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Articles about Tyler and Smith County from assorted newspapers, 1863-1865

Vicki Betts

University of Texas at Tyler, vbetts@uttyler.edu

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Articles about Tyler and Smith County, Texas 1863-1865

The loss of the back files of the Tyler newspapers to fire in the early twentieth century left a serious gap in primary sources for the Smith County historian. Fortunately, however, other area papers often quoted excerpts of entire articles from the Reporter, States Rights Sentinel, and other local publications. While conducting research for Smith County, Texas, in the Civil War, I compiled a folder of articles from 1860 through 1865 (later expanded to 1875), which mentioned Tyler or Smith County. In later years I have added to this list and started adding column citations.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, January 22, 1863

[Summary: Co. C, W. T. Smith's Company, Col. Clark's regiment. Deaths until Jan. 1, 1863: A. Clayton at Camp Murrah, Texas, April 5, 1862; Noah Ellis in Upshur County, March 27; J. W. Davis at Camp Nelson, Ark., October 30; W. T. Clanton at Camp Nelson, Ark., October 31; A. D. Roberson at Camp Nelson, Ark., Nov. 13; Jas. L. Saddler at Camp Nelson, Ark., November 28; John D. Arnnell at Camp Bayou Metre, December 6; Lt. George B. Roberts in Little Rock, Ark., December 6.

Company E—Capt. J. J. Flinn's Company—Amos Lasater at Spring Hill, Ark., August 16, 1862 [wrinkle in paper]; B. F. Cook, Camp Holmes, Ark., October 18; F. J. Wooley, Camp Nelson, October 26; J. M. Gilley, Camp Nelson, October 28; W. H. Stephenson at Camp Nelson, November 6; John Gilbreth at Camp Nelson, November 23; C. A. Collins, Little Rock, December 10; John Collins, Camp Nelson, November 29; J. M. Woodley, November 30.

Company G—Capt. Wm. M. Bradford's Company, Smith County—L. W. Ginn at Washington, Ark., August 31, 1862; E. P. Gilliam at Camp Holmes, Ark., September 23; J. W. Foshee at Camp Holmes, October 18; E. Bozeman at Camp Nelson, November 10; Alfred Crosby at Camp Nelson, November 14; D. M. Foshe at Camp Nelson, November 27; J. W. Barbee, Little Rock, November 14.

28th Texas regiment, Co. D Capt. M. V. Smith—Smith County—R. C. Beavers, August 9, Wood County; Thomas Davis, August 10th, Lewisville, Ark.; J. A. Watson, October 19th, Camp Holmes, Ark.]

DALLAS HERALD, January 28, 1863

[Summary: Address copied from Tyler Reporter against extortioners and speculators, part of which is a letter from R. B. Hubbard, W. B. Ochiltree, C. R. Beatty, O. Young, and James Raine from the First Brigade Walker's Division camped on the Arkansas River (also full column of news copied from the Reporter)]

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, January 30, 1863, p. 2, c. 4
[Summary: "The Battle of Galveston," poem by Mollie E. Moore]

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, February 16, 1863, p. 1, c. 4
[Summary: "A Valentine," poem by Mollie E. Moore]

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, February 26, 1863, p. 2
Deserters:

Milton Perkins, Smith County, Col. Young's Brigade
T. W. Gofer, Smith County, Clark's Regiment, Col. Randal's Brigade
Hugh Gilbreth, Smith County, Clark's Regiment, Col. Randal's Brigade
W. J. Arsot, detailed at Tyler without authority, Randal's Regiment
J. S. Woodward, Jamestown
J. J. Woodward, Jamestown
Sid Wiley, Starrville

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, March 5, 1863, p. 2
Returned after being declared deserters
Alex Anderson, Camp's Ferry, Smith County
S. Woodward and J. J. Woodward—Jamestown
S. W. Wiley--Starrville

DALLAS HERALD, March 18, 1863

The Tyler Reporter says that an attempt was made on the night of the 9th inst. to burn the Male College in that place, which was very near being successful.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, March 19, 1863

The Tyler Reporter of the 12th says: "We understand that an attempt was made on last Monday night to burn the Male College in this place, which proved very nearly successful, and would have been entirely so but for the dampness of the night. There is a mystery connected with the fate of school buildings in this place, two having been already burned, and attempts now being made to destroy the third."

The trustees have offered five hundred dollars reward for the apprehension of the incendiary.

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, March 20, 1863, p. 2, c. 4
[Summary: "Serenade Song—In the Light of the Stars," poem by Mollie E. Moore]

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, March 23, 1863, p. 1, c. 5
[Summary: "Out in the Snow," poem by Mollie E. Moore]

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, March 23, 1863, p. 4, c. 3

The Tyler Reporter, of the 12th inst., says that on Friday last there was a considerable hail and rainstorm in that vicinity. No material damage was done however.

DALLAS HERALD, April 15, 1863, p. 2

The Tyler Reporter brings forward the name of Gen. Henry E. McCulloch, for Governor.

DALLAS HERALD, April 15, 1863

We have seen an order from Maj. Burton, Act'g Chief Quartermaster of the trans-Mississippi Department, stating that funds will be transferred to the Quarter Masters at Tyler, Jefferson, Dallas, and Bonham, Texas, to pay off the outstanding debts of the Quarter Master's Department. We will publish the order next week.

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, April 15, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

[Summary: "Stealing Roses Through the Gate," poem by Mollie E. Moore]

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, April 20, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

The Tyler Reporter, of the 9th last, says Judge Hill of the Confederate Court says he has no idea of becoming a candidate for Governor, and would under no circumstance accept the office. A large number of citizens have solicited Judge Hill to become a candidate.

DALLAS HERALD, April 22, 1863, p. 2

The Henderson Times claims to have information from good authority, that so soon as it was known that the Legislature, at the late called session, had determined to permit the distilleries to continue in operation, those interested in the business in the Southwest portion of Rusk county, immediately bought up all the corn for sale in that portion of the county at three dollars per bushel, and in consequence it is almost impossible for some poor families in that section to procure bread.—Of course, neighbor; who expected anything better? Our legislators must have fore seen such results but what difference does it make who starves, so there is plenty of whiskey! Let Rome burn—let Nero sing!—Tyler Reporter.

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

Under the head of "The Next Governor," the Tyler Reporter says, though it suggested the name of Gen. Henry McCulloch some two weeks before and acknowledges its obligation to support him, yet Texas could not find in all her broad main a better man for that office than Hon. R. A. Reeves of Palestine. In concluding its remarks upon the "next Governor," the Reporter thinks too many candidates in this race may disgrace and ruin Texas forever, and concentration should begin.

Col. O. M. Roberts, of the army in Arkansas, was in Tyler last week. The Reporter says that neither age nor the hardships of camps appear to have worsted him. His report of the army is truly gratifying, they being well drilled, in good condition, and ready for any emergency.

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 26, 1863, p. 1, c. 4
[Summary: "Only a Heart Broken" poem by Mollie E. Moore]

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

The Tyler Reporter publishes advertisements of upwards of thirty deserters from Captain Taine's Company, some ten from Capt. Stratton's Company, seven from Captain Askew's Company, seven from Capt. Lilley's Co., three from Capt. Cannon's Co., and two from Capt. Wilson's Co., all belonging to Col. Stone's regiment.

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, June 12, 1863, p. 1, c. 5
[Summary: "It is More Blessed," poem by Mollie E. Moore]

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, June 12, 1863, p. 2, c. 4
J. W. Davenport, Tyler, 9th District Deputy Grand Master, Masonic Lodge.

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, June 13, 1863, p. 1, c. 2
J. W. Davenport, Tyler, 9th District Deputy Grand Master, Masonic Lodge.

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, June 13, 1863, p. 1, c. 5
[Summary: "It is More Blessed," poem by Mollie E. Moore]

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, June 13, 1863, p. 2

"The annual meeting of the Eastern Texas Baptist Convention will be held with the Baptist Church in Tyler, commencing Friday before 4th Sabbath in June. Delegates will report themselves at the Drug Store of Felton & Wiggins." J. W. Jones, J. T. Hand, Nat. G. Smith, W. S. Walker, Wm. B. Featherston.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, June 13, 1863, p. 1
Killed at Raymond, Miss., Co. F—W. H. Smith.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, June 13, 1863, p. 2

[Summary: Public speaking—Hon. M. Graham, 5th Cong. District—Jamestown on Thursday, June 25 and at Tyler on Saturday, June 27. "Col. J. R. Baylor publishes a circular in the Tyler Reporter, in which he announces himself as a candidate for Congress in the sixth District. It has been suggested that he meant the fifth District; but we presume this is an error, as it is not supposed that he is ignorant of the district in which he claims his residence."

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, June 15, 1863

[Summary: "John R. Baylor," poem by Mollie E. Moore]

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, June 20, 1863, p. 1, c. 1

The East Texas Baptist State Convention meets at Tyler on the 26th inst.

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, June 23, 1863, p. 1, c. 4

[Summary: "The Death of Stonewall Jackson," poem by Mollie E. Moore; "A Remembrance," poem by Mollie E. Moore, inscribed to Miss Neta Irvine]

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, June 24, 1863, p. 1, c. 5

[Summary: "The Death of Stonewall Jackson," poem by Mollie E. Moore]

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, June 24, 1863, p. 1, c. 3

[Summary: "A Remembrance," poem by Mollie E. Moore]

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, July 11, 1863

[Summary: Hon. M. D. Graham visited Tyler, says Reporter. Business called us away from town on last Saturday and were therefore unable to hear the Hon. Mr. Graham speak. We learn, however, with pleasure that he had an excellent audience, and that his address was one of the happiest efforts of his life, and that he gave general and complete satisfaction to all who heard him. Convincing all that he had not been an idle or unfaithful member of Congress, but that all his duties had been met and performed with that firmness and honesty which have ever characterized the man and rendered him so deservedly popular.]

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, July 11, 1863, p. 1

Ran away Alfred 55 yrs, 5'6"-5'7" blacksmith, \$30 reward for man and mule. L. E. Dupuy or Marianne Goffe, 7 Leagues Post Office.

DALLAS HERALD, July 15, 1863, p. 2

The Tyler Reporter in noticing the card of withdrawal of Gen. McCulloch from the race for Governor, says:

"There is now no doubt that the race lies between Mr. Murrah and Mr. Chambers. We suppose there will be no other candidates present themselves. We supported Gen. McCulloch because we preferred him to any man in the race, and for the same reason we may now express a preference for Mr. Murrah."

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 15, 1863, p. 1, c. 4

[Summary: "Slander," poem by Mollie E. Moore]

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, July 16, 1863, p. 1, c. 5

[Summary: "Slander," poem by Mollie E. Moore]

DALLAS HERALD, July 22, 1863

[Summary: New tax district #26 Smith County]

[SHREVEPORT] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, July 29, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

[Summary: Account of battle of Donaldsonville in letter to editor of Tyler Reporter.]

[SHREVEPORT] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, July 29, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

[Summary: Murder of Capt. Baxter by Sidney Devereux from Henderson Times]

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, August 3, 1863

The Henderson Times says that Capt. Baxter of Starrville was shot and almost instantly killed by Sidney Devereux of Rusk county, on the 21st inst. The Times speaks of it as an outrage.

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, August 7, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

The Tyler Reporter says that Gen. Gano has been placed in command of the cavalry in Texas and that to be organized [illegible] Gen. Gano won his wreath under Morgan in Tennessee, and is a spirited officer. He intends to perfect an efficient cavalry force of 10,000 men out of the militia now organizing.

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, August 8, 1863, p. 1, c. 3

The Tyler Reporter says that Gen. Gano has been placed in command of the cavalry in Texas and that to be organized [illegible] Gen. Gano won his wreath under Morgan in Tennessee, and is a spirited officer. He intends to perfect an efficient cavalry force of 10,000 men out of the militia now organizing.

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, August 11, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Smith Co.—Ed. Clark 415; Chambers 192; Murrah 152; Gentry 27; Stockdale 441; Kettrell 63; Darden 58; Steadman 577; Graham 238; Baylor 478.

DALLAS HERALD, August 12, 1863

The Tyler Reporter of the 6th says that 45 Federal prisoners, all of them officers except two, arrived at that place a few days ago, in charge of Capt. Richardson, from Brashear City; and subsequently 13 others arrived in charge of Capt. Montgomery. They have been sent there for safekeeping.

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, August 14, 1863, p. 1, c. 4

The Tyler Reporter says that Houston has such a miserable name for

extortion, that farmers refuse to send in their supplies. The name is unjust, Hamilton
[rest is illegible]

DALLAS HERALD, August 19, 1863

The physicians of Smith County and some others have determined to do a cash business except in cases of soldier's families. We hear that the physicians of this county have declared it their intention to regulate their charges by the price of wheat, per bushel, which is a good standard and one of which the people can not complain, as they thus control the matter themselves. Physicians will make their charges at the old rates when wheat sold for one dollar per bushel, and demand payment in wheat or its equivalent in money at its present value.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, August 26, 1863, p. 1, c. 1

The Tyler Reporter says the late militia draft in that county was carried out with a good spirit, every one evincing a willingness to serve their country in this time of trial. We trust this spirit will be manifested everywhere. There is not the slightest cause for discouragement as long as we are true to ourselves. All we have to fear is from ourselves.

HENDERSON TIMES, August 29, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

[Summary: Mr. Joseph Gaston (Rusk co.) shot and killed in Tyler last week. "The hommoside [sic] originated from the usual cause."]

HENDERSON TIMES, August 29, 1863, p. 1

[Summary: Mollie E. Moore's "None but the Brave Deserve the Fair"]

HENDERSON TIMES, August 29, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

[Summary: Mollie E. Moore in Henderson last week.]

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY NEWS, August 29, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

[Summary: "The River San Marcos," poem by Mollie E. Moore]

[SHREVEPORT] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, September 2, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

The Henderson Times of the 29th ult., says, Mr. Joseph Gaston o that county was shot and almost instantly killed in Tyler one day during last week. The homicide originated from the usual cause.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, September 9, 1863, p. 1, c. 1

The Shreveport News, a paper about the size of ours, is now sold at 50 cents per copy. We shall also be compelled to advance our price, as we are now paying \$100 per ream for paper that only cost \$50 when our present rates were adopted.

The Dallas Herald declines to receive any more subscriptions in consequence of the scarcity of paper. We trust that scarcity may not continue long, but for the present we can see no prospect of any improvement. The Tyler Reporter does not object to the large number of negroes now being brought from La. to Texas for security, provided their owners take proper care of them. But the editor complains that they are sometimes permitted to do pretty much as they please, and he states that one Dr. Blackman's negroes committed thefts on a large scale, and when informed of it, made light of the matter. The editor hopes that will be remembered as he passes on Southwestward.

DALLAS HERALD, September 9, 1863, p. 2
Congress 5th Cong. District Smith, 238 Graham, _____ Baylor.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, September 9, 1863, p. 1, c. 1
The Tyler Reporter does not object to the large number of negroes now being brought from La. to Texas for security, provided their owners take proper care of them. But the editor complains that they are sometimes permitted to do pretty much as they please, and he states that one Dr. Blackman's negroes committed thefts on a large scale.

DALLAS HERALD, September 16, 1863, p. 2
[Summary: Quartermaster's Agents authorized to allow designated rates of freight to parties transporting Government cotton or other supplies turned over to this office by Maj. T. A. Washington and temporarily retained by S. Hart—S. H. Boren at Tyler.]

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, September 28, 1863, p. 2, c. 4
[Summary: "Minding the Gap," poem by Mollie E. Moore]

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, October 2, 1863, p. 2, c. 4
[Summary: "Not for Thee," poem by Mollie E. Moore]

GALVESTON TRI-WEEKLY NEWS, October 27, 1863, p. 2, c. 1
Federal prisoners—The Shreveport Southwestern says last Saturday upwards of 460 Federal prisoners lately captured by Gen. Greer at Morganza, and 19 more from the direction of Monroe, arrived here. On Sunday they took their departure for Tyler, Texas.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, October 31, 1863, p. 2, c. 1
The Tyler Reporter says the old Federal Courthouse was accidentally burned on the 21st inst., and also the stable belonging to the Holman House. Some soldiers quartered in the second story of the Courthouse were injured in jumping from the windows to save themselves.

GALVESTON TRI-WEEKLY NEWS, November 3, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

[Summary: Appointments of preachers in East Texas Conference 1863. Tyler district—N. W. Burks, PE, Tyler circuit—J. W. Fields PC, Garden Valley—Wm. Witcher PC.]

[AUSTIN] TRI-WEEKLY GAZETTE, November 4, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

The Tyler Reporter gives an account of a fire in that place on the 21st ult., which destroyed the old Federal courthouse, and also a stable belonging to the Holman House. Some soldiers quartered in the second story of the Courthouse were injured in jumping from the windows to save themselves. The fire was accidental.

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 4, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

From the Tyler Reporter, Oct. 22d.

FIRE.—On last Wednesday night, about twelve o'clock, a fire broke out in the "Old Federal Court House" in this place, which entirely destroyed that building. It was occupied above at the time by some soldiers as a bed room, and below, we understand, by some negroes, and through the carelessness of the latter the fire is supposed to have originated. The stable attached to the "Holman House" itself was in much danger, and would certainly have been burned but for the extraordinary stillness of the night and the efforts of citizens and soldiers present at the time. The soldiers in the court house were compelled to jump from the second windows, the fire having reached the stairway before they awoke. Most all of them were more or less injured by the fall, but no lives were lost. Nearly all their baggage, clothing, &c., was burned.

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 5, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

We have had the pleasure of meeting Capt. G. W. Chilton, just up from the Rio Grande with 4,000 and odd Enfield rifles, all of which have safely arrived at this place. They are a timely addition to our means of defense.

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 26, 1863, p. 1, c. 5

The Tyler Reporter has received a sample of pure alum, manufactured in Grayson county by F. L. Yoakum & Co. Alum abounds in various parts of the State.

Lt. Parsons of Terrell's regiment was killed in Tyler on the 15th. The Coroner's inquest makes the killing justifiable.

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, December 9, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

The Tyler Reporter mentions the departure of the Federal prisoners (non-commissioned officers and privates) for exchange.

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, December 19, 1863, p. 2, c. 2
[Summary: "Moving On," poem by Mollie E. Moore]

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, December 23, 1863
Married, on the 5th inst., by Rev. N. P. Moore, Miss Carrie M. Peeples, of
Arkadelphia, to Captain G. S. Polleys, C.S.A. of Tyler, Texas.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, December 30, 1863, p. 1, c. 1

We understand that abundance of salt can be had at the salt works at the Salines, in Smith county at 10 cents a pound, about 175 miles from Navasota and that it can be hauled and delivered in this city at 50c a pound, with a handsome profit. But our informant states that no persons can be induced to employ their teams in hauling salt or anything else for fear of impressment. . . .

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, January 8, 1864, p. 1, c. 5
[Summary: "Of the Time for Mirth," poem by Mollie E. Moore]

[AUSTIN] TRI-WEEKLY GAZETTE, January 29, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

The Tyler Reporter says a man by the name of Echols was killed by the enrolling officer of Smith county a few days ago, for resisting him.

A negro who had murdered his master was recently arrested in Cherokee County, brought [sic] back and executed by the citizens; says the Tyler Reporter.

GALVESTON TRI-WEEKLY NEWS, February 8, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

The Telegraph line from Shreveport to this city, is now, we learn, nearly completed, and will be in operation in a few days. The Tyler Reporter says a project is on foot to have place also put in communication with the line by another line to connect at Henderson.

CHARLESTON MERCURY, February 9, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

What Texas is Doing.--Through the energy and enterprise of General Kirby Smith, the towns of Shreveport, La., and Marshall, Tyler, and Houston, Texas, have become large manufacturing places. There are already three powder mills in successful operation, and foundries are working the Texas iron into ammunition for ordnance, and they will soon commence making heavy guns. This department is fast becoming self-sustaining.

DAILY MISSOURI DEMOCRAT [ST. LOUIS], February 22, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Among the officers prisoners at Tyler, Texas, are Captain F. W. Noblest, 21st Indiana; Lieutenant Frank Sherfy, do; Lieutenant Colonel Leake, 20th Iowa; Lieutenant Colonel Rose, 26th Indiana; Captain N. A. Logan, 26th Indiana; Captain R. N. Stott, 26th Indiana; Captain Wm. J. Wallace, 26th Indiana; Lieutenant

McDowell, 26th Indiana; Lieutenant Robertsee [sic?], 26th Indiana; Lieutenant Collins, 26th Indiana; Captain Adams, 19th Iowa; Captain Sprott, 19th Iowa; Captain Rodrick, 19th Iowa; Captain Fisher, 19th Iowa; Lieutenant Wood, 19th Iowa; Lieutenant Johnson, 19th Iowa; Lieutenant Powell, 19th Iowa; Lieutenant Wright, 19th Iowa; Lieutenant Key, 19th Iowa; Lieutenant Robb, 19th Iowa; Lieutenant Walter, 34th (84th?) Iowa.

MOBILE REGISTER AND ADVERTISER, March 27, 1864, p. 2, c. 1
[From the Texas Telegraph.]

Of the Time for Mirth.

"To every thing there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven....A time to weep and a time to laugh."—Bible.

We know the time to mourn—we know when tears
Swell 'neath the eyelids—and when sighs have birth;
We know the time, amid life's glooms and fears,
For grief—but oh! when is the time for mirth?

We marked the shrinking cheek, the paling brow,
As they we loved passed to the "viewless bourne."
We saw the shadows press—the tide ebb low—
We need no task—we *know* the time to mourn!

We see our idols crumble on their shrines,
We feel our fancies wither like the morn,
We see each star grow clouded where it shines,
Alas! We know *too well* the time to mourn!

We know the time to mourn—we feel the knell
That sends its clanging echoes o'er the earth
He bid us weep—we know the time—But tell,
Oh life—canst tell our hearts the time for mirth.

Is it when household bands group round the door
At eventide, to watch the sun go down?
When twilight shadows dusk the shining floor,
And day, with all its weary cares, is gone?

Say is it then? alas! what band is whole?
What hearthstone hath not felt its secret pain?

What household group can hear the curfew toll,
And think not sadly on its "broken chain?"

When is the time for mirth? is it when gay
And joyous music fills the banquet hall,
And glancing forms, like airy meteors, stray
And hope and youth and beauty crown them all?

Not there! for not a heart that gathers there,
But hath a steel-beaked vulture at its core,
That feeds while yet the fair cheek seems so fair,
While yet the young feet kiss the festal floor?

When is the time for mirth? is it when bells
Awake the breathing millions of the earth
With "Victory," and loud the pean swells
Its pride? Oh life! is *that* a time for mirth?

Ah no! far, far, upon the rough field lying,
How many sleep the last, the dreamless sleep!
And you proud banner in the free winds flying
How red it gleams! so crimson! let it sweep—

And let it sweep—and let the bells peal on,
And let the glad cry rouse the echoing earth!
But dirges, for the brave, the lost, the gone,
Will come—and ah! when is the time for mirth?

Is it when sunshine lies along the grass,
And roses in the sunshine gaily bloom?
When fragrant jasmines climb the rail? alas!
The shades, the groping shadows—how they come!

We know the time for grief—we know when tears
Will swell the eyelids, and when sights have birth,
Too oft it comes, griefs, hour, too oft it nears
Our hearts, but oh! *when* is the time for
mirth?

Mollie E. Moore.

Tyler, Smith county, Texas, Dec. 7, 1863.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, March 30, 1864

ESCAPE OF YANKEE PRISONERS FROM TYLER, TEXAS.--The New Orleans Times of the 3d ult., has a lengthy account of the escape and arrival there, from Tyler, Texas, of Lieuts. Whitsett and Green, of the 26th Indiana, who were captured at Morganza last fall. We make the following extract:

Lieuts. Whitsett and Green left Tyler the afternoon before Christmas, and arrived at Natchez on the 26th ult., making the entire distance of three hundred and fifty miles in a little over a month, including a week lost at Shreveport. The manner in which they effected their escape was as follows:

The prisoners at Tyler are confined in a stockade enclosure, but of late have been paroled to go anywhere they pleased within half a mile of the stockade. Some Federal prisoners, (enlisted men,) en route from Houston to Shreveport, with the understanding that they could from there be sent within our lines, encamped on the evening of the 24th of December, near the stockade at Tyler, and the two lieutenants, being tired of rebel hospitality, conceived the idea of going off with the Houston squad. Luckily the rebel colonel in command of the prisoners at Tyler, came in swearing terrifically about some alleged violation of the parole on the part of some of the officers, and threatened to take up all the paroles that had been given.

Lieuts. Whitsett and Green became very indignant, and delivered up their paroles, saying they would not stand it to be talked to in that manner, and that the people didn't amount to much anyhow. They then borrowed paroles from two other officers, went outside and quietly mixed in with the enlisted men on their way from Houston to Shreveport, sending back the borrowed paroles to the rightful owners. They marched to the Houston squad to Shreveport, and there remained a week. Becoming alarmed for fear of detection, or that the prisoners would be detained, they took informal leave, and crossing Red River struck out in an easterly direction for Natchez.

Several officers of negro regiments are in confinement at Tyler. They were kept forty-eight days in iron, but are now treated exactly as other prisoners. There are over a hundred officers confined there.

While at the house of Col. Gray, (of the 28th Louisiana, at whose house the prisoners stopped one night,) they learned that Mouton's division had been to the Mississippi, at Gaines's Landing, for the purpose of crossing arms and ammunition from the east side, which feat they successfully accomplished. They passed within five miles of Mouton at Harrisonburg, on the Ouachita, and the last night they passed in rebeldom they slept within hearing of the drums beating tattoo.

Two enlisted men of the 26th Indiana, named Moorehead and Beach, were shot by the guard at Tyler, on some trifling pretext. Moorehead was instantly killed and Beach wounded.

DAILY MISSOURI DEMOCRAT [ST. LOUIS], April 27, 1864, p. 3, c. 2

Escape of Union Prisoners.
[From the Brownsville (Texas) Union, April 6]

Seven of the 19th Iowa, who were captured at Morganzia, September 27, 1863, escaped on the 24th of February, and reached here a few days ago, having been six months among the chivalry.

After crossing the Atchafalaya, the prisoners were marched direct to Tyler, Texas, a distance of 420 miles, which they reached on the 23d of October. Here they remained until November the 29th, when they were all paroled, except the officers, and started, as they supposed to our lines, but on the 5th of December they found themselves at Shreveport, having marched 120 miles over a most difficult road. The cold was intense, the rough jagged road being frozen hard, and many of the men entirely barefoot. At Shreveport the paroles were temporarily withdrawn, and the prisoners again placed under guard. They built open barracks and made themselves as comfortable as possible, and on the 23d of December, were paroled again and allowed passes to go into the country. For this kindness they were indebted to Colonel Theard, commanding camp at Shreveport, but in about two weeks he was ordered to his command in Mississippi, and the prisoners were again placed under close guard. Colonel Theard, upon leaving, said to some of our boys that he expected to be captured, and, from the fact that he is now in New Orleans, having renounced the Confederacy and taken the oath of allegiance, it is fair to presume that his expectations were realized. On the night of the 24th of February, having previously made the necessary arrangements, a squad of seven men, of the 19th Iowa, slipped the guard, and bade good-bye to the Confeds. A Union man, in the rebel ranks, told them where they could find a skiff, which they procured and started for the mouth of Red river, running at night, sinking the skiff and laying by during the day. After one or two nights travel in this manner, they abandoned their scheme of navigation, and set out, on foot, for the Ouachita river. They traveled mostly by night and lived as they could, sometimes passing themselves off as rebel soldiers in order to get food. On one occasion they found a Union man, who informed them that they were only three miles from a rebel camp, and were going straight to it. After enduring many privations and undergoing great fatigue, with clothes torn off by bushes and branches, feet sore and blistered, and presenting, all round, the appearance of a general "cave in," our little band of heroes found themselves, on the 18th of March, on the bank of the Mississippi, boarding the gunboat Switzerland, on which they went to Vicksburg where they were furnished transportation to New Orleans.

There are many incidents and adventures of the journey, which would be of lively interest to our readers, and which we regret we have not the space to give. We have endeavored to give the main incidents, as narrated to us, and in conclusion, and in justice to the heroic little band, we publish their names:

Sergeant W. W. Byers, J. F. Dougherty, T. F. Paxton, Simon Potkin, J.

Nixon, E. P. Taylor, all of company H, and Serg't J. S. Ragsdale, company I, 19th Iowa.

GALVESTON TRI-WEEKLY NEWS, May 1, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

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

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

The Tyler reporter [sic] says: "Some of the fruits of our late victory in Louisiana are visible at Camp Ford, in the shape of about 1700 prisoners, and more are constantly expected.—There are now at Camp Ford in all, between 2200 and 2300 prisoners, and it is expected that there will soon be as many as 4000. Most of these prisoners are the flower of the Federal army, but not withstanding their bravery and prowess in arms, we assure them that, but for the purpose of exchange, the Confederacy would rather right than feed them."

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

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

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

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

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

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

very important qualification as an officer of doing what he undertakes well.—Tyler Reporter.

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

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

HENDERSON TIMES, May 21, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

[Summary: J. S. O. Brooks, Neches Saline lost Jourdan, negro 6', 24 years "likely and smart" \$500 reward. Probably going to Yankees"]

HENDERSON TIMES, May 21, 1864, p. 2, c. 4

[Summary: J. S. O. Brooks will exchange lime and salt for leather, corn meal or provisions]

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, May 31, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Excitement at Tyler—Three men Hanged—[The letter from which the following extracts are taken was not written for publication, but knowing the writer as we do, we take the liberty of publishing such parts as are of interest to the public. We know the writer to be a young gentleman of veracity. He is on duty at Tyler.—Editor Quid Nunc.]

Capt. J. R. Burnett—My dear friend:--On yesterday evening, about sunset, were hanged; half a mile from this place; three men, supposed to be jayhawkers, and of which there is but little doubt. They were evidently bad men, to say the least of it, and deserved the fate that befell them. One of them, the leader of the party, Jim Read, was Sheriff of Collin county; another, McReynolds, or McRunnels, rather an elderly man, was Chief Justice of the name of Holcombe. [sic?] The charges against these outlaws were, as I understand the matter, the entering of a house of an old lady living Vanzandt county, grossly insulting and robbing her of \$800 in specie, and about \$1900 in Confederate notes. They all plead not guilty to the last moment—making no confessions, Reed said that he had been burned out in his county by men much worse than he was accused of being, and forced to move his family, a wife and seven children, to his mother-in-law's in Vanzandt county. It seems that the evidence against them was not of the most convicting nature, as we could get it here; but the party that brought them in were sufficiently satisfied of their guilt. The old lady, whose house was broken open and robbed, identified and swore to their being the men. Reed had in his pocket, at the time of his arrest, papers from Gen. McCulloch

passing him to some command in Arkansas or Louisiana, he, as he stated, preferring to be in the army rather than out, exposed as he was. I learn that he carried a company in the service from his county at the commencement of the war; in fact, no one disputed it that I heard. The worst feature of the affair in this case is, that he served a term of three years in the penitentiary of Missouri before coming to Texas. This he denied, as well as ever having been in Missouri.

I forgot to mention that a young fellow by the name of Davis was brought in by these persons from Vanzandt, and condemned, and carried out to be executed with the others, but fortunately, he was to be last hanged, which circumstance saved his life. As they had but one rope, they could hang but one at a time, and had to wait till he was dead. Just as they were fixing to execute Davis, a gentleman came up who recognized him as being a member of his command, and said that he had always made a good soldier. He was, of course, released, and is now at Camp Ford. McReynolds, or McRunnels, has a son out at camp, who is now offering any price for a wagon to carry his father's body home, at Rockwall, Kaufman county.

I have written much more upon this subject than I expected to when I set out, as you will probably get a more full and correct account of it from other sources.

About 1500 yankee prisoners were brought in a few days ago, and I heard Gen. _____ say, just now, others were coming. There are now over 3,000 prisoners at Camp Ford, near this place. Lieut. Col. Hill, commanding post, is quite an energetic and experienced officer. He was chief of artillery under Lieut. Gen. Holmes, in the District of Arkansas. I have no more news of interest.

Truly yours, J.

C. M.

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

Bonham, 24th May, 1864.

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

had, evidently, just been vacated. Dogs were immediately procured and put upon the trail, and after purposely running the officers about twenty miles, they were overhauled, tired nearly to death. "Well," said one of the Yankees, "You've got us, and I am really astonished at it, for I have always understood that trained dogs would only follow the tracks of a negro." "That is in and about the truth," said the old farmer who owned the dogs, "but you see my dogs aint so overly smart, and they cant tell the difference between the track of a nigger and an abolitionist."

Yours, A.

[AUSTIN] STATE GAZETTE, June 1, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

Special Correspondence of Gazette.

Tyler, May 16th, 1864.

Editor Gazette.—Twelve hundred and thirty three Yankee prisoners arrived here from Camden, Ark. yesterday----380 more are expected here to morrow. They were taken at the fight at Marks' Mill. These together with those already here will make 4500 free boarders, who are rather unwelcome visitors to the planters hereabouts; but certainly much more welcome as prisoners than as conquerors. These planters, though willing to divide to the last with our own brave defenders, dislike to stint themselves to feed these despoilers of our country. Some of the prisoners were left at Shreveport—about 1,000 have been sent to Bonham, Fannin Co. Steele has lost upwards of 5,000 men in Arkansas. He went from Little Rock with about 15,000 men to overrun South Arkansas and invade Texas. He got back to Little Rock with from 3 to 5,000 armed men and a rabble of 2 or 3,000 unarmed ones, (who in their hasty flight had thrown away their arms to increase their speed,) without wagons, artillery or provisions. The railroad from Little Rock to White river was torn up by McRae, who organized a Brigade from men who had gone to the Yankees to keep out of the army, and deserters from various brigades. The Yankees required them to take the oath, which they consented to, but when they were ordered into the ranks of their army it was more than they bargained for, so they left, and have been bushwhacking their Yankee friends ever since. He has about 1500 with him now, who are redeeming themselves right well. Many are returning to their commands, who have been shirking duty under various pretences [sic]. Such are the fruits of the victory in Arkansas. I saw an officer who came to guard the prisoners—some of whom stood guard over *him*, when he was taken prisoner at Arkansas Post. He says that our soldiers are confident, and enthusiastic, and that the Yankees were "better whipped in Arkansas, than they were in Louisiana." Steele is at Duval's Bluff, on White river, trying to get to the Mississippi river with the demoralized remnant of his army, harassed by our cavalry, who daily send to Camden squads of from 20 to 50 prisoners. Little Rock and Pine Bluff are evacuated by the enemy. Not having taken down at the time the number of wagons, pieces of artillery, arms, etc., which have

been taken by our troops I fear to trust my memory; but they were all his army had, except the few they carried with them back to Little Rock. I understand from a gentleman just from Bonham that the crops of wheat in that region are not very good. The corn is late, and only tolerably good. The crops in this section of country are tolerably fair—corn rather later, the fruit is all killed, I believe.

Claude de Mogyns, Jr.

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

Excitement at Tyler—Three Men Hanged.—[The letter from which the following extracts were taken was not written for publication, but knowing the writer as we do, we take the liberty of publishing such parts as are of interest to the public. We know the writer to be a young gentleman of veracity. He is on duty at Tyler.—Editor Quid Nunc.]

Capt. J. B. Burnett—My Dear Friend:--On yesterday evening, about sunset, were hanged, half a mile from this place, three men, supposed to be jayhawkers, and of which there is but little doubt. They were evidently bad men, to say the least of it, and deserved the fate that befell them. One of them, the leader of the party, Jim Reed, was Sheriff of Collin county; another, McReynolds, or McRunnels, rather an elderly man, was Chief Justice of the same county; the other was a young fellow by the name of Holcombe. The charges against these outlaws were, as I understand the matter, the entering of the house of an old lady living in Vanzandt county, grossly insulting and robbing her of \$300 in specie, and about \$1900 in Confederate notes. They all plead not guilty to the last moment—making no confessions. Reed said that he had been burned out in his county by men much worse than he was accused of being, and forced to move his family, a wife and seer children, to his mother-in-law's in Vanzandt county. It seems that the evidence against them was not of the most convicting nature, as we could get it here, but the party that brought them in were sufficiently satisfied of their guilt. The old lady, whose house was broken open and robbed, identified and swore to their being the men. Reed had in his pocket, at the time of his arrest, papers from Gen. McCulloch passing him to some command in Arkansas or Louisiana, he, as he stated, preferring to be in the army rather than out, exposed as he was. I learn that he carried a company in the service from his county at the commencement of the war; in fact, no one disputed it that I heard. The worst feature of the affair in this case is, that he served a term of three years in the penitentiary of Missouri before coming to Texas. This he denied, as well as ever having been in Missouri.

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he was dead. Just as they were fixing to execute Davis, a gentleman came up who recognized him as being a member of his command, and said that he had always made a good soldier. He was, of course, released, and is now at Camp Ford. McReynolds, or McRunnels, has a son out at camp, who is now offering any price for a wagon to carry his father's body home, at Rockwall, Kaufman county.

I have written much more upon this subject than I expected to when I set out, as you will probably get a more full and correct account of it from other sources.

About 1500 Yankee prisoners were brought in a few days ago, and I heard Gen. Roane say, just now, others were coming. There are now over 3,000 prisoners at Camp Ford, near this place. Lieut. Col. Hill, commanding post, is quite an energetic and experienced officer. He was chief of artillery under Lieut. Gen. Holmes, in the District of Arkansas. I have no more news of interest.

Truly yours,

J. C. M.

HOUSTON DAILY TELEGRAPH, June 3, 1864 (supplied by James Wilkins)

“From the Tyler Reporter.

“On last Tuesday the enrolling officers of Van Zandt and Henderson counties brought to this place a bunch of men, said to be deserters, absentees and jayhawkers. They were turned over to the proper authorities here on Wednesday, and a portion of them sent to the Camp of Instruction. Four of them, viz: Jas. L. Reed, J. E. Holcomb, J. M. Reynolds and Jeff. Davis, were said to be jay-hawkers, and had been followed here by fifty or sixty citizens of Van Zandt and Henderson counties, who had first arrested them, and who demanded that they should be turned over to them. The four prisoners were kept under a guard of regular troops through the day, until near night, when the citizens above mentioned renewed their demand, took the prisoners from the guard, and having marched them about three quarters of a mile from town, hung three of them. The other, Jeff. Davis, was temporarily released as we understand because there was some showing made that he had recently been in the army in Louisiana, and because it did not very plainly appear that he had been associated with the others. Among the citizens who took part in the arrest and execution of these men, we noticed many of the best and most substantial men of the counties above named, and they seemed to understand clearly and fully what they were doing. They were at least determined in their course.

“We feel it our duty to say, that as a general thing, we are opposed to anything like mob-law. It is a tremendous and dangerous instrument. But the question in this case must be, whether these citizens, who had ample time for reflection and judgment, can be called a mob? We think not. The civil laws are now comparatively inoperative and it is difficult to arrive at justice in such cases through the courts. The country must be protected and defended against lawless and bad men,

and the good citizens of the country must do it. But in performing this solemn and important duty men cannot be too cautious. They should know the facts upon which they act; there should not be left room for reasonable doubt. We repeat that, in this case, we believe the citizens were satisfied.

There is a think however, to which we demure. It is said that as the citizens who executed these men were on their way home, they reported that the citizens of this place and vicinity took Reed & Co. and hung them. We simply say, if such a report has gone out, it is false. Several citizens here were present and witnessed the execution, but we think not one of them assisted in it. Simply because they thought the case properly belonged to the citizens of the counties where these men had committed depredations. We say further, that the citizens of Smith county will hang jayhawkers, and will endorse the citizens of other counties in doing so, whenever they are caught, but they want credit for no more than they do. We hope there is a mistake about our neighbors having put out such a report, but repeat, that if so, it is erroneous.”

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, June 8, 1864, p. 1, c. 2

The Tyler Reporter on the 26th May says: “Many of our farmers are now beginning to cut their wheat, and from all we can learn the yield promises to be very good. We hear of rust in some places, where the wheat is backward, but do not think it general enough to materially injure the crop. The corn crops are doing well, and with the amount planted, there can scarcely fail to be an abundance made.

GALVESTON TRI-WEEKLY NEWS, June 15, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

We have been pleased to meet in our city Col. George H. Sweet, of the 15th Texas Cavalry, who is here from Tyler, on important business for his command. He will return in a day or two. A portion of his regiment is now on duty at that point.

GALVESTON TRI-WEEKLY NEWS, June 15, 1864, p. 1, c. 3

Tyler, July 9th 1864

Ed. News—One of our agents of exchange, Capt. Pirchett [sic], arrived here a few days since, and has been busy making out his rolls for the exchange of 1000 Yankee prisoners of war. One squad of them started this morning, and the balance will leave to-morrow morning for Alexandria via Shreveport. This number, I am informed, covers all the Yankee Government now has on hand of our men in this Department, and we still have an excess of at least 4,000, the most of whom are still at this point. . . .

The Yankees who recently made their escape, and were recaptured by the dogs, are very bitter in their denunciations of poor Tray. Some of them swear that after the war is over, they intend to raise dogs just to kill.

The dogs used here are nothing but common fox hounds, yet it is truly

wonderful how they will strike a trail and follow it—five or six of them are worth more than one hundred soldiers, to catch runaway Yankees or deserters with, and this is another improvement developed by the war. The time will come when every Sheriff will have his pack of hounds, kept by the county, expressly for the purpose of capturing evil-doers.

Fraternally yours,
Alamo.

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL [ATLANTA, GA], June 19, 1864, p. 1, c. 5

From the Richmond Sentinel, 15th.....copies of the New York Herald and New York Tribune, of the 11th inst.....

There are some five thousand Union prisoners at Tyler, Texas, which is about one hundred miles from Shreveport. They are well supplied with provisions, consisting chiefly of bacon and corn meal.

Major Cowan, of the cavalry division staff, whose capture near Alexandria has been already mentioned, was compelled to walk nearly all the way from Alexandria to Shreveport and the entire distance from Shreveport to Tyler.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, July 6, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

June 24th, 1864.

Tyler, Texas,

Editor News:-- . . . By the way, perhaps, there is no harm telling your numerous readers how well our young Confederacy is getting along in this section in the fabrication of fire arms and ordnance stores generally—articles so much needed by our gallant soldiers in the great struggle for liberty. Well, then, I recently had the pleasure to accompany Lieut. Col. G. H. Hill through the extensive works he has caused to be erected near this formerly flourishing town, and I was most agreeably surprised to witness the progress which has been effected. One fine blacksmith shop runs sixteen forges. In another extensive brick structure, the machinery for the manufacture of fire arms rolls daily (Sundays excepted) putting up splendid guns, from the first to the last screw, and all going on with perfect order and system. Though this is a Government establishment, I did not see one idle man about the premises—all was quiet, save the roll of the machinery and the clink of the hammer.

Capt. Geo. S. Polleys is superintendent of the work here, and deserves much credit for the orderly manner in which all is carried on.

I do not mention, for particular reasons, the precise number of fire-arms added to our supply every week from the establishment, but it is by no means inconsiderable.

Col. Hill is engaged in fabricating nearly everything belonging to the

ordnance department, excepting cannon, round shot and shell; and certainly no more faithful or skillful officer graces this branch of the service.

It might be well to mention that a great many mechanics employed in these shops are Master Masons, and this fact, no doubt, accounts to some extent for the extraordinary good conduct of the laborers, who by dint of their honest industry and skill will yet live to be called from their many months of labor to many long years of refreshments, amid the smiles of independence, peace and plenty, Heaven speed the time!

Col. Scott Anderson is in command of the Post here and the Prison Camp, which now contains nearly 4800 Yankees. The Colonel is a gallant officer and well known to Texians.

Everything goes bravely on in this section, and an early peace is anticipated. There is a good prospect now of effecting an exchange of a goodly number of prisoners soon.

Fraternally yours,

Alamo.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, July 13, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

Tyler Texas

July 5th, 1864

Dear News:--The weather in this part of the Confederate vineyard, is at present oppressively hot and sultry—winds dry and dusty. Yesterday the Fourth of July, passed without any celebration among the quiet denizens of old Smith; no mint juleps, sherry cobblers or brandy smashes with ice; the few who indulged took whiskey straight, for the same reason that the fox thought the grapes sour.

Last night we had a “small sprinkling” of excitement in the way of a reliable report from Camp Ford, informing the commander of the Post, that the Yankee prisoners of war, intended celebrating the Fourth of July by storming the little picket fence which surrounds their plantation, paying a summary visit to their numerous overseers (who with muskets in their hands have an eye to their interests and frequently anticipate their wants) after which they would prepare to take a journey of more magnitude by way of calling upon their brethren of “African descent” in lower Louisiana, and on to the Arkansas and White rivers—their plans were all made known by one of their own number, and the ever vigilant Col. Anderson, immediately took steps to prevent the attempt as well as defeat it, should their temerity lead them thus far—by his prompt action, he no doubt saved those poor deluded fanatics and negro worshippers, from being “welcomed by bloody hands to hospitable graves.”

Last Saturday night, seven of them undertook to escape by removing two of the pickets and then stealing way. One was shot right at the line, but not killed; the other six ran away as fast as their pedestals would carry them, caught up in tree-tops the same night, and the other two captured in the same manner the next day. As the trailers came up, the Yanks shouted most lustily: “here we are boys, come and take

us, but please don't hurt us!"

All is quiet today. Colonel Scott Anderson is the right man in the right place, and your readers may rest assured that should any attempt be made, on the part of the prisoners, to over run the guard, they will be repulsed with most bloody results.

In haste

fraternally yours,

Alamo.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, July 20, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Tyler, July 9th,

1864.

Ed. News—One of our agents of exchange, Capt. Birchett, arrived here a few days since, and has been busy making out his rolls for the exchange of 1,000 Yankee prisoners of war. One squad of them started this morning, and the balance will leave to-morrow morning for Alexandria via Shreveport. This number, I am informed, covers all that the Yankee Government now has on hand of our men in this Department, and we still have an excess of at least 4,000, the most of whom are still at this point.

Our news from Virginia and Georgia is very fine, but you no doubt have later dates than we. The signs of the times are all pointing towards the rainbow of peace. Great, skillful generals and brave soldiers have given us many glorious victories. Crops are splendid—yesterday gave us some fine showers.

The Yankees who recently made their escape, and were recaptured by the dogs, are very bitter in their denunciations of poor Tray. Some of the swear that after the war is over, they intend to raise dogs just to kill.

The dogs used here are nothing but common fox hounds, yet it is truly wonderful how they will strike a trail and follow it—five or six of them are worth more than one hundred soldiers, to catch runaway Yankees or deserters with, and this is another improvement developed by the war. The time will come when every Sheriff will have his pack of hounds, kept by the county, expressly for the purpose of capturing evil doers.

Fraternally yours,

Alamo.

DALLAS HERALD, July 30, 1864, p. 1, c. 1

Late on Friday night, the 22d inst., information was received by Col. N. H. Darnell, commanding this Post, that a body of Deserters from Tyler, had reached the vicinity of Butler's Bridge, on East Fork, in this county, and were making their way to the frontier. Preparations were immediately made to intercept them. Col. Darnell called together Capt. Smith's company of the Reserve Corps, a part of Capt. W. H. Darnell's company, and such of the Government operatives and citizens as could get arms, numbering in all about 80 men, who started in pursuit about 2 o'clock on

Saturday afternoon. Having taken the trail, at the crossing of the Trinity River, at Cedar Springs, Col. Darnell travelled [sic] all night, and proceeded in coming up with the Deserters a little before daylight, on Sunday morning, a few miles S. W. of Cedar Hill, where they had camped, and captured the whole party, with a few exceptions, who made their escape. They were brought into town on Sunday afternoon, and started back to Tyler, on Tuesday. A squad of men from Tyler who had followed the deserters, was met by Col. Darnell after the capture, and returned with him to town in whose charge the prisoners were placed. The whole affair was well arranged, and carried out, and reflects much credit on the promptness and energy of Col. Darnell, as well as on the soldiers, the operatives in the Government troops at this place, and the citizens, all of whom responded with alacrity to the call of Col. Darnell for men.

DAILY MISSOURI DEMOCRAT [ST. LOUIS], August 3, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

Arrival of Federal Prisoners from Texas.
An Account of Their Brutal Treatment.
Their Condition on Arriving at New Orleans.

[Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

CAIRO, August 2.--The steamer Continental has arrived from New Orleans the 26th ult. Papers of that date give a detailed account of the arrival at New Orleans on the 25th of the Federal prisoners from the Red River country, nearly a thousand in number. They were prisoners from many battlefields--the True Delta says many of them having been from twelve to sixteen months in captivity. Their story is soon told. They are one installment from the great prison pen near Tyler, Texas, where from 4,000 to 6,000 are gathered.

We will not sicken the reader with a recital of the disgusting history of this camp, its fetid atmosphere, its accumulated filth, its terrible destitution--it can be imagined. A majority of the prisoners returned belong to the States of Iowa and Indiana. The 26th Indiana and 19th Iowa are well represented. Thomas Morehead, company I, 26th Indiana, was cruelly and wantonly murdered by one of the guards, named Frank Smith, while ten paces inside of the guard line.

The Indiana troops have marched 110 miles four times from Shreveport to Tyler, for the purpose of being exchanged, their bare feet being cut with the frozen earth.

Last November, at Camp Ford, they built huts from brushwood, with which to shelter themselves. The work was of slow progress from the want and inability to get beyond the guard lines into the woods for material. Whenever any of these prisoners escaped they were hunted with blood-hounds, and in nearly every case recaptured.

On the 24th of March, Colonel Rose and all the Indiana officers escaped by digging under the stockade; but, after a night's weary marching, were recaptured by

the aid of dogs and brought back. Lieutenant Collins, one of the number, escaped again, and was again recaptured, when Lieutenant Colonel Borden, commanding the camp, rebuked the guards for bringing him back alive, and posted an order to all guards capturing an escaped prisoner to shoot or hang him on the spot.

These men were marched to Shreveport under guard of Lieutenant Haynes, commanding a band of conscripts. So cruel were these men, that when the foot-sore prisoners gave out by the wayside, they put a lariat around their necks and tied it to their saddles. Most of the officers were in irons, and all suffering for food, medicines, and clothing. The rations served each day were a few ounces of beef, Indian meal and salt. They died off like sheep. A small quantity of quinine, blue mass and calomel constituted the entire pharmacopiae of the camp. Two hundred of these prisoners have been vaccinated for the prevention of small-pox with virus tainted with the foul leprosy of sin, and are now impregnated with the loathsome disease.

Immediately upon the arrival of these men the representatives of the Western branch of the Sanitary Commission, with the agents of Iowa and Indiana, set themselves busily to work to ameliorate their condition. Before night they will be clad, and their immediate wants cared for.

Colonel Kincaid, by the direction of Governor Morton, made four distinct attempts to send relief to this camp, but without success.

Kirby Smith has now expressed a willingness to permit them to be so supplied, and agents of the different States and the Sanitary Commission will immediately ship a liberal supply of necessities, together with stores, for the sick, and a supply of healthy virus for vaccine purposes.

Decency forbids us to describe the utter nudity of these men, both officers and soldiers. Many had not rags enough to cover their nakedness, and their feet pressed the sharp stones till blood marked their tracks. They were animated skeletons marching through New Orleans.

Wm. N. McConaughty, private of the 19th Iowa regiment, clerk in the ordnance office, died at New Orleans July 24.

....

CAIRO, August 2.--Nearly 1,000 exchanged Union prisoners from the Red river country, arrived at New Orleans the 25th. Although gathered from many commands, the majority of them belonged to the States of Iowa and Indiana; the 26th Indiana and 19th Iowa being well represented.

The Delta says they present a most pitiable appearance, being hatless, shoeless, and many of them without sufficient clothing to cover their nakedness, animated skeletons, who, as their feet pressed the sharp stones, blood marked their tracks. Many of them had been from twelve to sixteen months in captivity.

They are one installment, from the great prison pen of Tyler, Texas, where from 4,000 to 6,000 are gathered within a stockade fort, at the rate of a thousand to an acre of land. Their treatment was cruel and shameful beyond description. Many of

the officers remaining there are in irons, and all are suffering for food, medicine and clothing.

Two hundred of these prisoners were being vaccinated for the prevention of small pox with unhealthy virus, which has inoculated them with the most loathsome disease. Immediately upon their arrival the representatives of the Western branch of the Sanitary Commission, with the State agents of Iowa and Indiana, addressed themselves busily to the work of ameliorating their condition.

Colonel Kimball, by direction of Governor Morton, has made four distinct attempts to send relief to this camp without success, but Kirby Smith has now expressed his willingness to permit them to be supplied, and the agents of the different States and Sanitary Commission will immediately ship a liberal supply of necessities, together with stores for the sick, with a supply of healthy virus for vaccine purposes.

GALVESTON TRI-WEEKLY NEWS, August 10, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

The Tyler Reporter gives the following as imperfect returns of the election in Smith county: Roberts, 651, Bell, 51; Reaves, 642, Sayles, 27.

[AUSTIN] WEEKLY GAZETTE, August 24, 1864, p. 1, c. 1

Special Correspondence.

Tyler, July 29, 1864.

Editor Gazette:--About a week ago 150 men of Col. Anderson's Regiment, who were guard g[sic] the Federal pris ners[sic] near here, organized under a Lieutenant, and left. Their horses had come in from grazing the day before, and they are well armed and mounted. Col. Anderson endeavored to overtake them with a small force, and induce or compel them toe return, but was unable to overtake them. They deserted in open day, fell into line at the sound of the trumpet, and are by this time on the frontier, I presume.

For a day or two the Federals were very insecurely guarded, and some apprehensions were felt that they would escape and do much damage, but all is safe now. What should be the punishment for men so lost to honor as to desert their post, leaving 3000 or 4000 miscreants almost unguarded in the heart of the country, thus endangering the lives and property of the whole country to pillage and slaughter?

Ex Gov[.] Col. Baylor, member of congress for this district, had just returned from Richmond, and yesterday evening addressed the people at the methodist [sic] church. He left this side of the Mississippi river after the battle of Mansfield, and was there only during the latter part of the session.

[There follows a lengthy description of his speech, which upbraids Texans for their unkind and inhospitable treatment of soldiers, the optimism of the soldiers, bravery of Texas soldiers]

"I understand that in a few days two thousand more of the Federal prisoners

will leave here to be exchanged. It would be a great relief to this section of country if *all* were to be taken away, for they are a heavy burden, added to the necessary demands of our own army."

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, September 9, 1864, p. 2

Co. C wounded—W. H. Thompson—severe in head, Captured: Lt. B. L. Goodman, Sgt. J. M. Myres, Corporal B. J. Little, W. J. McClure, W. S. Weeks.

GALVESTON TRI-WEEKLY NEWS, September 11, 1864, p. 2, c. 5

Wanted—For Field Transportation Dept; Wheelrights, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Saddlers, and harness makers.

Mechanics liable to duty in Reserve Corps apply to:

Capt. J. C. Kirby

Tyler

[also 7 others]

[AUSTIN] STATE GAZETTE, September 14, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

The Huntsville Item says "McKee the great government cotton agent has been tried at Tyler and found guilty of secret plotting with the enemy. He has taken an appeal to Gen. Smith, who, it is reported, gave him a chance for his life and safe conduct to the Yankees, after being sentenced to be shot on the 26th ult., provided he would tell the General something he wanted to know." The Item says; the ex-major hardly died on the 26th."

[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.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, September 13, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

[From the State Gazette.]

Special Correspondence.

Tyler, July 29,
1864.

Editor Gazette:--About a week ago 150 men of Col. Anderson's Regiment, who were guarding the Federal prisoners near here, organized under a Lieutenant, and left. Their horses had come in from grazing the day before, and they are well armed and mounted. Col. Anderson endeavored to overtake them with a small force, and induce or compel them to return, but was unable to overtake them. They deserted in open day, fell into line at the sound of the trumpet, and are by this time on the frontier,

I presume.

For a day or two the Federals were very insecurely guarded, and some apprehensions were felt that they would escape and do much damage, but all is safe now. What should be the punishment for men so lost to honor as to desert their post, leaving 3000 to 4000 miscreants almost unguarded in the heart of the country, thus endangering the lives and property of the whole country to pillage and slaughter.

Ex Gov. Col. Baylor, member of congress for this district, has just returned from Richmond, and yesterday evening addressed the people at the Methodist church. He left this side of the Mississippi river after the battle of Mansfield, and was there only during the latter part of the session.

. . . He visited the hospitals every where on his route and at Richmond, and every where he found the soldiers well attended to; the ladies particularly were indefatigable in their efforts to alleviate the sufferings of the soldiers. Go where he would, there he found the ladies favouring the sick, writing letters for them, or bathing their fevered heads; and at railroad depots he found always a table set out, and refreshments provided for the hungry and weary soldier, without money and without price. Nearly every one was asked who came "are you a soldier?" and often one was sorry to acknowledge that he was not, and had to stand aside. This kindness is shown, not only in the interior, but where the ravages of war have desolated the country. Where hasty cabins are put up amid the ruin of villages, and in all other places, a soldier can pay nothing; but as soon as he landed on Texas soil, he saw an Irishman, who had married in Texas, and was returning to his home with his arm shattered, and a [illegible], with two or three minie balls in his leg, charged \$20 each for staying all night; and a lady in this State, who had taken in and nursed a sick soldier until he recovered, learned a short time after, that her son, who was returning home sick and wounded, died by the road side, because no one would take him in; now she declares she will never take in another. This was in Texas. And this is the treatment which these men, who had been three years and more fighting your battles on the other side of the Mississippi River meet with here. The soldiers on the other side had heard that soldiers were not so well treated on this, and asked him if it was true? He did not wish to tell a downright lie; so said it *occasionally* happened. But he found the occasion was *very often*. Farmers object to taking in soldiers, they say, because they miss spoons, towels, &c., and often in going through the country they are scattered for miles, taking whatsoever they want. Let such young men be taken up and *black jacked*. Let soldiers remember that to the extent they injure farmers they injure the army; the farmer must feed the army. Some say they would as lief have the Yankees as our own soldiers. The Yankees take all, and our own soldiers leave nothing. But in the one case, it makes our people determined to drive the invaders out, and in the other it demoralizes both the farmers and the army. These were plain truths; as a public man, as their representative, he would only tell them truth. It was

much more pleasant to say, "we are all right, and doing our duty," but, he preferred telling them the truth that the evils may be corrected. . . .

I have given imperfectly the substance of Col. Baylor's talk. It was plain and to the point.

I understand that in a few days two thousand more of the Federal prisoners will leave here to be exchanged. It would be a great relief to this section of the country if *all* were to be taken away, for they are a heavy burden, added to the necessary demands of our own army.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, September 20, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

We find the following valuable recipe, worth more than the price of a year's subscription, in the Tyler Reporter:

To Make Soda.—To a gallon of strong ley add one quart of salt, and boil down. This will make good Soda for household purposes. It can be done directly.

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

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.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY PICAYUNE, October 27, 1864, p. 4, c. 1

Sickness.

The Tyler Reporter says: The latter part of the past summer and the present fall have constituted, perhaps, the most sickly period which has occurred in Eastern Texas for many years. The diseases have been varied, mostly without apparent cause, and attended by great fatality, especially among children. We hope to see a change for the better as cool weather advances.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, October 29, 1864, p. 2

The Tyler Reporter makes the following truthful and forcible remarks:

"Reconstruction! What does it contemplate? Subjugation, and all that subjugation means, even as that term falls from the lips of our bitterest and most malignant foe. It contemplates and necessarily includes an acknowledgement on our part that we have been wrong from the hour the first gun was fired in this revolution to the present moment. It asserts that all the blood and treasure poured upon the altar has been an unholy offering to the powers of wrong and egregious error. It yields the victor's palm to the foe and bids us kneel as suppliant slaves and beg for mercy at the feet of our masters—a mercy we shall never find. It steps perhaps, the noble war upon the open battlefield and mangles an ignoble and crushing war of taxation, or tariffs, of terms without our will and laws without our consent, in war which will speedily find its way around every hearthstone, and shade every habitation with the darkness of despotism. Such is reconstruction; such its inevitable traits! Reconstruction upon any terms, with our enemies means nothing short, and will result in nothing less than immediate or ultimate subjugation!"

[JEFFERSON, TX] CONFEDERATE NEWS, November 4, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Protestant Methodist Church

Tyler Mission.—A. Rushing, supt., W. P. Wilson, asst.

Next annual [sic] conference to held at Hopewell on Tyler mission, Smith county, commencing on Wednesday before the third Sabbath [sic] in October, 1865.

DALLAS HERALD, November 5, 1864, p. 1

[Summary: Commentary from Tyler Reporter on Wigfall's speech on the paying of the specie tax with specie.]

HENDERSON TIMES, November 5, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

[Summary: J. S. Brooks wants 100 Negroes—probably for Neches Saline salt works]

GALVESTON TRI-WEEKLY NEWS, November 18, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

Headquarters Camp Ford

Nov. 9, 1864

Ed. news. The following is the result of an election held in the stockade yesterday by the Federal prisoners for President of the United States:

For Abraham Lincoln	1614
For George B. McClellan	716

Total Vote	2330
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Lincoln's majority 898. Four or five hundred of the prisoners failed to vote. I think this is a fair index of what the vote will turn out to be in the North. Brazoria.

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

Clothing for Soldiers

Office Chief

Clothing Bureau,

T. M.

Dear 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.

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, December 2, 1864, p. 1, c. 2-3
For the Tri-Weekly Telegraph.

Texas. }
1864. }

Smith County,
Nov. 25th,

Editor Telegraph:--Your humble correspondent having tried every possible means, except the present process, he now respectfully appeals from the military to you, hoping that you will give publicity to his complaints. I do not believe in so much partiality being exhibited by our military officers, without being exposed to the view of an impartial public. I have made petition after petition to Gen. E. Kirby Smith, Maj. Gen. Magruder and Maj. Gen. Walker, with the signature of a great many of my neighbors, in order to try to get home, and it seems impossible for me to make "the trip." Other men are continually getting details to remain at home upon far less just and important pleas than I have presented. My petitions have been based upon the following weighty reasons: I am a young man, 23 years of age, am 6 feet two inches high, weight 175 pounds, am as strong as a jackass, was never sick in my life. I am a rich man, I own twenty-[illegible] slaves, a very fine farm; I was a very rabid secessionist in 1861; made public speeches, exhorted my fellow citizens to go forward to the post of duty; promised I would see that the families of those who would go and risk their lives in defence of my "niggers" should not suffer, and have never thought of that promise since. I am a married man, my wife is a "very delicate woman," only weighs 160 pounds, cannot walk more than *five* miles without resting, she has never been sick either, and there are only two of us in the family. Now, I have asked the privilege of this detail that I might go home; have my rich farm well tilled, make a large crop, and realize annually a large profit. If I allow this war season to pass without speculating upon the necessities of the soldiers' families while they are away, I shall not be able to make more than 1,000,000, whereas, if I am thus indulged by the military, I can, in a few years, have three times that amount, and also save my precious carcass from falling a victim to Yankee bullets. It is true, I would have to give a bond to pay to the Government the amount of produce required by law; but then by a little smuggling, lying and concealing, and by extortioning on the soldiers' families who are suffering and obliged to buy the necessities of life, I can make that up very easily. Now a great many *poor* men, in my neighborhood, who are not worth a "nigger," who own but very small farms, have sickly wives and a house full of little children, and nobody to work for them, are in the service, suffering the hardships of a soldiers' life; but then I can't afford to do that. I am not used to hard living and would not like to become so now. More than that, my wife would *cry*, if I had to remain in the army and live like a "*hog*." Again, these men went into the army at the beginning of the war and I did not go until I was drafted in the MILITIA last Fall, and then they made me stay in, when my time was out in the Militia. Now considering all these

things, Mr. Editor, don't you think that Genl. E. Kirby Smith, on the justice and equality of the law, ought to put a special "D" on my tail?

Croesus.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, December 7, 1864, p. 1, c. 6

Texas News in the New York Herald

The New Orleans correspondent of the N. York Herald, dating Nov. 1st, gives the following Texas items:

. . . Our returned prisoners state that immense quantities of cotton on wagons pass the stockade at Tyler, Texas, on its way from Shreveport and vicinity over the long road to Mexico and Brownsville.

GALVESTON TRI-WEEKLY NEWS, December 12, 1864, p. 2, c. 2

The Tyler Reporter gives an encouraging account of the value of "new issue" at that place. It says: "Prices are falling; and are destined to fall still lower; specie does not now command former rates, but within a few days past we have seen it sold for fifteen to one, and we look forward with confidence to the no distant period when it will not command the half of that amount."

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, December 16, 1864

[Summary: Calico and domestic mentioned in November 18, 1864 article did not arrive]

HENDERSON TIMES, December 17, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

[Summary: J. S. O. Brooks wants negroes—probably for Neches Saline salt works]

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, December 30, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

[Summary: "Hoods Old Brigade," poem by Mollie E. Moore]

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, January 10, 1865, p. 2, c. 1

[Summary: Penitentiary Cloth Given to Counties District 4—Smith, Rusk, Panola, Harrison, Upshur, Wood, Van Zandt, Marion, Davis, Titus, Hopkins, Bowie, Red River, Lamar to be delivered May 10th, 1865.]

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, January 10, 1865, p. 2, c. 2

Major Morris R. Reagan, Mail agent for the State, is now in our city, having come here direct from Eastern Texas, where he has been in the discharge of his duties. He gives a statement of a military outrage which we think ought to be made public, and we therefore give it publicity, not merely at Mr. Reagan's request, but as duty we owe to this country. Major R had obtained conclusive evidence of a mail

robbery by a young man acting as deputy postmaster in Kaufman, and accordingly had the man placed in the custody of the deputy marshal at Tyler, to await his trial. Meantime, many efforts were made by the young man's friends to procure his release, but without success, when at last Major Hamner, and Captain Miler, both of the C. s. Army, assisted by three others, attempted to rescue the young man by force from the civil authorities, on the pretense that he was a deserter; but Major Reagan states that he has positive proof that it was really not the intention of those attempting the rescue to hold him as such, but merely to release him from the arrest. But, whatever may have been the intention of the rescuers, that could scarcely palliate the flagrant outrage of an attempt by subaltern military officers to trample upon the civil authorities of the country in such a high-handed manner. The attempt of rescue was however defeated by the firmness of Major Reagan and the deputy marshal, and the accused party is placed under bonds for his appearance as the next term of court. Maj. Reagan requests us to state that during the preliminary trial Col. Bradfute had the prisoner guarded by a file of twenty soldiers, but for which Maj. R thinks another attempt at rescue would have been made.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, January 11, 1865, p. 2, c. 1

Penitentiary Cloth Given to the Several Counties of the State.

From a circular just issued by the financial agent of the Penitentiary, we find the State has been laid off into six districts, for convenience of appropriating the quota of cloth to the respective counties, as follows:

1st District.—Chambers, Liberty, Jefferson, Orange, Hardin, Newton, Jasper, Tyler, Polk, Trinity, Angelina, San Augustine, Sabine, Houston, Anderson, Cherokee, Nacogdoches, Shelby, Henderson.

2nd District.—Atascosa, Bandera, Bexar, Blanco, Bosque, Brown, Stephens, Burnett, Cameron, Clay, Comal, Comanche, El Paso, Erath, Gillespie, Hamilton, Hildalgo, Jack, Kendall, Kerr, Lampasas, Live Oak, Llano, Mason, Medina, Montague, McCulloch, McMullen, Nueces, Palo Pinto, Parker, San Saba, Starr, Uvalde, Webb, Wise, Wilson, Young, Zapata

3rd District.—Limestone, McClellan, Falls, Milan, Robertson, Madison, Leon, Brazos, Burleson, Washington, Grimes, Walker, Montgomery, Harris, Austin, Galveston

4th District.—Smith Rusk, Panola, Harrison, Upshur, Wood, Van Zandt, Marion, Davis, Titus, Hopkins, Bowie, Red River, Lamar

5th District.—Fayette, Lavaca, Colorado, Fort Bend, Wharton, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Matagorda, Brazoria, San Patricio, Rufugio, Goliad, Bee, Karnes, DeWitt, Gonzales, Guadalupe, Caldwell, Bastrop, Hays, Travis, Williamson, Bell, Coryell

6th District.—Fannin, Grayson, Cooke, Denton, Collin, Hunt, Kaufman,

Dallas, Tarrant, Johnson, Ellis, Navarro, Hill, Freestone

The agent says, "adopting, under advice of the Comptroller, as a basis, the indigent lists heretofore furnished to the Comptroller's office by the Chief Justices of the several counties, I have divided the State into six districts, and will proceed to furnish said cloth as follows:

1st District, 20th February, 1865.

4th District, 20th May, 1865

2nd " 20th March, "

5th " 20th June, "

3rd " 20th April, "

6th " 20th July, "

"I would respectfully call your attention [that of the various county chief justices] to the duties imposed on the several county courts by this act, in connexion with procuring these goods from the Penitentiary, and particularly to the 4th section of said act, which makes it the duty of "the county courts to procure promptly from the Financial Agent of the Penitentiary the quantity and quality of cloth and thread to which they are entitled, and to provide transportation for the same to their respective county seats. This is the more important, as the Penitentiary has but limited storage room for goods. Under regulations heretofore adopted at this office, many of the counties made application for cloth, and paid for it on delivery; while others failed to do so, or to indicate in any way their desire for the cloth, and consequently received none. An act approved November 15th, 1864, requires the financial agent to set aside for these counties the amount of cloth to which they would have been entitled had they made application as did the others. The price to be paid by these counties in C. S. Treasury notes, new issue, is the same paid by the counties already supplied—osnaburgs \$2.80, cotton jeans \$3 per yard. State treasury warrants will be received in payment at their relative value. This distribution will be made out of the first cloth manufactured after the several counties are furnished under the act first referred to in this circular. Chief justices, however, if they wish their counties to receive the benefit of this act, are required to give notice to this office to that effect, within 90 days from the 15th November last. I shall attempt to execute faithfully the provisions of the law on this subject; but cannot forbear saying that in my opinion these goods should have been furnished to the army. Our destitute and suffering soldiery certainly have claims paramount to all others."

We also gather from the circular that the factory will be in running trim about the 15th inst., and of course the resurrection of Huntsville will be a simultaneous event.—Item.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, January 20, 1865, p. 1. c. 3

The following paragraph from the Tyler Journal, is decidedly patronizing and fatherly. It is good advice:

Bring Them Back.—Maj. Sanford, of the "Holman House," is of opinion that the boys have carried that Christmas joke far enough, and his Knives, Forks and Spoons—a leetle too far. Bring them back boys, our worthy host is anxious to get up another

entertainment, and he is short of table ware.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, January 20, 1865, p. 2, c. 1

We have received the first number of the Confederate Journal, published at Tyler, Texas, by Irven Cowser, and edited by Col. George W. Chilton. The paper is well printed, ably edited. Success to it.

DALLAS HERALD, January 26, 1865, p. 2

We have received the first number of the Confederate Journal, published at Tyler, Texas, by Irvin Cowsar, and edited by Geo. W. Chilton. The paper is neatly gotten up and the editorial columns bear the impress of a graceful pen. Many of our readers will remember the activity and enthusiasm of Maj. C. in the outset of the war, and will regret to learn that after nearly four years of arduous service his health has failed him. Although ordered to lay down the sword, he defiantly grasps the pen, which is said to be a mightier weapon, and evinces a determination to fight on. But, alas, Maj. The pen won't kill Feds now! We commend the Journal to the public, and welcome it to our exchange list.

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, January 28, 1865, p. 2, c. 2

Among our editorial contreres we have often wondered which would be considered the handsomest man, Dodson of the Henderson Times, Chilton of the Tyler Journal, Carpenter of the Jefferson News, Robinson of the Huntsville Item, or Cushing of the Houston Telegraph.—*Republican*.

At sight, Chilton will do us the favor to dry Loughery up on the subject, and charge to our account.

DALLAS HERALD, February 2, 1865, p. 2

[Summary: Tyler Journal backs Judge Thos. J. Devine of San Antonio for governor.]

DALLAS HERALD, February 2, 1865, p. 1

[Summary: Confederate Journal published the South Carolina Resolutions and an accompanying editorial.]

HENDERSON TIMES, February 4, 1865, p. 2, c. 2

[Summary: Tyler Reporter—Capt. S of Brown's regiment had his horse's tail shaved closely by a prankster, so he made a scabbard of leather and fit it to the tail. Then he shaved the tail of another horse and attached the hair to the artificial tail.]

GALVESTON TRI-WEEKLY NEWS, February 8, 1865, p. 1, c. 3

Col. Joseph Bates is recommended by a writer in the Tyler Reporter as a proper and suitable person for the next Governor.

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, February 8, 1865, p. 1, c. 2

From the Confederate Journal, January 28th we take the following well-timed remarks:

Why is that the good feeling which once existed between the soldiers and citizens of the country no longer exist? It is apparent to us [all?] that a great change has taken place. Let it be announced in a community now, that a regiment of cavalry is to be stationed among them, and a panic seems to overtake them. Let it be announced that this regiment is gone, and a smile of joy will illuminate their faces. Why is it? Whose fault is it? For it is a fault, and a most grievous, mischievous fault. Now it is our opinion, from experience and close observation, that the citizens and soldiers are alike to blame. There are bad men in every congregation of men, military or civil, who will, by their misconduct, bring d[illegible] on their associates. But common sense and justice [illegible] that we should not hold an entire body of men responsible for misconduct of a few bad members.

Long exposure to the temptations to viciousness, which camp life engenders, and the unfortunate inability of the Government to supply the soldiers with a sufficiency of food, make many more regardless of the rights of citizens, and less attentive to the proprieties of life, than they otherwise would be. But the great cause of nine-tenths of the mischief which is done by the soldiers, is in retaliation of some evidence of meanness of spirit upon the part of the citizen, which may be either real or imaginary. The citizen too often forgets that to the soldier he is indebted for the enjoyment of all he has, and when he gives, seem to give so grudgingly that he is deprived of nearly all the benefits of his gift. More frequently when applied to for a favor, he coldly refuses, under the selfish plea, of having already exhausted his capacity to give. What blessing, temporal or spiritual, can that man expect who, surrounded by comfort and abundance at home, will refuse to entertain the wounded or war worn soldier, who after years of toilsome exposure to danger and disease, is returning to his home and family, probably to die? Or, if he gives a reluctant consent that the soldier may stay with him for a night, will charge him from two to four months wages for the privilege. We had rather take a camels chance on the needle proposition, than his for getting to Heaven.

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, February 8, 1865, p. 3, c. 2

The Hon. John R. Baylor in a letter from Richmond to the Tyler Reporter says:

George D. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, is here to attend the trial of his son for murder. He told a member of congress that Kentucky was alive to our

cause, and would come to us finally. His advice to the South is to resist to the last man, for worse than death awaits us if we are subjugated.

The same paper in an article upon the re-organization of the cavalry in Arkansas, says:

The cavalry forces of the District have been thoroughly re-organized, with large additions of strength. The re-organization took place in the presence and under the immediate direction of Gen. Magruder, who has infused into the whole army of the District that spirit of energy and regard for wholesome discipline, which distinguished him upon the Peninsula, and rendered him the favorite general of our neighbors, the Texans. He is very much awake, and we can assure the citizens of Arkansas that their interests are safe in his hands—that is, as safe as they could be, under the fluctuating fortunes of war. Our cavalry forces are today more numerous, better disciplined, and in higher spirits than they have ever been. Gen. Fagan commands them. The very name of this gallant son of Arkansas inspires confidence. He is a soldier tried and true. For ourselves, our presentments do not trouble us at all. Should Reynolds repeat the experiment of Steele, we predict that the soil of Southern Arkansas will be added to the garlands which commemorated "Mark's Mill." What a pity that Marmaduke and Cabell cannot be here to share them! But such is the fate of war.

Col. Joseph Bates is recommended by a writer in the Tyler Reporter as a proper and suitable person for the next Governor.

CROCKETT QUID NUNC, February 14, 1865, p. 1, c. 4

We have seen almost all sorts of artificials—artificial flowers, artificial teeth, hair, noses;—artificial arrangements generally and promiscuously; but the most artificial artificial that has come under our observation lately, was an artificial tail to a real horse. It seems that somebody got a spite at an elegant saddle horse of our friend Capt. S., of Brown's regiment, and to embarrass the horse or to plague his owner, shaved his tail closely. But genius prevailed over malice, and said horse now sports an artificial tail, as good as the original, and which can scarcely be told from it. The process for repairing damaged tails is easy: Make a scabbard of leather to fit the remaining stem of the tail; then shave some other man's horse's tail until you get hair sufficient, which can be easily fastened on by means of strings, &c. Immortal genius!—Tyler Reporter.

DALLAS HERALD, February 16, 1865, p. 2

[Summary: The Confederate Journal warns of invasion of Texas planned with Gen. Steel.]

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, February 22, 1865, p. 3, c. 2

From the Tyler Journal.

When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for an Editor to

clothe himself in sackcloth, and sprinkle ashes upon his caput, and shut himself up in his sanctum in deep mourning and grief, a decent regard for the curiosity of his friends, male and female, requires that he should make public the causes which impel him to so strange a course. The painful news has reached us that our esteemed friend, Rennessaiaer Reed Gilbert, alias H. P., alias High Private, whilst walking the streets of Houston, unsuspecting of lurking danger, was, on the morning of the 26th of January, suddenly seized by a female Lion, which had been petted and domesticated in that city, and carried off into the forest. We are informed that some of his friends were immediately informed of the mishap, and started in pursuit of the captor and captured, towards Courtney, but they entertained no hope of being able to rescue our friend alive. Alas, poor Gilbert! He was a man of parts; wrote reliable news to the Houston Telegraph, and was at times fond of cracking jokes. We are like Rachel, weeping because he is not.

What is that we hear? Sold? Who is sold? "O tempora, O mores!" Sell an Editor! A man whose business it is to sell everybody else. Too bad, too bad. But we rejoice that Gilbert still lives, and although captured and carried off by a *Lion*, it was a beautiful, harmless one. We have just received the following announcement, which explains itself:

MARRIED.—In this city, on the 26th inst., by the Rev. J. M. Curtis, Mr. Rennesalaer Reed Gilbert to Miss Louella Lyon, all of Houston.—*Telegraph*.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, February 24, 1865, p. 2, c. 2

On Sunday, about 1200 Federal prisoners, from Camp Ford, at Tyler, passed through Marshall, on their way to Shreveport, and thence to the mouth of Red River to be exchanged. We were glad to see them going home. Perhaps there were some among them, of virtuous instincts, who have been led astray [sic] by artful demagogues to make war upon a people who have never injured them. And there may be others, who have good mothers and sisters to be rendered happy by their return. The good book enjoins upon us to love our enemies, and to be kind to those who spitefully use us. Sympathy and kindness to enemies may not be without its reward.

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, February 25, 1865, p. 2, c. 2
From the Tyler Reporter.

FIRE.—About 11 o'clock, on Monday night last, the alarm of fire aroused our citizens from repose. Fire had broken out in the back rooms of our fellow-citizen, Major George W. Chilton, supposed to be the result of carelessness on the part of a negro. Many citizens and soldiers were soon on the spot, but their utmost efforts availed nothing more than the saving of most of the furniture. The community sympathize deeply with the Major and his family.

If such lessons as this do not teach our citizens to be careful about fire, we may well despair of doing so in a newspaper.

GALVESTON DAILY NEWS, March 4, 1865, p. 2

The Editor of the Confederate Journal of Tyler, Col. Geo. W. Chilton, states that his residence has been consumed by fire. By the exertions of the citizens some of the furniture was saved.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, March 7, 1865, p. 1, c. 5

Refugees.

Upon our return from the army, last summer, after an absence from home, almost unbroken, of three years, we found that a great many changes had been wrought, not the least observable of which was the great number of new and strange faces with which we met. We soon found that many of these were officers and soldiers, assigned to duty and detailed, in the various military departments of the post, whilst many were our unfortunate brothers and sisters of Missouri, Ark., La., Mississippi and Kentucky, who had been driven from their homes, by the ruthless minions of Lincoln, all of them having suffered greatly in their pecuniary interests, and many made penniless widows and orphans. These we learned were called "refugees," and, that with some ungenerous citizens, it was frequently used as a term of reproach. This is wrong if for no other reason, because it is uncharitable, unchristian and heartless.

We came to Texas some fifteen years ago and remember that there was then a class of men in that country, and coming in from the elder States, who were called "refugees." It was not said that they had sought the city of refuge, for protection against a pitiless, barbarous public enemy, but had found it convenient to use old Sols sleeping time, to avoid an officer of the law, armed with a little "capias" or "fi-fa!" It would be well enough for some of them to remember, although now old citizens, times that are gone, and exercise a little more charity towards the unfortunate of the present day. But to view the question in a different light; "curses like chickens come home to roost," and it may be that before another harvest is gathered, we who are "old citizens" may be driven by the same causes which have cast many in our midst, to seek a home and immunity from carnage, in the land of strangers.

The same uncharitable proscription, applied to us then would be any thing but agreeable. But leaving out of view the moral and social wrong, which is committed by the indulgence of this proscriptive feeling, every thinking man will admit that it is unwise. The greater the wealth and industry of a State, the lighter will be the burden of taxation for its support, upon each individual. The larger the number of intelligent, enterprising families in a community, the greater are the facilities for education and the [?] enjoyment of religious privileges. School houses and churches will spring up

as if by magic, where they go; society is improved in morals and manners and the State is benefited. So far as our observation, and it has not been very limited, will enable us to judge, the "refugees," men and women, are even handed with our older citizens, in all the work of charity, benevolence, and patriotism which the unfortunate condition of our country requires at their hands. We feel that we speak the mind of a large majority of our old citizens when we bid them a hearty welcome to Texas, and express the hope, that, although driven by adversity to seek a temporary asylum with us, the attractions may be sufficient to induce them to make it their permanent home—Tyler Journal.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, March 8, 1865, p. 2, c. 1

The Editor of the Confederate Journal of Tyler, Col. Geo. W. Chilton, states that his residence has been consumed by fire. By the exertions of the citizens some of the furniture was saved.

DALLAS HERALD, March 16, 1865, p. 2

By Dept. Orders, Capt. Walter Caruth relieves Capt. J. M. Williams, in charge of the Qr. Master Dept. of this Post. Whilst we sincerely regret the departure of Capt. Williams, we congratulate the country and the army, in securing the services of Capt. Caruth, as his successor, in welcoming whom, our best wish is, that his administration of the affairs of his office may be as efficient, and as our pleasure in greeting him is hearty.—Tyler Journal, Feb. 11th.

DALLAS HERALD, March 16, 1865, p. 2

[Summary: Contest between editors Burnett of the Crockett Quid Nunc, Chilton of the Tyler Journal, Hamilton of the Tyler Reporter, Reilly of the Kaufman Enquirer, on which is most "purty." Hamilton—"puty is only skin deep, and ugly to the bone."

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY NEWS, March 17, 1865

[Summary: "The Old Story," poem by Mollie E. Moore]

GALVESTON DAILY NEWS, March 22, 1865, p. 2

The Journal publishes the proceedings of a meeting in Tyler, at which resolutions were adopted unanimously to the effect, that all the tythe-corn of smith and adjoining counties had been consumed, and that unless the Federal prison-camp be removed, suffering must ensue before this year's crop can be gathered. The meeting, therefore resolved to request Gen. E. K. Smith to have said camp removed to a point where provisions are more abundant, and it was suggested that a suitable place may be found between the Trinity and Brazos rivers, some 75 miles from Tyler.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, March 22, 1865, p. 2, c. 1

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GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, March 29, 1865, p. 4, c. 1

The Confederate Journal of Tyler, edited by Col. G. W. Chilton, published the explanatory letter of Major C. S. West respecting his letter to Mr. Raymond, and says: "It is a manly and truthful statement to the facts connected with the letter referred to, which entirely exonerates Maj. West from the imputation of entertaining any wish to dissever Texas from the destiny of her sister States of the Confederacy. Maj. West is a native of South Carolina, and an original and zealous advocate of the doctrine of State rights. We have known him long and intimately, and feel sure that he entertains no sentiment which is not prompted by the highest and purest spirit of patriotism."

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Speaking of the nomination of Gen. McCulloch for Governor, the Tyler Journal says: We do not believe that General McCulloch would be willing to engage in the scramble, which is likely to ensue, for the office. Indeed we should regret to see him leave his present field of usefulness for any other."

DALLAS HERALD, March 30, 1865, p. 2, c. 4

The citizens of Tyler have held a public meeting and memorialized Gen. E. Kirby Smith to order the Federal Prison Camp to be removed to some part of the country where there is a greater abundance of corn.

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, March 31, 1865, p. 2, c. 4

[Summary: "God Shield Our Loved," poem by Mollie E. Moore.]

GALVESTON TRI-WEEKLY NEWS, April 23, 1865, p. 1, c. 5

The Confederate Court began its Spring term here last Monday, the 3rd inst.—Hon. W. P. Hill present and presiding. Present, also, J. C. Fowler, Clerk, T. J. Jennings, District Attorney pro tem, J. W. Mosley, Marshall, and the Receivers, except Col. Anderson.

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, April 21, 1865

[Summary: "A Welcome Home," poem by Mollie E. Moore for the Tyler Reporter. Dedicated most cordially to our returned soldiers.]

GALVESTON DAILY NEWS, April 25, 1865

Brown's regiment left his post on Tuesday for [illegible], and, as veteran soldiers, they have made their track here, as well as elsewhere.—Tyler Journal.

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, April 26, 1865, p. 1, c. 1-2

[Summary: Judge Hill's charge to the grand jury at Tyler]

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, April 28, 1865, p. 2, c. 1

The editor of the Tyler Reporter has had the kindness to send us the charge of Hon. W. P. Hill, Judge of the Confederate States District Court, for the Eastern District of Texas, delivered to the Grand Jury at Tyler, at the recent April term of that Court. It is an exceedingly able and lucid exposition of the law, and the duty of the citizen to his country. The Jury believing that it ought to be in the hands of every one, have published a large number of copies in extra form. They have acted wisely in so doing. We regret that we cannot promptly publish all such documents. Their tendency is good.

GALVESTON DAILY NEWS, April 29, 1865, p. 1

[Summary: Extracts from Judge Hill's charge to the grand jury at Tyler]

GALVESTON DAILY NEWS, April 29, 1865, p. 2

Col. G. W. Chilton has withdrawn from the editorial charge of the "Confederate Journal" at Tyler. He states that his health, though not fully restored, is sufficiently so to enable him to return to his duty in the army, where he expects to remain, to the end of the war. [includes editorial]

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 1, 1865, p. 2, c. 2

Our well beloved friend, Geo. W. Chilton, of Gen. Bee's staff, gave us a call on Saturday. We are sorry to see him in poor health, though as defiant as ever in his patriotism.

[AUSTIN] WEEKLY GAZETTE, May 3, 1865, p. 1, c. 1-2

[Summary: Judge Hill's charge to the grand jury at Tyler—lengthy address on the need or sacrifice for victory.]

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, May 8, 1865, p. 1, c. 4

[Summary: Closing portion of the presentment of the late Confederate Grand Jury at Tyler]

DALLAS HERALD, May 11, 1865, p. 2

Our exchanges state that the connection of Maj. Geo. W. Chilton with the Confederate Journal at Tyler has been dissolved, and the Major has returned to the army and been assigned to duty on Gen. H. P. Bee's staff.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, May 19, 1865

[Summary: "The Hornet"—paper in Smith County, first number. "It is of the same order, as neatly printed, and nearly if not quite, as stupid as the "Jimplechute" or "Houston's Champion," the latter of which is a champion in that line."]

GALVESTON TRI-WEEKLY NEWS, June 7, 1865, p. 1, c. 4

We notice that the Yankee prisoners confined at Tyler, who passed through Marshall a week ago, on their way home, behaved themselves in an orderly, respectful manner, and that their countenances exhibited no malevolence or ill feeling.

--Marshall Republican.

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, June 8, 1865, p. 2, c. 4

The following items are from the Shreveport News, May 30th:

On Monday evening, 22d inst., about 1800 Federal prisoners arrived here from Camp Ford, at Tyler, Texas, and took their departure for home on Tuesday.

GALVESTON TRI-WEEKLY NEWS, June 26, 1865, p. 3, c. 1

From the Crockett Quid Nunc of 21st "We learn that the Federals have occupied Marshall and that a small force has gone to Tyler. As yet we have heard of no early prospect for these parts to be blessed with a small garrison to keep order, and to collect up Confederate property."

DALLAS HERALD, July 1, 1865, p. 2

"He also informs us that there was a regiment of infantry at Marshall, and one company of cavalry at Tyler. Everything was quiet at each of the above places, and no interference by the troops with the citizens in any manner."

[SHREVEPORT] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, July 19, 1865, p. 2, c. 1

Our sanctum, yesterday, was enlivened by the presence of Mr. C. L. Collins, formerly an employee of this office, but now one of the editors and publishers of the sprightly sheet, the "Tyler Weekly Journal," published at Tyler, Texas. If our merchants consult their interests they will advertise liberally in this widely circulated sheet.

GALVESTON DAILY NEWS, July 23, 1865, p. 2

The Tyler Journal of the 8th remarks as follows: "Maj. Vredenburg with a detachment of the 10th Illinois Cavalry, have been stationed at the Armory near this

place for several weeks, gathering up government property. The Major by his pleasant manners and gentlemanly bearing has won the esteem and good will of the people generally, [sic] we are gratified to learn through the Major, that both citizens and soldiers are freely returning the government property taken previous to the surrender of this Department. Maj. Vredenburg with his file of men left this place on Wednesday last for Shreveport.

GALVESTON DAILY NEWS, July 27, 1865, p. 2

We clip from the Tyler Journal of the 15th: “We notice almost daily large droves of Beef Cattle passing through this place en route for Shreveport. Another fine shower blessed us this week. The prospect for an abundant harvest never was finer. We understand that several lots of corn were sold at 15 cents per bushel, this, however, was sold by persons who wished to leave the State and return to their homes.—From all we can learn, corn will not be worth more than 25 cents per bushel.

[SHREVEPORT] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, August 9, 1865, p. 2 , c. 1

WE have received the first copy of the Tyler Reporter, under the editorial management of Mr. Jas. P. Parsons [sic?] since the commencement of the war. In his salutatory, he talks like a sensible and patriotic man, and we wish him success in his undertaking.

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, August 12, 1865, p. 2, c. 2

Jas. P. Douglas, Esq., the old Editor of the Tyler Reporter, after an absence of four years from his sanctum, having been on service in the Confederate army, has resumed his old chair; H. H. Hamilton, former editor, publisher. He favors the early resumption of civil government in the State, and to this end advises all who are allowed to do so to qualify themselves for the duties of citizens as soon as practicable. He justly regards emancipation as a finality, and the new system of labor as fixed on the country; and advises immediate arrangements to employ the negroes by their former owners, which he regards as the best plan.

The Reporter expresses a just fear that, the able bodied men deserting their former masters and leaving the weak and helpless as a burden on the owner, will cause either great suffering in this class, if turned off, or else great injury to their former masters if retained. Something must be done to regulate this matter, in justice to both parties. Either military orders, or appropriate legislation, or some arrangement of the Provisional State Government, must cover the case, or great evil and injustice will ensue. In the meantime let all be as patient as possible, do the best they can, and represent the facts to the authorities from all parts of the State.

GALVESTON DAILY NEWS, August 16, 1865

[Summary: Smith—Samuel Earle, Chief Justice; Jesse W. Rasberry, District Clerk;

E. Sharp, County Clerk; Arch Ramsom [sic], Sheriff—Appointments by Gov. Hamilton.]

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, August 16, 1865, p. 4, c. 4

Appointments

Smith—Samuel Earle, Chief Justice; Jesse W. Rasberry, District Clerk; E. Sharp, County Clerk; Arch Ramsom [sic], Sheriff.

GALVESTON DAILY NEWS, August 18, 1865, p. 2

Not an exchange reaches us from any of our sister towns and cities where troops are stationed, without account of thefts, robberies, and even murders. We are without law of any description in our city, and have not had a single act of lawlessness to chronicle. Altogether, we believe we may claim one of the best communities in the State.—Tyler Reporter.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, August 18, 1865

[Summary: Tyler Reporter back in print after brief suspension. Col. Jas. P. Douglas, editor]

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, August 18, 1865, p. 2

Samuel Eade [sic]—Chief Justice, Jesse W. Rasberry—District Clerk, E. Sharp—County clerk, Arch Ransom [sic]—Sheriff.

[AUSTIN] WEEKLY SOUTHERN INTELLIGENCER, August 25, 1865, p. 3, c. 3

The Tyler Reporter is received this morning. It is revived in the name of Wm. F. Hamilton & Co., as publishers, and Jas. P. Douglas, editor. We welcome the Reporter as an exchange.

[AUSTIN] WEEKLY SOUTHERN INTELLIGENCER, August 25, 1865, p. 3, c. 3

In the midst of the great disasters which have overtaken us in our efforts to achieve a separate nationality, it is very natural that there should ensue a feeling of great depression. We hope, however, that this state of depression of public spirit will be only temporary. This country is the home of our people, which can never be effaced or destroyed. The heavy and hostile tread of the Federal army laid waste some of the fairest and loveliest portions of our land, and where beauty and happiness once existed, they left dark and dismal desolation. But these gloomy and heartrending scenes are now to be enacted no more. The war is closed—though not as we wished, yet it is closed and the situation, however disagreeable, has to be accepted. It becomes us then in good faith to accept it—discharge our duty to the government, to ourselves and to each other, and seek to make ourselves useful, active and energetic members of society. In this way, we may hope to accomplish something in restoring happiness and prosperity to the South—a country which we all love so much, and for

whose independence our noble soldiery fought so gallantly. We should, therefore, cheer up our own dejected feelings and those of our friends, and all march on harmoniously together, each seeking to excel the other in accomplishing whatever is best for our common country.—Tyler Journal.

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, August 25, 1865, p. ?, c. 2

The Tyler Reporter furnishes the following items:

Public meetings are being held in different parts of the State, in which the people give expression to their views of the situation. Governor Hamilton has given his views in his proclamation and speeches. We think the people should assemble and give expression to their views, that the time may be hastened when we shall have a permanent State government. We propose that the citizens call a meeting at Tyler as early as convenient.

As Judge Earle is now authorized to administer the amnesty oath, we would advise our people to come forward at once and take it in good fath [sic]. There is no use in squirming.

Owing to the quantity of rain which fell in the spring season, and the abundant vegetation, we have been apprehensive of an unhealthy summer and fall. But we have never known this county more healthy during this season, than at present; and since the removal of the epidemical presence of the Conscript Law, the doctors are almost idle.

We are happy to see a spirit among our people, to return to the habits of old times, in devoting a proper degree of attention to the religious and benevolent institutions in our midst. The churches are well attended by patient audiences, and the Sabbath schools are reviving. The Masonic fraternity is, we are informed, prosperous, and fulfilling its silent mission of love [cut off part of line] Templar's societies have survived the war, in this place and are beginning to resume their former prosperity. We are rejoiced to know that we have come out of the four years of terrible war, a better and wiser people.

Resumption of Civil Authority.

We understand that there is no immediate prospect of our Governor calling the proposed Convention for remodeling the Constitution. Why this important matter should be deferred is a question which everybody is at a loss to answer. If there was an insurrectionary or revolutionary spirit still slumbering among the masses—if, indeed, there was a determination on the part of any considerable portion of the people to oppose the governmental policy on the subject of slavery, or any other important subject, then we should counsel a retention of military authority until these vexed questions, which have cost us more than the value of every slave in the South, were settled. That a large majority of the people of Texas have been rebels to the Government in the eyes of the law; have willfully waged war against the United

States, for the purpose of establishing a separate nationality; have willingly contributed to the secession of the State, and labored, and fought and bled, with a heroic devotion, to establish a separate government, no one pretends to deny. If it is the intention to convince these people of the error of their way, the Government, in holding them under an odious military form of government is grievously in error. We do not believe the people of the South, who have given so much to the cause of secession, will be hasty in changing their opinion as to the honesty of their past conduct; and no free and liberal government should hold its citizens responsible for a mere opinion.

But while the opinion on that subject may not undergo a change for many years, there is less probability of resistance to law and opposition to the Government in Texas to-day than in Illinois or Ohio. All the allurements to revolution in the South are removed. The right prospect of a great Southern republic is gone. The princely fortunes anticipated as resulting from a free, direct trade with Europe from the building up of Southern manufactories, and the many other sources of wealth to result from separation, no longer allure the Southern mind. The people expect nothing more now than an acquiescence in the policy of the Government, and are contented to accept the civil rights guaranteed by the Constitution, and to live at peace with the people of the North.

Most of the other States are proceeding promptly to the framing of new constitutions, preparing themselves to receive a representation in the national council, and we see no reason why the people of Texas should be delayed in the performance of a duty which they are willing and anxious to perform. If the Government asks the confidence and support of the people of Texas, let it first withdraw the evidences that we are held in suspicion. Give us the liberty guaranteed by the United States Constitution, and we will prove our devotion to law, order, peace and civilization.—Tyler Reporter.

[SHREVEPORT] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, August 30, 1865, p. 2, c. 4

Arrest in Texas.—The Tyler Reporter says that Mr. F. D. Weaver, on Friday morning, was arrested at his plantation, about three miles from town, by a detachment of federal soldiers and started off for Shreveport. We understand that the arrest is on a charge that Mr. Weaver shot a negro man, wounding him in the arm, some time since, which fact has been reported to headquarters at Shreveport. We hear it stated that the negro had a wife at Weaver's, to whom he was on a visit at the time he was shot; that Mr. Weaver ordered him off the premises, and that his conduct, in this connection, was the occasion of the shooting.—What the negro's conduct was, we have not learned.

Since the above was in type, we learn from the Henderson Times that Mr. Weaver made his escape from the authorities before he reached Marshall.

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, September 6, 1865, p. 2, c. 5

Public Meeting Again.—We again call upon the people to assemble in a mass-meeting, composed of the citizens from all parts of this county, to give expression to their views on the subjects in which they are now interested. The people of our county will soon have accepted the conditions of the President's amnesty, and we suppose are now, or in a few days will be, prepared to exercise the rights of citizens of the United States. As they have been separated from that Government for more than four years, it seems most fitting that they should hold a general mass-meeting, to give expression to their sentiments and to the views which they hold concerning the issues which will be placed before them at no distant day. Silence at this time might be misunderstood for sullen dissatisfaction, which would leave the authorities to conclude that we are not ready to join in good faith in the re-establishment of our State Government, which we feel justified in saying that the people of this section have already yielded every point required by the President's policy, and are to-day prepared to carry out his policy—not from choice, but from necessity. Our people are too wise to make an effort to accomplish at this day what they were not able to do when attended by every advantage. Our people very generally regard the institution of slavery as dead; and even if they could prolong its existence a few years, under the authority of the State, do not seek to do so. The fight for Constitutional rights on that subject is not worth making. We regarded the institution doomed when Lincoln was elected, unless it was saved by a separate nationality. We said so then, and the sequel has proven our view a correct one. We are ready now to enter into the formation of a State Government; indeed, we are anxious to do so. We have seen enough of armies; we desire riddance of the military; we don't fancy its presence; and we wish to relieve the general Government of this useless expenditure of treasure. We have already sufficient tax to pay in liquidating the outstanding debt, without allowing that debt to accumulate on account of our backwardness in accepting the terms offered us. We hope the people throughout the State will take the amnesty oath, and call meetings and speak out on this subject.—Tyler Reporter.

GALVESTON DAILY NEWS, September 7, 1865, p. 1

[Summary: Article from Tyler Journal on the Congressional test oath.]

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, September 8, 1865, p. 5, c. 4-5

Justice's Court.—During the past week, we understand, two cases of theft by colored "citizens" have been brought before Esquire Mathew Wood. The proof being plain, we suppose, both were sentenced.—the first, we learn, to receive twenty-five lashes, and to work on the streets until Christmas; the second, to receive twenty lashes, and a like dose of street duty. The "lashes" look a little pro-slavery, but are claimed to come under the Governor's late proclamation in which he declares all State laws in operation before secession still in force; we think, however, with this

proviso: "except in so far as these laws may be affected by the emancipation of slaves," &c. If these gentlemen of "leisure" can be made to work, we may hope to see great improvements made on our streets soon, as there will probably be many such cases to dispose of.—Tyler Reporter.

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, September 11, 1865, p. 4, c. 4

The following items we clip from the Marshall Republican, of September, the 1st:

"Murdered—Major J. M. Barker of Starville [sic], Smith county, was murdered seven miles east of Marshall, on the Shreveport road, on Tuesday, last, it is supposed by a man by the name of J. s. Butler, o the same town. A man by the name of Ed. Duke was in company with Butler, but whether or not participated in the murder, we are not able to say. It seems there was an old grudge existing between the parties.

[AUSTIN] WEEKLY SOUTHERN INTELLIGENCER, September 15, 1865, p. 2, c. 4

Amnesty Oath.—The people are coming up promptly to accept the President's amnesty. Judge Earle informs us that he had already administered the oath to 160 persons. Smith county will soon be in the Union again—not only mechanically so, but in good faith. There is much better feeling existing with the people toward the government than we had expected. This perhaps originates from the absence of any military [illegible] in our midst, and the quiet, peaceable manner in which we are permitted to restore our rights of citizenship. It is not such a bad thing after all, since men from among [illegible] men who have been fellow rebels with [illegible] are permitted to do the agreeable in extending the right hand of fellowship to us as we return to the Union fold. There is no insincerity among our people in taking this oath. Ours is an earnest people, and take this oath in good faith, notwithstanding it may be against their convictions of justice, so far as it concerns the emancipation of slaves.—Tyler Reporter.

DALLAS HERALD, September 16, 1865, p. 1

[Summary: Smith in 4th tax district to "provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes."]

DALLAS HERALD, September 16, 1865, p. 2

[Summary: Application made by Mr. L. Sherwood and others to the dept. of the Comptroller of the currency in Washington in behalf of Tyler to establish a bank with \$100,000 capital.]

GALVESTON TRI-WEEKLY NEWS, September 18, 1865, p. 2, c. 4

. . . an opportunity is now given our enterprising citizens to re-establish mail routes through the State. We call special attention to this fact, and earnestly invite

immediate action thereon. During the operation of the conscript law seekers of mail contracts were as plentiful as fleas in Tyler, and we see no reason why a few of them cannot be resurrected now, when an earnest, energetic mail contractor would be regarded almost as a public benefactor.—Tyler Journal.

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, September 18, 1865, p. 4, c. 1-2

The *Tyler Journal* has a strong article in favor of uniting the South with the conservative party of the North against the radicals, and insists that "we should so act and demean ourselves in this critical emergency that the hands of the President may be made strong and terrible, as against this detestable conglomeration of all the diabolical *isms* and factions of the North. The Journal has another fine article against despondency among the Southern people in consequence of their depressed condition, and urges a manly effort to recuperate our strength.

The *Tyler Reporter* has a well considered and well written article on the "plank" of the platform of the Louisiana conservative Democratic party, which supports "full and complete amnesty for all offences relative to the late secession." He supports that doctrine with great justice and earnestness, as due to the people of the South, who have sincerely resumed their allegiance to the Government, and as necessary to a harmonious and permanent re-integration of the Union. He also united his voice *con amore*, with the San Antonio Herald, in favor of the "Hood Homestead Fund. [no close quotes]

SAN ANTONIO TRI-WEEKLY HERALD, September 19, 1865, p. 1, c. 3

The Tyler Reporter under the head of "Justice's Court" gives the following:

During the past week, we understand, two cases of theft by colored "citizens" have been brought before Esquire Matthew Wood. The proof being plain we suppose, both were sentenced—the first, we learn, to receive twenty-five lashes, and to work on the streets until Christmas; the second, to receive twenty lashes, and a like dose of street duty. The "lashes" look a little pro-slavery, but are claimed to come under the Governor's late Proclamation. [,] in which he declared all State laws in operation before secession still in force;--we think, however, with this proviso: "except in so far as these laws may be affected by the emancipation of slaves," &c. If these gentlemen of "leisure" can be made to work, we may hope to see great improvements made on our streets soon as there will probably be many such cases to dispose of.

We also learn from the Reporter, that the citizens of Tyler, were to determine by ballot on the fourth of this month, whether they would have their Town incorporated or not.

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, September 20, 1865, p. 2, c. 3

[Summary: Editorial on the legality of whipping the ex-slave and sentencing him to work on the roads of Tyler]

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, October 2, 1865, p. 2, c. 4

The following we take from the Tyler Reporter of the 20th.

Our Incorporation.—Now that the people of Tyler have decided, at the ballot box, that they desire our incorporation laws enforced, we have reason to hope that they will sustain the officers in their execution. Our past experience proves that the enforcement of strict municipal laws in Tyler will meet with opposition. There are persons who find them annoying, and who will strive to throw obstacles in the way of their enforcement; but as the people have determined in this deliberate way to revive the incorporation, we hope that those whose duty it is to execute the laws will be earnestly supported and efficiently aided in the performance of this duty.

Boarding Schools in Tyler.—We would inform persons in the adjoining counties that if there are any schools in Tyler which will accept students from abroad, we have not been officially notified of the fact.

Municipal Election.—The election for city officers, on last Monday, resulted in the election of the following:

For Mayor.—Capt. George S. Polleys.

Aldermen—J. P. Douglas; George Adams; John A. Sanford; B. T. Selman; Joseph Valentine.

Marshal.—John W. Murphy.

Rain.—The greatest abundance of rain has fallen in this vicinity during the week.

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, October 2, 1865, p. 3, c. 4-5

[Summary: Long articles quoting from the *Tyler Journal* and *Reporter* on the uselessness of harboring resentment against the new way of things and encouraging people to look ahead. Included: "We regret that such a feeling of indifference exists. We have formerly urged our people to come forward and take the oath—and would again urge them to do so. Up to this time about six hundred have taken the oath in Smith county, out of a voting population of about 1500." From the *Journal*.]

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, October 9, 1865, p. 1

[Summary: G. W. Chilton's card as attorney]

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, October 9, 1865, p. 4, c. 3

The *Tyler Journal* of September 30th, calls for a meeting of the citizens of Smith county, on the 14th of October, to prepare and forward to Gov. Hamilton, a declaration of their loyalty, in order to hasten the restoration of State government.

The Journal also warmly advocates the support of President Johnson, and expresses great satisfaction with his course toward the South.

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, October 11, 1865, p. 3, c. 4

[Summary: "A Love Song," poem by Mollie E. Moore]

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, October 11, 1865, p. 3, c. 3

[Summary: article on Mollie E. Moore]

[AUSTIN] WEEKLY SOUTHERN INTELLIGENCER, October 12, 1865, p. 2, c. 3

The ladies at Tyler are circulating a petition to President Johnson, asking the pardon of Mr. Davis. The Methodists are holding a protracted meeting at Tyler. Many hard cases are reported converted.

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, October 13, 1865, p. 8, c. 2

Important Trial.—Cols. Donley and Chilton, have just returned from Canton, Van Zandt County, we learn from them, that the trial for commitment of certain prominent citizens of Van Zandt County, will commence on next Monday, at the Court House in this city. The gentlemen arrested, are Judge Hubbard, Bolivar Hubbard, Mr. Eanis, Mr. O'Quinn, and Mr. White. We also understand that writs have been issued for some fifty or sixty others, all being charged with having been implicated in the hanging of Reid, Holcomb and McReynolds near Tyler in August, 1865 [sic].—*Tyler Journal*, 6th.

The Tyler Reporter, speaking of the same matter, says the hanging occurred in August, 1864. It says also that Rev. Jno. McMillan and Mr. Hooper are among the arrested parties. It says the parties hung were charged with horsestealing, and that many persons were engaged in the hanging.

DALLAS HERALD, October 14, 1865, p. 2, c. 1

Citizens Arrested.—The following, in eluding some of the most respectable citizens of Van Zandt county, have been arrested by the civil authorities of that county: Bolivar Hubbard, Rev. John McMillan, Judge James Harrison, Mr. O'Quin, W. A. Eanis, and Mr. Hooper. An attempt was made to arrest Mr. Wm. White, but he made his escape, being fired upon by the Sheriff's posse. These persons are charged with the hanging, by mob law, of Reid, Holcomb, and McReynolds, charged with horse stealing.—The hanging took place in August 1864, and was done in Smith county. The trial before a Justice of the Peace, is, we suppose progressing at this time. Several lawyers from this place have been employed and are in attendance. Some twenty-five citizens of Van Zandt were engaged at the hanging and other arrests will probably be made if the parties now on trial are committed.—We understand the civil officers are endeavoring to arrest all parties in that county who took any part in vigilance committees &c., during the war.—Tyler Reporter.

GALVESTON DAILY NEWS, October 14, 1865, p. 2

The Tyler Journal, of the 6th, says: Cols. Donley and Chilton have just returned from Canton, Van Zandt county; and we learn from them that the trial for commitment of certain prominent citizens of Van Zandt county will commence on next Monday, at the Court House in this city. The gentlemen arrested are Judge

Harris and son, Judge Harper, Judge Hubbard, Bolivar Hubbard, Mr. Ennis, Mr. O'Quinn, and White. We also understand that writs have been issued for some fifty or sixty others, all being charged with having been implicated in the hanging of Reid, Holcomb, and Mr. Reynolds near Tyler, in August, 1865 [sic].

GALVESTON DAILY NEWS, October 14, 1865, p. 2

Mr. B. C. Sigler running private mail between Henderson and Tyler via Troupe. Leave Tyler on Friday morning, arrive Henderson in evening. Leave Henderson Saturday morning, arrive Tyler in evening.

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, October 16, 1865, p. 6

[Summary: "Glenfruin," poem by Mollie E. Moore]

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, October 23, 1865, p. 6, c. 1

[Summary: "Mary," poem by Mollie E. Moore]

[AUSTIN] WEEKLY SOUTHERN INTELLIGENCER, October 26, 1865, p. 2, c. 5

The Tyler Journal publishes the address of Gov. Hamilton in full.

The Journal reports that an attempt was made on the night of the 5th inst., to burn a stable in Tyler. Had the incendiary succeeded, it is thought the buildings on one whole side of the public square, would have been destroyed.

A gentleman named W. F. Ervin, living near Jamestown, in Smith county, committed suicide early in this month, says the Journal.

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, October 30, 1865, p. 6, c. 1

[Summary: "Jefferson Davis," poem by Mollie E. Moore]

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 3, 1865, p. 6, c. 1

The Tyler Journal quotes our article on Miss Mollie Moore's poetry, and then adds:

It is a tribute to genius well deserved, Miss Moore possesses genius of a very high order, and will unquestionably achieve for herself brilliant and unfading laurels as a Poetess. She has already written much that will transmit her name to succeeding ages, and we doubt no that if she continues to devote herself to her favorite branch of composition, she will win for herself eminent and imperishable distinction.

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 6, 1865, p. 4, c. 2

The following memoranda have just been handed us:

"The dead body of Lt. Robert H. Gaston, of Mr. Sylvan, Jefferson County, Texas, was recognized on the battlefield of Antietam, by a small bible found in his pocket, which was buried with him on the field.

[another body]

Dr.

Jas. S. Levich

1109

Arch St., Phila.

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 10, 1865, p. 6, c. 1

[Summary: "Red, Red Rose," poem by Mollie E. Moore]

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, November 10, 1865, p. 2, c. 4

The Tyler Journal pays the following merited compliment to Judge W. P. Hill, for so many years an ornament to the bar of this place:

"We notice that this gentleman has recently been chosen as head of the Law Department of Soule University, at Chappell Hill, Texas. A better selection could not have been made. Judge Hill has long been justly regarded as one of the ablest lawyers in Texas, and indeed he has very few superiors in the United States. He is a gentleman of splendid attainments and will meet the expectations of his friends in this, or in any other position to which they may elevate him. He is a profound lawyer, an accomplished scholar, and a most amiable and elegant gentleman."

[AUSTIN] WEEKLY SOUTHERN INTELLIGENCER, November 16, 1865, p. 3, c. 5

The Tyler Reporter thinks Austin will soon come up to Houston in the burglary and robbery line. Looks so.

DALLAS HERALD, November 18, 1865, p. 4

[Summary: Appointments of East Texas Conference of Methodist Episcopal Church Tyler—W. P. Petty]

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 20, 1865, p. 8, c. 1

[Summary: "By the Sea," poem by Mollie E. Moore]

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 22, 1865, p. 3, c. 3

[Summary: Smith County to elect two delegates to Constitutional Convention]

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 22, 1865, p. 8, c. 2

Judge O. M. Roberts, formerly of the Supreme Court of the State, has been engaged in the practice of law, since the close of the war, at Tyler.

[AUSTIN] WEEKLY SOUTHERN INTELLIGENCER, November 23, 1865, p. 4, c. 3

The county of Smith shall elect two delegates. [to Constitutional Convention]

SAN ANTONIO DAILY HERALD, November 23, 1865, p. 2, c. 3

[Summary: Tyler Journal—a criticism of a book on the principal generals of the Civil War by the author of Napoleon and his Marshals, &c.]

SAN ANTONIO DAILY HERALD, November 23, 1865, p. 2, c. 3

We are pleased to learn the following from the Henderson Times:
The "Texas Republican," "Tyler Journal" and Tyler "Reporter" all commend, in high terms, the enterprise of giving a concert, in this place on the night of the 17th of this month for the purpose of raising funds to provide Gen. Ecter [sic] with a home.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, November 24, 1865, p. 2

[Summary: From Journal—winter fights open in Tyler on the 11th.]

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 27, 1865, p. 10, c. 1

[Summary: "The Path That Leads Homeward," poem by Mollie E. Moore]

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 29, 1865, p. 1, c. 5

[Summary: Newspaper received copies of Col. C. C. Nott's "Prison Experiences in Texas," for 5 listed persons, please pick up]

SAN ANTONIO DAILY HERALD, November 29, 1865, p. 2, c. 3

From Tyler.

The Journal has the following upon the subjects of the mails:
Will not some of the enterprising citizens of this part of the country take upon themselves the task of carrying the mails on the various routes leading from Tyler to other parts of the State? The pay is not great, but the necessities of the country require us all to make personal sacrifices for the public good. Here we are, thirty-five miles from a stage line, and have to send that distance every week to the Post Office. This is a great inconvenience, and the only way to remedy it is for some one who can afford it, to shoulder the matter and put it through. The subject is one that we of course have a personal interest in, and we can well appreciate the inconveniences arising from the want of these facilities. We hope this state of things will not last always.

The Reporter says:

The N. O. Picayune, finding the name of Roberts among the Texas refugees in Mexico, erroneously supposes it to be Judge O. M. Roberts, of this place, formerly

of the S. Court of this State. Judge R. has not been absent from Texas since the surrender of the Confederate armies, and is quietly engaged in the practice of law at this place.

DALLAS HERALD, December 2, 1865, p. 1

[Summary: Smith County given 2 delegates to Constitutional Convention.]

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, December 4, 1865, p. 6, c. 1

[Summary: "Our Dead," poem by Mollie E. Moore]

SAN ANTONIO DAILY HERALD, December 12, 1865, p. 2, c. 4

From Tyler.

The Tyler Reporter has the following:

Marrying seems to be all the rage now-a-days, and Tyler shares her quota with her sister towns; and is properly fulfilling the sacred teachings of Scripture, by "marrying and replenishing" the earth. We, the Local, standing out in the cold, with no endearing embrace, and none to say "My Dear," &c., can only congratulate the fortunate and say "a long life" &c. Bully for all young Benedicts. You have acted like sensible men. Hope you will succeed in life.

The Supper and Fair, on last Tuesday evening given by the ladies to raise money to repair the Baptist Church, is said to have passed off well, and with a pretty heavy collection. It was a magnificent affair, and is quite creditable to those who got it up. We always like to encourage anything religious. The receipts of the evening, we understand, were \$71,50 specie; \$23,00 greenbacks.

Two Freedmen were committed to jail by his Honor, Mayor Poleiys [sic] for theft, and are required to wait and see what disposal on the next District Court will make of them. We are rather disposed to believe that they were going into the bread business, because of their stealing about forty bushels of wheat at one *whack*.

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, December 18, 1865, p. 4, c. 1

The Tyler Journal thins that the small crops of cotton to be raised in future in the South will be of more benefit to the country than the former larger crops for the reason that, since the proceeds cannot be invested in negroes, they may be in manufactories, and thus add to the scarcity of the staple in the markets of the world, by manufacturing it at home. It justly says that Manchester and Lowell have made more out of cotton than ever did South Carolina and Mississippi.

The Tyler Reporter says that Sawyer, Risher & Hall have established a stage line from Marshal *via* Tyler, to Crockett. This is a much needed improvement and places Tyler again within reach of the balance of the world by stage.

An able correspondent of the Reporter wished to see the negro question

solved by the separation of the races. It may be so, but we fear this generation will never see that or any other satisfactory solution of the business.

The Reporter says that Tyler is filled daily with wagons of movers, some coming to Texas as the best country in the world, and others leaving it, swearing it is the worst.

Quite a correspondence in going on in the Tyler Reporter and Tyler Journal, between two otherwise spritely writers who conceal their intelligence in a cloud of unintelligible orthography. Better write the language, gentlemen. It looks better, sounds better, and is better.

The Journal is enlarged to a full 24 by 36 sheet.

The Journal urges that there should be no distinction in the laws as to crime between blacks and whites.—It does not favor the blacks being admitted to suffrage.

The Tyler Reporter does not believe that the war has changed the Constitution, and that as secession existed in that instrument, it still exists there, and hence argues in favor of repealing the ordinance of secession, instead of amending it. We are inclined to think friend Douglas will discover before we come in under the Constitution again, that the war has damaged it quite as much as voting could.

The Tyler Reporter has the following: One of our citizens, Rev. Mr. Carter, started his wagon and team, a few days since, in charge of a negro boy, to Mr. Coltharp's mill in Van Zandt county. Near Hamburg, in that county, five white men on horseback attacked the negro and drove him from the wagon. One of the robbers then mounted and drove the wagon some distance from the road into the woods, where the mules, six in number, were cut out and driven away. Such occurrences call for the immediate organization of the people of each neighborhood into police companies, for the purpose of apprehending these villains. Let the citizens quietly organize themselves and be always ready to pursue such miscreants and bring them to justice. Such an organization exists in Tyler, under the control of our City Marshal and we recommend similar organizations elsewhere.

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, December 18, 1865, p. 8, c. 1
[Summary: "A Fragment," poem by Mollie E. Moore]

SAN ANTONIO DAILY HERALD, December 22, 1865, p. 2, c. 3

From Tyler.

The Reporter says:

Local sometimes goes to church, and though not much of a christian, is, nevertheless, very much in favor of good behavior at such places. He therefore marks, with no little ratification, a considerable change for the better of late in this respect about Tyler, and hopes for an increase. He remarks, independently, thus: The man or woman who does not behave well in church, shows bad raising, or a very great

disregard for good raising.

The hammer, saw and brush are doing their work in Tyler, and improvement is visible on all hands. Large supplies of new goods are constantly arriving, much business is being transacted, and our town is beginning to assume much of its former appearance. Our friends in the country are notified that they can get almost anything they want here, provided they have the cash to buy with.

The first quarterly meeting of the M. E. Church at this place, was held here, concluding last Saturday.

A series of meetings is now being held in the Baptist Church here. The gifted and eloquent Mr. Bayliss, of Marshall, is present, and has delivered several powerful and impressive sermons. Considerable interest is manifest among the people.

We welcome back among his old friends, and to his old home, our young friend Alf. Davis. Four and a half years of war and absence have made but little change in him, and he appears very much the same jolly Alf.

S. M. Warner, whilom editor of the Reporter, turned up here all right a day or two ago, having just returned from a visit North.

HOUSTON TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, December 25, 1865, p. 1, c. 1

[Summary: "Christmas Hymn," poem by Mollie E. Moore]

SAN ANTONIO DAILY HERALD, December 1865, p. 2, c. 3

From Tyler.

The Tyler Reporter gives us an account of the following bold robbery, which certainly shows a very supreme contempt for all law in the neighborhood of Van Zandt county. It says:

One of our citizens, Rev. M. Carter, started his wagon and team, a few days since, in charge of a negro boy, to Mr. Coltharp's mill in Van Zandt County. Near Hamburg, in that county, five white men on horseback attacked the negro, and drove him from the wagon. One of the robbers then mounted and drove the wagon some distance from the road into the woods, where the mules, six in number, were cut out and driven away. Such occurrences call for the immediate organization of the people of each neighborhood into police companies, for the purpose of approaching these villains. Let the citizens quietly organize themselves and always be ready to pursue such miscreants and bring them to justice. Such an organization exists in Tyler under the control of our city Marshal and we recommend similar organizations elsewhere.

In speaking of a mail route, the Reporter says:

We understand that Messrs. Sawyer & Co., will open a stage communication between this place and Marshall in a few days. The line will extend from the latter place to Crockett, via this place. We feel much gratified at the prospect

of being placed in communication with the outer world. Messrs. Sawyer & co., are entitled to the congratulations of our people for their energy and enterprise. Our people should do everything in their power to aid this enterprise, as the Government pay is not sufficiently remunerative.