
THE HENKEL SQUARE HERALD

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

VOL. 5

Henkel Square, Round Top, Texas, October 1864

NO. 10

The Macon Messenger says, it has received from good authority the following recipe, which answers every purpose in dyeing, where copperas is used in setting colors, or for dyeing copperas color: Half pint vinegar, half pint syrup of molasses, three gallons of water. Put the above into an iron pot with nails or other rusty iron, and let it stand twenty days. It is of no use to buy copperas for dyeing at the present price while this will answer every purpose.

In the absence of quinine, an effective substitute would perhaps be acceptable to some of our readers. Red pepper tea and table salt answers every purpose for chills. Say a table spoonful of salt to a pint of tea, commencing some hours before chill time, and drinking copiously of the beverage, never fails to keep off the chills. This is from an intelligent physician, who uses it very successfully in his practice.

DALLAS HERALD, October 1, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, in a recent correspondence with Mr. Seddon, Secretary of War, uses the following language: "If God Almighty had yet in store a plague worse than all others, which he intended to let loose on the Egyptians, in case Pharaoh still hardened his heart, I am sure it must have been a regiment or so, of half armed, half disciplined Confederate cavalry. Had they been turned loose among Pharaoh's subject with or without an impressment law, he would have been so sensible of the anger of God, that he never would have followed the Children of Israel to the Red sea."

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], October 1, 1864, p. 1, c. 1

On the 7th, and 8th of this month, the musical members of Gen'l Maxey's staff, assisted by some of our ladies, give a concert in Clarksville, for the procurement of clothing for the Texas troops in the Indian Territory. We know it will be well worth attending, and afford much satisfaction to the auditors, besides contributing to a most important, and patriotic object. All should attend.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], October 1, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

A man was recently tried in Canada, and sentenced to confinement for 21 years in the penitentiary for engaging men to go to the U. States, and enlist in their armies.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], October 1, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

We see by the San Antonio papers that the Government tannery, established at that place, is to be removed, the Herald says, to Freestone county, and the News, to Limestone county. The Government shoe factory and tailor's shop has also been closed, and the News says there are rumors afloat that the arsenal and other establishments will be removed. San Antonio must be getting out of favor with "the powers that be."

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 5, 1864, p. 1, c. 2

From Arkansas we have official report of the capture by Shelby, of five fortified Stations of the enemy on the Little Rock, and Duvall's Bluff road, within six miles of Duvall's Bluff; the capture of 577 prisoners, including one Colonel, and eleven line officers; ten miles of the railroad completely destroyed—the ties burned, and the iron bent; Telegraph destroyed; bridges, and trestle works ruined; 300 mules hay burned; 20 mowing machines chopped up; 500 stand small arms distributed to troops needing them, and salt, clothing, horses, etc., brought off. The Stations were razed to the ground. Shelby's loss of all kinds 173.

Shelby is now said to be at Ironton, on the iron mountain railroad, within easy reach of St. Louis; Price near Springfield.

From the Indian Territory, we learn that the Texas Brigade, under temporary command of Col. R. M. Gano, attacked the enemy's train from Fort Scott, on the road about fifty miles above Fort Gibson, and after several hours fighting, captured 250 wagons, part of which were so damaged as to prevent their removal; that 130 have been brought to this side of the Arkansas. This is good news, and tends to cripple the enemy, who is compelled to get supplies at Gibson, and Fort Smith from that direction. General Watie is still above, and may overhaul another detachment of the train. One report is that Gen'l Watie was engaged in the taking of this train. We shall have particulars by our next. One hundred, and fifty prisoners, or thereabout were taken, and the enemy's loss in killed, and wounded, was heavy. Our's light.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], October 1, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

We see by the San Antonio papers that the Government tannery, established at that place, is to be removed, the Herald says, to Freestone county, and the News, to Limestone county. The Government shoe factory and tailor's shop has also been closed, and the News says there are rumors afloat that the arsenal and other establishments will be removed. San Antonio must be getting out of favor with "the powers that be."

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 5, 1864, p. 1, c. 2

Letters can now be sent across the Mississippi by Government express, postage 40 cents. They should be addressed per express mail via Shreveport or Alexandria, as the case may be, according to where they are mailed.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 5, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

The Tyler Reporter says a machine has been invented by Lt. Wood, of the Ordnance Department at that place, for making small shot for birds, squirrels, &c. The Reporter pronounces it a success, and says it will produce shot with great rapidity and of the most perfect mould.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 5, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

A northern paper announces the arrival of fifty seven refugees from Texas, at Santa Fe.
STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], October 1, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

We are glad to learn from the Houston papers that the yellow fever is on the decline both in that city and Galveston.

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

The public highways throughout the State were never in so wretched a condition within the memory of man, as at present. Many of our public roads are almost impassable, and when the winter rains set in, they will be rendered quite so. We trust the Legislature, among its first acts, will pass a law to remedy the evil. This can be done by extending the road laws as effecting individuals up to sixty or sixty-five. As it is at present, the military authorities claim all white males between the ages of 18 and 50 years of age. Persons over 50 cannot be made to act as overseers, and the result is, there is no road working. this is the more inexcusable and unfortunate, as the roads ought to be in a better condition at present than they were ever before known. The negroes, as every one is aware, do the most of the road working, and there are more negroes in the State now than were ever here before. We hope the press throughout the State will call the attention of the Legislature to this important matter. Good roads were never more required than at this time, and there is no reason or excuse for there not being far better than they have ever been. Negroes are not only more numerous, but as there is very little cotton planted, they have more time to attend to making good roads.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, October 7, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Clothing for the Soldiers.—It will be seen from a notice in our advertising columns, that Mr. A. L. Hay, Agent of the Clothing Department, will be along in a few days, with a beautiful assortment of foreign goods to exchange for ready made clothing for the soldiers.

Winter is rapidly approaching, and the brave soldiers, to whom the country owes everything ought to be warmly clothed. Those at home should not only assist the government, but do all they can individually to supply the demand which must necessarily be very great.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, October 7, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

The McKinney Messenger comes to us printed with a very fine article of printing ink, of home manufacture. [MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, October 7, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

The Concert last night for soldiers clothing was a great success. To-night [illegible lines] classes who do not have the same taste for Artistic Musical performance.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], October 8, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

The most delicate way of putting the question to your intended is to ask her if you can have the privilege of hanging your hat upon a nail in her room.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], October 8, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

The La Grange True Issue says the Government shoe shop in that place is now in full operation, and turning out over 1000 pair of shoes per month.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 12, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Ladies of Eastern Texas.

The Clothing Department will exchange Calico, French Cottonades, Bleached or fine brown Domestic, for winter clothing at the rate of nine yards of fine goods for three pair of Pants, Drawers, Shirts, or Jackets. I will be at A. B. Wrights, Saturday, October 22nd, Jefferson, the 24th, Marshall, the 26th, Ash Spring, the 27th, Gilmer, the 29th.

The material we exchange is very superior goods, and all the finest quality; the prints of the most beautiful style. Ladies will please exert themselves and have as many garments made as possible. Winter is rapidly approaching and we must clothe the soldiers.

A.L. Hay.

Agent, Clothing Department.

Marshall, Oct. 7, 1864.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, October 7, 1864, p. 2, c.4

The yellow fever is reported by the Telegraph to be increasing considerably in Houston, and that there were on the 19th over one hundred cases under treatment. During the week ending October 8th, there were seven deaths in Galveston. A private letter which we received from there this morning dated the 4th, says it is raging there very severely.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 12, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

Soldier's Homes.—When this praiseworthy object, to establish soldier's homes, was first set on foot, we published a list of them, as they were announced in the Houston papers. We now learn through our exchanges, to our great satisfaction, that they prevail all over the country, and the war-worn soldier can scarcely travel in any direction, without meeting with a hospitable roof to shelter him, free of charge. This is as it should be; and if our Legislature, about to meet, will but make suitable provision for the families of those who are now standing like a wall of living fire between us and our enemies, we shall hear of but few desertions, and still fewer complaints from our gallant armies in the field.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 12, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Seven or eight hundred Yankee prisoners from the camp at Tyler passed through this place last week, on their way east to be exchanged. On Sunday, a fresh lot apparently about an equal number, came in. They passed by the fine new Methodist church during the afternoon service, for the negroes. The servants were dressed up in their Sunday regalia. A few respectable looking darkies were parading the streets, whose well fed appearance and attire were in striking contrast with the meagre, miserable appearance of the ragged, and, in many instances, shoeless specimens of Yankeedom. The incoming of the Yankees created no commotion of sensation whatever among the negroes. They kept their seats in church, the most of them not even condescending to look around. A few of the sable daughters, with the curiosity attributed to their sex, turned to gaze at them, and with a look in which curiosity and contempt were strangely blended. The Yankees were the best behaved set we have seen. They passed along without uttering a word. The neat pretty church, and the well dressed, comfortable looking darkies evidently attracted an unusual share of their attention, and we have no doubt were well calculated to have an excellent moral effect upon these abolition emissaries.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, October 14, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Camp Bragg, C. N. }
Sept. 29th 1864, }

Editor Standard:--

We returned last night from our successful raid north of the Arkansas river, a brief outline of which may prove interesting to your readers.

On the 14th inst., Col. Gano, with the Texas Brigade, numbering 1200 men and Gen. Watie, with 700 picked men from the 1st Indian Brigade, left camp Pike for the purpose of destroying a large lot of hay, reported by our scout to be on the Fort Gibson and Scott road; and to attack the enemy's train, loaded with winter supplies of clothing, daily expected at Gibson.

On the evening of the 15th we crossed the Arkansas at Chosky, and encamped for the night at old Camp Pleasant, without any knowledge upon the part of the Federals, that we were within their lines. Early the next morning we were in the saddle, and on the march to make an attack upon the hay party; who were quietly pursuing their occupation, and as prisoners state, boasting that they were secure from Rebel surprise, now that they were camped in the open prairie. Arriving within seven miles of the place, the 1st Cherokee and the 30th Texas cavalry, Capt. Strayhorn commanding, were ordered to move to the right, and take position in rear of the enemy with a view of cutting off their retreat from Grand River, and Fort Gibson, whilst the remainder of the command moved to the foot of a large mound in the open prairie, and halted to give time to the two former regiments to get into position. From the top of this mound, with the aid of the glass, could be seen the working party, mowing hay as if in perfect security. Sufficient time having elapsed for the first detachment to get into position, and move simultaneous with our own movement, the command moved rapidly forward, to another mound within a mile and a half of the encampment. Again a halt was called, and the position of the troops for attack quickly made. The remainder of Watie's Brigade moved to the [illegible] and northward of the encampment, cutting off [illegible] that direction, and forming the prong of [illegible] V; the 29th T. C. leading off to the right at the same time, constituting the other prong; the [illegible] regiments, and unattached companies of the Texas Brigade, with Howell's battery, con[illegible] the apex of the letter, rushed forward to the attack. The surprise was complete, and be[illegible] we reached the camp, the Federals had evacuated it, and the cavalry portion were flying in every direction, endeavoring to make their escape. The infantry (negroes) after running some two hundred yards down the creek, and in the direction of the Grand River, perceiving the 30th Texas cavalry in their rear, and all hope of a successful retreat cut off, halted in the brush, behind trees on the creek, and opened on the charging column. An immediate demand for surrender was made, with the assumption that their lives would be spared. This they refused to do, and fired upon the officer who bore the flag. A few rounds were exchanged with them, by the scattered men from the various commands. Failing to dislodge them, Howell's Battery was ordered to open. One shot thrown in their midst, had the desired effect: they scattered in all directions along the Creek. The troops were dismounted and penetrated the woods upon both [sides? banks?], as well as up and down it.

Singular to say but few could be found. The vengeance of the red [?] man was not thus to be appeased, and his natural sagacity suggested that in the creek, and under the tall grass and bushes overhanging the banks, the "*contrabands*" might be found. A search proved the supposition to be correct, for there sure enough, with noses protruding from under the water, the foe had secreted himself. Call to memory the Choctaws at Poison Springs, and you have the remainder of the fight described. I leave off here to [illegible] up the result. The enemy numbered 175, and were encamped on Flat Rock Creek, 17 miles north of Gibson, on the main road from Scott, to Gibson, of this force 90 were taken prisoners, and between 65 and 80 killed. 200 six shooters, and half the number of breach loading rifles were captured, with all their camp and garrison equipage; also of mowing machines, 30 wagons, and 3000 tons of hay burned.

We encamped on the field for the night, and moved next morning up the road, in the direction of Fort Scott after the train which the captured prisoners stated was due at their camps that night; leaving Major Looscan in command of Hardeman's Battalion, to contend with the force sent up from Gibson that night, and which by this time had arrived. Battle was offered them, which they declined, and at every charge made by Looscan upon their columns, they gave way.

A rapid march during the day brought us to within ten miles of Cabin Creek by sundown, without anything definite as to the whereabouts of the train. Under the supposition that the train had moved off down the Grand river road, we moved back five miles, and encamped midway between the two roads, so as to be accessible to either scouts in the meanwhile having been thrown forward, and in rear, upon both roads. The scouting party returned at daylight next morning, without any positive information.

Learning that there was a small party of Federals encamped at Cabin Creek, a depot for supplies, enclosed by a stockade, Col. Gano called for 300 volunteers from the Texas Brigade, for the purpose of attacking them. This call was instantly responded to, and with the volunteer force, and two pieces of Howell's Battery, we moved forward, and arrived within a mile, and a half of the place at 3 o'clock in the evening. From this distance the tents of the enemy was discernible with the naked eye, but not a single man could be discovered. A reconnoissance [sic] of the place was immediately made, and the expected train was discovered to be encamped there; but we could make no estimate of the force from the fact that they were all within the stockade. Upon the discovery of this, Gen'l. Watie was sent for, to come up with the remaining force, and the artillery. We retained our position until dark, when we withdrew to a better one, farther back to our rear, to await the arrival of Watie. This gallant officer, ever prompt, arrived at 12 o'clock, and the whole line was moved forward, and a partial investment of the place was made.—The enemy by this time infuriated with whiskey, would ride within a short distance of our lines, and defy us to move up, and give battle.

Whilst in this position the rumbling of wagons, and
Continued on page 4

the confusion incident to the gearing of mules, gave evidence that the enemy under cover of night, were endeavoring to run off the train. Instantly the command of column forward ringing upon the midnight air, aroused the hitherto impatient attacking party, and upon ground already historic from Watie's defeat last year, by the bright light of the moon, through the tall wet grass, destined to be the final resting place of a few, our column with a shout, rushed gallantly forward. The bright flashes of musketry along both lines, the white smoke of the bursting bombs, the whistle of the minnie ball, accompanied by the guttural sound of Howell's artillery as it belched forth its iron messengers of death, at the hour of midnight, under the brilliant lustre of the moon and stars, upon both parties engaged in the death struggle, rendered the scene sublime.

After a hotly contested fight of an hour's duration, the desired effect was accomplished, for the time & ammunition being a serious matter with us, the troops were withdrawn to a position secure from danger, to await the dawn of the morning. We were not long in this position, before the enemy under the impression that we had suffered considerably in the attack, and were repulsed, again endeavored to remove the train to the rear, when Martin's Regiment, and Hardiman's Battalion were ordered forward and delivered two well directed rounds, which drew the enemy's fire for about an hour, upon our entire line, but with the same effect upon the enemy. The firing then ceased for the night, and Col. Vann with the two Cherokee regiments, was ordered to take position in rear of the enemy on the Fort Scott road, to intercept any part of the train that might have been removed, and to catch all stragglers. At the dawn of day four pieces of Howell's Artillery opened upon the enemy, while the two remaining pieces were moved to our extreme left, and opened upon the right flank of the enemy's position. The Seminoles and Creeks, under Col. Jumper, conjointly with the 30th Texas Cavalry, engaged them upon this flank, whilst the remainder of the Brigade held its former position. Gano soon detected that this was the weakest point, and the entire command was immediately concentrated upon this position.

The 29th Texas cavalry being first in position was ordered forward with the 30th, drove in the enemy's sharpshooters, and wrested from them the bank of the creek, and a large number of the wagons, behind which they had been fighting all the morning, within two hundred yards of the stockade, and partially in its rear. Howell's Artillery supported by Martin's Regiment, and Hardiman's Battalion, were immediately thrown forward within six hundred yards, and the Battery opened.—Martin's Regiment (Maj. Mayrant com'dg.) was then moved forward, and took position upon the right of the 29th T. C. Under cover of a heavy fire from Howell's Battery, a charge was ordered, and the three regiments moved forward, and were received by a volley from the enemy, from the stockade. High above the red tide of battle waved the Stars and Bars, but higher, still higher, rise the shouts of the victorious troops as they pour into the stockade

and take possession of it. The entire train is now in our possession, with its vast amount of stores. One hundred and sixty two wagons out of the three hundred and twelve, are all that can be saved, the enemy having broken the tongues of the greater portion of them.

Stubborn fighting has heretofore been the order of the day, this must now give way to skilful manoeuvring, for to Forts Baxter and Neosho, reinforcements have been sent for, and are hourly expected. Between us, and the Arkansas, there is already a force of about 600 men confronting us. Col. Gano immediately moves forward to attack these, whilst the train is brought to a halt. The Batteries from both sides open, and an artillery duel at long range is kept up until dark, between both parties, and under cover of the night the train is moved off. What a ruse we played upon the enemy that night to induce them to think the train was still with us, it may not be politic to state, as we may have use for it again. Sufficient to say that when day dawned; to their surprise no train was to be seen, but there in battle array, flushed with victory, and still defiant, stood the ragged Texas rebels, still eager for fight. Seeing no disposition upon the part of the enemy to give battle, Col. Gano withdrew his command, and followed the direction of the train, without any farther molestation from the enemy. Last night, much exhausted, with 140 wagons, rich in plunder from the conquered enemy, the entire command arrived at this camp.

Conspicuous for his daring and gallantry was Col. Jno. Jumper, commanding Seminoles, and Creeks. His towering form was always to be seen in the thickest of the contest, a conspicuous mark for the enemy, as he mingled among his braves, encouraging them, and setting for them a noble example.

But to none is more credit due, than to Captain Howell, and his gallant company. The artillery fire during the fight was well directed, and was encouraging to both whites and Indians. Perfect harmony existed between the two Brigades, during the fight, and the march; in fact unity of purpose and action existed every where.

To the indomitable energy of Gen. Watie, and Col. Gano, the country is indebted for this victory. They were everywhere in the hottest of the action; now gallantly leading the charge; again encouraging the men to their utmost exertions.

The result of the trip is the safe arrival within our lines, of 140 wagons; a large amount of clothing, boots, and shoes, to troops that were suffering for them, with much uncertainty about a supply through the Agents of the Government.

The force of the enemy at Cabin Creek was about 800 men.

Yours Truly,
Private.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], October 15, 1864, p. 2, c. 1-3

The Telegraph of the 17th, received this morning, says the yellow fever seems to be on the increase in Houston, but has proved to be of the mildest type ever known in that city. Not one in fifty die who have good attention.

Letters from Galveston represent it on the decline there.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 19, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

New Braunfels.--Our friend Sioux, the traveling agent of the Telegraph, in a letter from Seguin, dated Oct. 5th, gives the following graphic and truthful picture of the city of New Braunfels and the surrounding neighborhood:

. . . The blockade has no terrors for these people, as they manufacture every thing needed. The women are very ingenious and industrious. They do not look upon labor as a crime, and I have seen scores of pretty girls that would take the premium over some of our pale faced parlor beauties working in the field. They are brought up to labor, and they seem to feel proud to be seen at it. Many of them are highly accomplished too. They can thum the piano and are not in the least behind any in education. Schools are very numerous in the neighborhood. The people are very fond of reading and they liberally patronize newspapers. A paper printed in the German language does a thriving business, and has a large circulation.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 19, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

The junior editor of the San Antonio Herald thus apostrophises the first issue of his paper after its suspension for a few months: "Your smiling 'phiz' is once more made welcome to my soldier home." At the first glance we thought our friend Logan had paid a flying visit to Tyler, to see his partner, and come in upon him unawares, but we soon found Col. Sweet was addressing his paper, and sending the following news, viz: that some sixteen Federal prisoners had escaped on the night [cut in paper] back, two being still at large, without any immediate prospect of being captured. Col. Sweet also adds that 606 of those prisoners confined at Tyler were exchanged on the 1st inst., and that there are still 2500 remaining, but that 8 or 1000 more, whose time is nearly out, are expected shortly to be exchanged for the same number of our own brave boys who have enlisted for the war.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 19, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

We want to purchase a few bunches of goose quills. Who can supply us?

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, October 21, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Don't forget Ladies, that next Wednesday is the day to bring in your ready made clothing for the soldiers, and to receive in return for it calicoes, domestics, &c. The soldiers need warm clothes, for cold weather is near at hand.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, October 21, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

An Enterprising Editress.--The accomplished editress of the Texas Ranger, which is now published at Washington, makes the following liberal offer to the citizens of an adjoining county:

"All that is now required to make Navasota one of the most prominent and business points in the State, is the establishment of a newspaper, and if the citizens of that town and county will give us sufficient encouragement, will establish the Ranger at that place--give them the largest and best printed paper in the State, and furnish them with all the important news in advance of the Houston papers. In fact we will out-yankee yankeeism, i.e., not enriching our pocket by false telegraphic dispatches and re-*lie*-able correspondence, but in goaheaditiveness and the earliest news."

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 26, 1864, p. 1, c. 1

We welcome back to our Exchange List, the Corpus Christi Ranchero, which has been suspended for some months. It is now published at Santa Margarita, the port town of which is San Patricio.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 26, 1864, p. 1, c. 1

Ladies Fair.--We have been informed that it is the intention of the ladies in Austin to hold a Fair on Thursday evening in the Confederate Court Room, the proceeds of which will be applied for the benefit of the Soldiers' Home in this city. We hope our citizens generally will attend, especially those who have not already contributed to the support of this most valuable institution, which we understand is now being kept up at the expense of a few, while it is a matter in which we all ought to be deeply interested.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 26, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

What Shall be Done for the Soldiers' Children?--

I ask the question in reference to their Education. Who will put on foot a plan whereby the benefits of school instruction shall be extended to the children of soldiers generally throughout the State, whose parents are unable to defray the expense. This is a matter of great *importance* and requires *immediate attention*. Will editors and correspondents "ventilate" their views in regard to the best plan for action in the premises?

Soldiers' Friend.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, October 26, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

Shreveport, Oct. 12, 1864.

Dear News:--The following extract of a letter written by an officer of Gano's Brigade to Captain Stafford, furnishes additional and very interesting particulars of the late brilliant affair in the Indian country near Cabin Creek.

Gano made a magnificent thing of it across the Arkansas river a few days since. They captured a train of over 250 wagons richly laden with all kinds of Quartermaster's, Commissary and Sutler's stores, &c. After the fight was over, and the wagons ours, Gano clothed completely 2000 men on the spot with splendid Yankee coats, overcoats, pants, shirts, drawers, fine boots and shoes, socks, hats, blankets, oilcloths, &c., &c. He burnt all but 150 wagons, which he brought successfully away, heavily laden with all kinds of stores. L_____ is here and was with him. He ways they had immense quantities of fine brandy, whiskey, champagne and all kinds of sutler's stores, such as oysters, preserves, candied fruits, sardines, fine cigars, &c., &c. I wish I had been along. Howell was there with his battery, and, they say, did fine service, but he had a clean thing of it as the army had not artillery with the train. They captured also three wagon loads of coffee and great quantities of calico; so that not only the men are well clothed this winter, but many of the families of the men engaged. The Brigade is represented to be in splendid spirits and very much elated over their recent success. Gano is a big man him, and when you reflect that this capture was in the enemy's lines, 50 miles north of Fort Gibson, you will see that it was one of the most magnificent cavalry raids of the war. Fts. Gibson and Smith are represented to be almost in a starving condition, and their evacuation may be looked for any day.

The writer states that Gano's brigade is 4000 strong and occupies at present a very eligible position not only for recruiting their animals, but for movements against the enemy.

M. E.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, October 26, 1864, p. 1, c. 1

A letter from Fairfield says: "I am pleased to inform you that there are now Soldiers' Homes established in this county (Freestone) at three different points: One at Fairfield, one at Cotton Gin, and one at Butler—there are two separate houses at Butler at which soldiers can stop, one owned by H. Manning, Esq., and the other by Mr. Wm. M. McDaniel. All of the Homes are well supplied by the good citizens of the immediate vicinity of each of said Homes."

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, October 26, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Belle Boyd.—The Canada papers are lionizing the famous Virginia lady Belle Boyd. She is described by the Kingston News as going about with a pistol in her skirt belt and dogged by two Federal spies—whose business it seems is to watch her.

Belle Boyd, it will be remembered, was captured while attempting to run the blockade from Wilmington, on her way to Europe. Long captivity has very much impaired her health, and she was about recruiting it in the old world when retaken by the Yankees. She is described as sitting very composedly on deck fanning herself, as she watched the effects of the shots before the boat surrendered.

Belle Boyd is a young lady of striking appearances, tall, and with dark auburn hair and brilliant complexion. On some occasions she wears a somewhat singular costume. A gray flannel dress, with a tightly fitting body buttoned up to the throat with large gilt buttons; the sleeves are like a man's coat sleeves, decorated with the insignia of her rank, that of a Captain in the Confederate service. We believe that she is the only regularly commissioned female officer in the Southern army.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, October 26, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

The Flag of Peace.—The peace flag has at last been flung to the breeze in New York [illegible] the length of an August day it waved from the Cooper Institute, gladdening many a heart with its mute prophecy. Too long had the insanguined banner of Mars, or the baleful black flag of Abolition waved triumphantly over our city, so long had the emblems of hate and force polluted the pure air of heaven, and insulted the sorrows of our people; but at last—harbinger of the dawning of a better day—our eyes, offended by the gloom of the one, and the glare of the other, rested on the Flag of Peace with its blessed blazonry, and its inspired motto.

The flag, which was the gift of the ladies of New York, was costly, and beautiful, worthy of the donors and the cause. It was of spotless white, and in the centre a dove was represented bearing an olive branch, and beneath was the inscription, "Peace on earth. Good will toward all men."—Metropolitan Record.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], October 29, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Soldier's homes are being established in every section of the State, and we note the fact again, to stimulate our people in Dallas to further efforts to get one up here. It is really a stigma upon our community that they are so far behind other sections of the State. We notice that Freestone County has three in full operation—one at Cotton Gin, another at Fairfield, and a third at Butler. Cannot our people start the ball at his place?

DALLAS HERALD, October 29, 1864, p. 2, c. 2