringed with jet. Then there are the white lace veils, edged with fringe of the same color as the bonnet, and tipped with white bugles; these are particularly becoming. Veils are worn all round the brims of hats, being long in front, and decreasing at the sides, Continued on page 11

"Fall Fashions"

Continued from page 10

until at the back they are comparatively short.

Curls find a place in almost every head dress, but only at the back and sides; never the front. Plaits worn as coronets are again resumed, and considered very distinguished.

The hair is arranged in a very complicated style for evening parties, etc.—gold combs and flowers at the back are the usual ornaments. Combs are made much more elaborately than formerly, and are enriched with a gold fringe; but during the day time the style of arranging the hair has latterly become much more simple. Many young ladies are wearing the antique bandelets or fillets, bound around their heads; these narrow bands are made of velvet, embroidered with blue or white beads; they are tied at the back, and terminate with flowing ends; it is a very good style, particularly for those who have regular features.

Little boys wear the *toque*, or Russian cap, with the brim turned up, and trimmed with a wide velvet ribbon to match with the dress. The cap is ornamented with a white or red pigeon's wing, or with an aigrette of peacock, eagle, or pheasant's feathers. Little girls also wear the *toque*, but with a long curled white feather and a very tiny aigrette in front.

A novelty in kid gloves is to wear them with five or six small buttons, and coming therefore very high up the wrist. The high wrist of the undersleeve then comes over the glove.

The prettiest effect of color can be legitimately and picturesquely obtained now by aid of the new curtainless bonnets. Seize the chance while it lasts, if you do not object to being deemed rather in advance of the fashion and a little peculiar; it is not likely to last very long—it is too fantastic. Everybody knows how everybody wears her hair at this present period. The roman coin arrangement "has obtained," as the phrase is; and so we all draw it back tightly over the ears, bind it with a velvet fillet, and tie it up in a more or less luxuriant club behind. No more effective arrangement for displaying the shape of the head, if the head has any shape at all, was ever designed. That it is felt to be graceful and good in itself, is proved by this fact, that those autocrats, the milliners, have adapted bonnets to suit the hair, instead of as usual, forcing the hair to adapt itself to the bonnet.

The great gain in the altered bonnet shapes is this, that it admits of flowers being placed immediately upon the hair, and every artist knows that this is a great gain. To be sure we have always had flowers in front of the bonnets, but though they were under the brim, they were either separated from the hair by tulle or pressed down so low on the forehead that the effect was missed altogether; besides, the hair is usually dressed in such a way upon the temples that it is utterly impossible for it to form the soft elastic background for flowers that is now afforded by the luxuriant club at the back. There will no longer be any difficulty in painting a woman in her bonnet, provided she will stand in such a way that the artist can do justice to the hair substitute for the banished bavolet [sic].

A scarlet japonica, a crimson or a buff tea rose, on dark hair would be a delicious bit of color, a

soft flexible bit of lace or tulle falling down to meet it, every leaf [illegible] by the dark brown or black background. Why, the sight would almost reconcile a woman to the possession of dark locks, even though she does live in these days of glorification of golden hair. It would be such a thing as G[illegible] painted—such a thing as Phillip has found heretofore nowhere save in Spain. What if the sense of beauty, suddenly awakened, should throw off entirely those rigid lines which have too long surrounded the female head out of doors, and joining hand in hand with fashion, should insist that the votaries of the latter do henceforth wear soft wireless combinations of cloudy lace and silvery tulle rendered distinctly by [illegible] flowers alone. Remembering the spoonshaped bonnet of [illegible] ago, it can be hoped such a result can be achieved.

"It is a very [illegible]" said Aunt Bethany.

"Yes, but it's a great [illegible] to be," replied her niece.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 16, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

We said something a few days since about the reprehensible course pursued by some of our citizens in asserting that there was no yellow fever in the city of Houston, and the fever that had been prevailing some weeks was not of a character to justify any one in pronouncing it yellow fever.

Having shown in the article we penned upon the subject, that this scourge had really visited us this summer, though in an unusually mild form, we have now to say that every day almost we hear of some new case developing itself, and as there have been several deaths from the disease within the past ten days, we advise those who are away, not to be in a hurry to return to the city. Only yesterday we were informed by an old citizen of Houston, that he had a very plainly marked case of yellow fever in his family, the disease having developed itself on Sunday.

We have had two light frosts. They have failed to eradicate the disease, though to a great extent it has been checked. There is no telling how long it may be before we have a freeze sufficient to make it safe for people to visit or return to Houston. There have been seasons just like the present when the fever for weeks was mild and readily yielding to treatment, but becoming very fatal before freezing weather. We cannot tell how it may be this year, though we have been inclined to think that the danger was almost past. Of one thing we are certain, that the safe plan is to wait a little longer until we have really cold weather, and there are no more cases of fever occurring among those who are already in the city.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 16, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

"Go thou and do likewise." We know of a few men who have felt it to be a duty to look after the poor *themselves*, and to the extent of their means, administer to the necessities of the indigent families of those who are away fighting the battles of their country. there is a great cry, and little wool in these public manifestations of providing for the soldier's families; and while our Legislature may do good, and committees appointed by public meetings may to some extent be of great benefit, yet if each citizen in the State would constitute himself a committee of

Continued on page 12

"Go thou and do likewise."

Continued from page 11

one to do the utmost in his power to alleviate suffering, and take care of the indigent, how little real suffering there would be in the State of Texas. What a terrible fuss a great many Pharisees make in our midst, and, while they thank God they are not like other men, how little good they do. The Legislature may appropriate six hundred thousand yards of penitentiary cloth to clothe the destitute families of the State, and mutual aid societies may do their best, and towns may hold meetings and appoint committees to do thus and so, and yet the half has not been done that could and ought to be done.

[Illegible] stop talking about the [illegible bottom two lines] it is to provide clothing, &c., &c., and conclude to do something themselves, *individually*, we would soon have the widow's and orphans' eyes free from tears, and the naked soldiers clothed. Very few of us at home do our whole duty. Agent after agent comes from the different regiments, stating they are destitute of clothes, and as cold weather approaches they must suffer unless provided with comfortable clothing. The Government has done the best it can, and even if it has not, we have no business to satisfy our consciences by railing out against the State and Confederate authorities, and doing nothing ourselves. Suppose we grant what some of our citizens are determined on believing, that every man who is a Government Agent is a rascal and cannot be trusted, and that the whole country is filled with corruption and sin. Is that any reason why we should content ourselves with holding up our hands in holy horror, forgetting to put them in our pockets, as long as we have a dollar to divide and it is needed? There has been a good deal said about shirking military service, and with a great deal of truth, but there are a great number of another kind of shirkers in our midst, and they are the men who by every means in their power shirk the performance of the sacred duty we owe our soldiers to take care of them and their families. There is no use of mincing matters or using gentle terms for fear of hurting some ones feelings, the truth is that it is shameful how many who have scarcely felt this war, forget how they have been protected and to whom they owe their safety. Let every man make it his business to look out and find some one poorer than himself, who needs what assistance he can give. Let every one who can, make it his business to find some one poorer than himself, who needs what assistance he can give. Let every one who can, make it his business to do his duty and give liberally to the needy everywhere within his reach. Never mind what Legislatures and other bodies do, for we have seen that with all that has been done our army suffers, and the families of our soldiers are needy.

Never mind what has been subscribed, and what has been contributed, find out where help is wanting, and to the best of your ability afford all the assistance you can. God knows it is as little as we can do to make it a part of the business of each day to take care of those whom our soldiers have entrusted to our keeping. We know of counties, the citizens of which have urged, that there are but few, comparatively speaking, who are able to provide for and take care of

the indigent within their county limits, and yet the few, as they term themselves, are selling their surplus produce in this market for specie. They are afraid, perhaps, of doing more than some of their neighbors in other counties will have to do. Men must not think that way now. Give, GIVE, GIVE as long as you have anything to give, and do not measure your gifts or liberality by the standard of any other man.

We repeat what we said in the beginning of these remarks, and are happy to say that we know some men who, regardless of what the States, Confederacy, Mayors or Aldermen, or any other party or parties may be doing, make it their business to look for, and find too, where they can do good, and alleviate suffering. all they want to know is, where they can be useful, and it matters not to them, who is in fault, that the poor and destitute are not taken care of, they believe it to be their duty to contribute to the comfort and support of all who are really needy, and they act accordingly. "Go thou and do likewise."

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 16, 1864, p. 2, c. 1-2

Indians.—A letter to the Telegraph dated Fort Belknap, Oct. 17th, has the following:

"On Thursday, the 13th the Indians, 900 in number, made a raid on Elm Creek, six miles above this place. They killed Joel Myers at the mouth of Elm, then passed up to Mrs. Fitzpatrick's ranch, killed her daughter and a negro boy, and carried off her son and two grandchildren and a negro woman and two children belonging to a Mr. Johnston. From there they went up to the creek, destroyed everything in the way of household furniture, clothing, &c., up to George & Bragg's, a distance of some four miles, where they met with some resistance. Bragg, having collected all the families in his house, gave them battle, killed some three or four of them, and lost but one man, Thos. Wilson. They wounded Bragg. They afterwards killed Mr. McCoy and his son. They then went to the camp of Lieut. Brown, engaged sixteen men who fought them for several hours, losing five men. They then surrounded Ft. Murrah, 12 miles above Lt. Brown's camp, where they remained until night, and left in a north westerly direction. Their object was to get cattle. They had very fine horses, and are assisted undoubtedly by Yankees. They sounded their bugles to charges, and retreats, and fought under a red flag. About 200 men are now in pursuit of them. I hear the party captured 11, and killed 20 of the Indians.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 16, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

The Concerts on Tuesday and Wednesday nights, at the Methodist church, for the soldiers and to aid the "Soldier's Home," was a complete success. The music was very appropriately selected, and the execution very fine indeed. The receipts amounted to \$3,809. We would now advise our fair friends to start a subscription and see how much more can be raised.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, November 18, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Rev. A. L. Hay writes us that in his last tour, he collected 2,000 garments, which are on their way to the soldiers. he has thousands of yards of gray cloth for privates, to be made into jackets and pants. Ladies furnishing lining for jackets receive same number of yards in calico. He wishes to organize societies to continue until the last gun is fired. Ladies, he says, enlist for the war.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, November 18, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Clothing for Soldiers

Office Chief Clothing Bureau,
T. M.D

Sir: You are directed to organize in Ark., North La., and Texas, societies for the manufacture of army clothing. For this purpose you will adopt such rules and regulations as may appear to you just and proper.

The organizations when completed will be reported to this office, when material will be distributed to them for manufacture into clothing. Liberal inducements will be offered by you for all work that may be done, in this connection.

My object is to create resources for the manufacture of ten thousand suits monthly. Our necessities are such that it must be done, and I rely on your energy and the cordial co-operation of our ladies to attend success.

Respectfully,

W. H. Haynes,
Major and Q. M., C. S. A.
Chief Clothing Bureau.
Mr. A. L. Hay,
Agent Clothing Bureau.

In connection with the exchange of Calico and Domestic, for garments of home-made cloth, I will be at the following places:

Greenwood, Thursday Dec. 8; A. Wright's, 10; Jefferson, 12; Marshall, 14; Ash Spring, 15; Mrs. Ben Witcher's, 16; Gilmer, 17; Starville, 19; Tyler, 20; Pittsburg, 23; Mt. Pleasant, 24; Dangerfield, 26; R. Huges, Foundary, 27; Nash's Foundary, 28; Linden, 30; Douglasville, 31; Bright Star, Saturday, January 1; Walnut Hill, 3; Lewisville, 5. Other places in Arkansas will be visited.

At these places I hope to meet ladies from other places, acquaint them with the work, and have societies formed.

A. L. Hay,
Agent Clothing Bureau

Nov. 18, 1864.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, November 18, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

Just Received, and For Sale,

15 lbs. Blue Mass.
80 dr. Morphine.
50 oz. Quinine.
20,000 Percussion Caps.
700 pr. Cotton Cards.
Sugar and Coffee
Indigo
Salt and Tobacco
Hog's Lard.

By J. H. Darnall.

Clarksville, Nov. 12th, 1864.

Printers Fee \$36, N. I.

no.4—3

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], November 19, 1864, p. 1, c. 1

We find the following in the local column of the Charlotte, N. C. Times:

A beautiful, dashing lady, in the uniform of a Captain, passed on the Northern train towards Richmond yesterday afternoon. She wore a black belt with a chain attached. She is said to be from Mississippi, and has participated in several hard-fought battles, and was promoted on the field for distinguished gallantry. She wore a straw cap, set jauntily on her head, adorned with a heavy black ostrich feather, and her jacket was adorned with two rows of miniature gilt buttons. He who seemed to be her traveling companion appeared about forty years of age, and wore the uniform of a Major. She had probably been home on a short furlough, and was on her way back to join her command. There is some mystery yet unraveled about this heroine and her strange career, and which will never see the light till the heart history of a love story is written.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 18, 1864, p. 3, c. 1

Paper---Ink,

Super Congress Letter paper.

Large size stamped Note paper.

Extra heavy large foolscap.

Large, tinted letter paper.

Ruled Folio Post, fine quality.

Best Maynard, & Noyes Ink.

All purchased before the war, and of better quality than is now introduced for sale. Will be sold at the Clarksville Post Office, for old issue of Confederate money, for a short time.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], November 19, 1864, p. 1, c. 1

Liberal Donation.—The negro band, Shreveport Minstrels, have recently given four concerts for the benefit of the Soldier's Home, of this place, which netted \$2235, the amount has been paid over to the treasurer of the association.—South Western.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], November 19, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Austin, Nov. 14, 1864.

Editor Telegraph—My last letter was written from Gonzales. Since that time I have been in the saddle almost constantly. The land in the vicinity of Gonzales, after leaving the valley of the Guadalupe river, is a poor sandy soil, very sparsely settled, and good farms are few and far between. In the vicinity of Lockhart, which is the county seat of Caldwell county, the lands look somewhat better. The town of Lockhart has been in former years quite a busy place. It is built in a beautiful post oak grove, and has a number of churches and school houses. The court house is a very tasty built structure. The country after leaving Lockhart, and as far as we traveled towards Bastrop, is a very poor and almost deserted farming region. The lands are of the poorest quality, being a light sandy soil, that a Scotchman would starve upon were he to undertake to cultivate this land. As we near Bastrop the lands improve, and when we get into the Colorado river bottom the land cannot be excelled for farming purposes. Bastrop is a pretty little city. Situated upon the east bank of the Colorado river, the town is well laid out, has a fine court house and several tasty built residences. The majority of the best part of the town was burnt down in 1862, and has never

Continued on page 14

Austin, Nov. 14, 1864.
Continued from page 13

been rebuilt. The city is destined to be a business town in the future. It is the seat of a flourishing military academy, which has a large number of scholars. As we leave Bastrop we pass through the valley of the river nearly all the way until we reach this city. The bottom lands are very rich, and fine plantations are to be seen on every hand. We now come to the hills. They are very numerous, although they are very small, but I believe some people call them mountains. We pass through the little town of Webberville in Travis county. This has been a smart town in former years, but like all our towns is now very dull. We pass over a score of hills before we reach this city, in fact, the entire country is composed of hills. A traveler is much surprised when he first visits Austin. I will be honest, and admit that it is the prettiest city I have yet seen in this State.

It is built in a beautiful location; the business part of the town lies in a valley between the hills, the rest of the town is scattered over the hills. A fine view can be had from any of these hills. The capital and other State buildings are the pride of the town, although there are many very pretty buildings in different parts of the town. The city enjoys the reputation of being one of the healthiest in the State. I visited the graves of Generals McCullough, Scurry and McLeod yesterday. They are built upon a hill about one half mile from the city. The graves have been sadly neglected, not even their names are inscribed upon the head boards. This is a shame—these gallant men have sealed their devotion to their State with their lives, and it is a great wrong to see their graves so sadly neglected. I hope the proper authorities will make some move to remedy this evil.

The Legislature is still in session, but there is some talk of adjourning in the morning. I paid a visit to the capitol this morning; every man was hard at work, and

"A flaming speech is made by some when the call is yea or nay,

But all stand agreed when the question comes on five dollars a day."

Many of the members have been destitute of specie since their arrival, and they find it very inconvenient in this country where nothing but specie is taken. But a few of the more knowing ones brought along some articles that were scarce here for the purpose of exchange. One man brought some tobacco; another a keg of nails. All these articles proved to be a good legal tender, and the gentlemen have made some profit besides. So many brought tobacco, that the market is now overstocked, and that article is now very cheap in the hill city. Some of the members camp out in their wagons. It is ludicrous to see an eloquent representative blowing in the Senate chambers all day, mixing up corn dodgers in the camp in the evening. But the present members of the Texas Legislature are none of your shoddy aristocrats—they are all men who would have no objection to pull off their coat and work, or to shoulder their guns and go to the field if necessary. I learn that the Legislature and Executive can not pull well together. They seem to be very hard to agree upon public matters, though each mean well. A bill was offered in the House, a day or two ago, appropriating a pair of cotton cards to the

to the State Gazette and Crocket Quid Nunc, for their service in exposing the rascalities of the last Legislature, but the bill did not pass. I have not been able to make a trade with any one yet. It is generally believed they will adjourn without voting themselves anything.

I have met Messrs. Frazier, Brady, Andrews, Jordan and Hartley, the members from Harris and Galveston counties. They have done all in their power to accomplish something for the relief of our soldiers' families. The Governor has not returned the bill granting cloth from the Penitentiary for the families of soldiers. It is thought it will become a law.

Sioux.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 21, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

C. S. Hospital,}

Hempstead, Texas, Nov. 17, 1864 }

Ed. Telegraph: I desire to return thanks through your widely circulated paper for a donation to this Hospital of one hundred and thirty-three sheep, by Mr. Joe Cavett, of Wheelock, Robertson county, Texas.

Very Respectfully, your ob't serv't,
E. W. Rogers,

Assistant Surgeon in charge.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 21, 1864, p. 4, c. 4

According to a statement in the New York World more than one-third of the newspapers in the United States, published four years ago, have suspended publication. The aggregate circulation of the remainder has much diminished. The price of all printing materials has doubled and trebled, and of paper has almost quadrupled.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, November 23, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

. . . So much time was wasted over the Penitentiary Cloth Bill, that we expected no better results, and are therefore not disappointed. . .

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 23, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Special correspondence of the Daily Telegraph.

Waco, Nov. 18, 1864.

Ed. Tel.—I waited in Austin long enough to see the Legislature break up. Every one seemed to be glad that the session was ended. . . .

Leaving Austin we came to the Lunatic Asylum, which is situated about two miles from town on the Waco road. The buildings are constructed of the strongest and best material. They are of stone, which being polished, makes them look like marble. The other State institutions are in the same vicinity, and are an ornament to the State. As we leave Austin we pass over a high rolling prairie, and for several miles we find well cultivated farms extending as far as the eye can reach. We soon leave these, and the prairies are untenanted until we come to the Post office of Round Rock in Williamson county. Here there is quite a large settlement. A steam wool carding machine is in full operation. There seems to be considerable wool raised in the neighborhood. The land is very rocky in this vicinity, and the sheep seem to thrive well.

As we leave this place we pass over high, rolling prairies, very sparsely settled, until we come to Georgetown, the county seat of Williamson
Continued on page 15

Special correspondence of the Daily Telegraph.

Continued from page 14

county. The town is very small, containing a court house and several well built residences. I learned that there was quite a large settlement in the vicinity. The most of the settlers live upon the creeks, and lands are rich and well cultivated. Leaving Georgetown we pass over high, rolling lands until we pass a neat little town called Salado, in Bell county. This town is built upon a creek, and from which it derives its name. Leaving this place the lands are very high and rich, but the settlers are few. We soon come to Belton, the county seat of Bell county. It is situated in a valley, and contains quite a large number of tastily built buildings. The people are very enterprising, and support a large number of schools. there is a large settlement in the vicinity, and a large number of well tilled farms. Wheat growing seems to be very profitable in this region; large numbers of sheep are raised. I learn that this region is very subject to drought. We see but very few cattle on the prairies.

Leaving Belton, the land is prairie. It is very rich, but the settlers are only to be found along in the creeks and in the valleys. We soon come to the rich Brazos valley in the vicinity of Waco; here we find numerous and large plantations in every direction. These lands are of the richest quality. All kinds of crops can be raised in the greatest profusion. Wheat and other small grains grow luxuriantly. A number of large flouring mills are in the vicinity, and every thing shows that this region cannot be excelled as a farming region.

Waco is quite a large city. It is built on the banks of the Brazos river. The town is famous for its being the seat of one of the best academies in the State. The school is largely attended. The city contains a large number of tasty buildings. The courthouse is situated in the centre of the city. Quite a large number of stores are open, and seem to be doing a good business. The site of the town is in the valley, and is destined to be a great city at some future day. Waco is the county seat of McLennan county.

I here met with Dr. Owens, of Wharton's Cavalry corps. Mr. J. A. Winn and B. F. Harris, of this city, have extended many courtesies to me during my stay in town. I shall proceed to Waxahachie, and will write you from there.

Sioux.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 25, 1864, p. 1m c, 1

Prairie Plains, Nov. 21, 1864.

Editor Telegraph:--My place has been announced as a Soldiers' Home, and has been such since the 1st of august, but the task and expense is too much for a man in my circumstances. I am willing to do my part, but I can't do it all. I have supplied some two hundred men and horses since August, without one cent. outside of my own means, and it has exhausted my substance. I do not think there is another such Home in the State. If I could draw on the Commissaries I might manage to get along, but having to draw from my own resources exclusively, and paying the same tythe as others, it comes rather too hard. If the tythe could be used for feeding the soldiers and paying their expenses, It would make matters much better; then they could stop at almost any farm house, and not be compelled, as now, to stop

two or three hours before night, or travel till very late to reach regularly established Homes. I have only given you a hint of what might be made to bear equally on all, and you will do me a great favor by stating in your paper that the Home at Prairie Plains is discontinued from and after December 1st, 1864.

J. Bookman.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 25, 1864, p. 1, c. 1

White Grape Roots for Sale.—The undersigned will sell some of his White Grape Roots, raised frm cuttings of the most delicious table grape known in Texas as Chassela de Fontainebleau. The next year after transplanting bearing fruit in quantity—then save two years time, and insure success in the growing of this much desirable grape; also a lot of cutting from the same.

M. Dechaumes.

Price \$1 a root in specie or equivalent.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 25, 1864, p. 1, c. 1

We are glad to learn that the Corpus Christi Ranchero is to be removed to Brownsville. The importance of having a good paper there, devoted to the Confederate cause, can hardly be over estimated. It will be of value not only locally, but, if conducted with the customary ability and industry of that sheet, will be of great interest to thousands all over the State. We trust it may be sufficiently encouraged to justify a semi-weekly edition, as well as complete market, marine, etc. reports for the port of Matamoros.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 25, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

We notice the arrival of many citizens, who have been rustivating during the epidemic, as well as many strangers from the country. The streets present a more active-appearance than has been observed for two months. The change is welcome.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 25, 1864, p. 4, c. 1

We are gratified to notice the revival of the Kauffman Democrat. Two numbers of it have reached us, fully sustaining in interest and patriotism the enviable character which it bore before the war. Mr. J. B. Reilly has served with fidelity for three years in the field and has returned home to render more valuable services to his country than he could hope to do in the army.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, November 25, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Scarce and Rare.

Indelible Ink, Red Ink, Black Ink, Mucilage, Letter Copying Books, Copying Presses, Cod Liver Oil, Scrap Books, Violins, Guitars, Perforated Paper, Blotting Paper, Black Sand, Sand Boxes, Inkstands, Paper Cutters, Piano Music, Spectacles, and Tooth Brushes. James Burke,

Houston, Texas.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, November 25, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

Plantation Hats.—100 dozen Drab Wool, for sale at a very low price.

A. Sessums.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 25, 1864, p. 4, c. 5

We were shown, a few days since, a lot of Horn Buttons, made in this place by Mr. L. Louis, which, though rough, are a great desideratum in these scarce times. Mr. Louis has put up a lathe which turns out buttons as fast as may be needed. See his notice in to-day's paper.

DALLAS HERALD, November 26, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

We were called upon Saturday to witness the operation of a very ingenious machine for braiding or plaiting candle wick, invented and made by Ralph Hooker and Baker Jamison, of this city. It braids three strands with great rapidity and evenness, and is a curiosity worth looking at. The ingenuity of these mechanics is well known to our citizens. This machine will prove one of the most useful of their inventions, furnishing a self-consuming candle wick, hitherto a great desideratum [sic] in domestic candle-making. We believe Frank Fabj, of the Houston Soap and Candle Factory, has secured this machine.—Houston Tel. 14th.

DALLAS HERALD, November 26, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

Coat Buttons.—The undersigned is now prepared with machinery to manufacture Horn Buttons in any quantity and of any size, at his shop near the Ferry, in Dallas.

L. Louis.

Nov. 26, 1864.

DALLAS HERALD, November 26, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

The LaGrange True Issue says the machine for carding has arrived at the Hat Factory at that place, and will be in operation in a few days. This factory delivered to the Cotton Bureau at Houston between 1600 and 1700 hats during the month of October.

DALLAS HERALD, November 26, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

Great destitution is anticipated this year in Galveston, and an appeal has been made to the interior counties for relief, which we trust will be responded to with the spirit that characterised [sic] that city during her palmy days, whenever called upon to assist in any work of charity. Owing to the want of fire wood, great destruction of property has already ensued, and unless something can be done to alleviate the sufferings of the poor, we expect to hear of but few unoccupied h houses left standing there after this winter. Those who have not yet suffered in the peaceful possession of their homes, since the war commenced, can surely afford to contribute their mite towards such an object.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 30, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

The Huntsville Item says penitentiary woolens or jeans are sold at \$2 a yard, and lowels at 60 to 70 cents. This is as high as the same material can be bought at here in the stores.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 30, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

We learn from Mr. Warren Adams that the Government mail arrangements for crossing the Mississippi are entirely broken up. A very large amount of mail matter, letters &c., has accumulated at Brandon, Mississippi—several cart loads—and there is no prospect whatever that it will ever be sent to its destination. This mail matter has been accumulating there for the last two months, and we presume, letters sent from this side have in like manner been accumulating at Shreveport or Monroe during the same time. Those of our citizens, therefore, who have depended on the Government mail will understand that their letters have not gone forward, and are not likely to go forward.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, November 30, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Stolen—From the subscriber on the night of the 8th inst a handsome, well formed Dark Bay Pony, about 14 hands high, between 4 and 5 years old, and branded J L on the left shoulder; mane roached. Any information leading to his recovery will be liberally rewarded by

J. B. Stone.

Tyler, Texas, Nov. 14, 1864.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 30, 1864, p. 3, c. 5

Waxahachie, Nov. 26, 1864.

Ed. Te.—I have come thus far into Northern Texas. I find the climate a few degrees colder than in the latitude of Houston. I left Waco on Thursday and was caught in a terrible rainstorm the first day out. I like the country after leaving Waco much better than that passed after leaving Austin. We soon came to the Post office of Bold Springs. A rich settlement is to be found here. The land is very rich and all kinds of crops can be raised. Leaving this place we soon came to Hillsboro', the county seat of Hill county. The town is built upon a high hill, which overlooks the country for several miles in every direction. The town consists of a court house and quite a number of buildings. A rich farming country surrounds the place. The lands in the vicinity are very rich, and the prairies are covered thickly with the best quality of grass for stock. Timber is very scarce. This is the principal drawback in all the counties of western and Northern Texas. The past year has been very dry generally speaking, although there have been good crops raised everywhere. The settlers in Hill county are few. These are only to be found along the creeks. Agriculture and stock raising are the principal pursuits of the people. The lands are high, rolling prairies. The soil is a black, clay loam, well adapted to raising all kinds of crops. Leaving Hillsboro', we pass over a large range of rolling prairie. The lands are very rich. We soon came to the Post office of Milford, in Ellis county.

A large and [illegible—fold in paper] here; the land is of the best quality; wheat and other small grains grow luxuriantly; the town is tastily laid out on a hill, and contains a church and several buildings; there is a large flouring mill here; the people are very industrious.

Leaving Milford we coon come to Chambers' Creek P.O. A large settlement of tasty farms are seen along the valley of this creek; the lands are very rich, and all kinds of crops thrive well. Leaving this place we pass over large rolling prairies, which are dotted with farm houses in the valleys as far as the eye can reach, until we come to Waxahachie, the county seat of Ellis county. This is a pretty town. It is built upon a hill, and from the town a beautiful view can be had of the surrounding country for several miles. The place contains several tasty buildings; has a number of workshops, and the people are intelligent and prosperous. I like Ellis county better than any of the counties I have yet passed through after leaving Gonzales. The settlers are already quite numerous, but thrifty and industrious emigrants could do well almost anywhere in the county.

The lands are very rich and capable of making the best of farms. There is room enough in this part of the country for one-half the population
Continued on page 17

Waxahachie, Nov. 26, 1864.
Continued from page 16

of England to make them good farms and homesteads. I learn droughts occur quite frequently throughout Northern Texas, but good crops are raised nearly every year. The farmers all seem to be prosperous. Northern Texas is destined, at some future day, to be the grainary [sic] of our State. when the war closes these prairies will be rapidly settled by an agricultural people. I find schools and churches quite numerous wherever I go. These are the true signs of an intelligent population. I also find that the young ladies are as proud and good looking as in any other part of the State. They don't use paint up here

to improve their beauty, but they will white-wash their faces. Well, no harm comes of their habit.

Preachers are very scarce everywhere in Western and Northern Texas. Would it not be a good plan for some of our scores of preachers who keep out of the army and speculate in the necessities of life, to come up here and take a congregation to watch over and instruct? If they do this we would not have so many lazy preachers without congregations as we now find in many localities.

I shall turn my pony's head to the south tomorrow, and make my way to the land of railroads and telegraphic lines.

Yours, for the war,

Sioux.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 30, 1864, p. 4, c. 4