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Galveston Weekly News, January 1861-December 1862

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GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS January 1861 - December 1862

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, January 12, 1861, p. 2, c. 6
Fruit Trees, Received per steamship Texas from New Orleans,
Evergreens, Cape Jessamine, Anonymous Japonica, sweet scented myrtle, Chinese abor [sic]
vitae, dwarf box, raspberries [sic], fig trees, roses, and other shrubbery, for sale at reduced prices
at Wilson & Co's, Tremont Street, Galveston, Texas.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, February 5, 1861, p. 1, c. 1
The ladies of Dallas have raised over \$100, the proceeds of a handsome supper they gave, for the
benefit of the Frontier.
Some of the ladies of San Antonio gave a concert a few evenings since, for the benefit of the
Frontier. It was opposed in advance, through communication in the new paper, and the
attendance at the concert was very slim.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, February 2, 1861, p. 2, c. 1
A LADY LEADER.--A friend in Refugio county writes us the following:

The Lone Star waves in every town in this section. Crescert [sp?] village had remained
behind the time, when on the 17th of December a meeting was called. It was going to adjourn
for want of a leader, when all at once, the banner of San Jacinto unfurled in her hand, appeared
Miss Adams, who addressed the meeting in the following terms:

"Sons of Texas, it is not in the sphere of a lady to address a political assembly; but when
the honor of her sex and the freedom of her country are at stake; when men are either deterred by
danger, or slumber in indifference, it is her duty to raise her voice. They time for deliberation is
passed, the time for action is come. The North has passed laws to deprive you of your property,
therefore she has violated the great Union contract; the Union ties are broken. Brownlow must
receive an immediate check, or you have lost your freedom. Will you wait for action until
Lincoln and his woolly friends will come, sword and torch in hands, to destroy your homes and
set themselves on equality with your wives and sisters?

Sons of Texas, in the name of my sex, for the freedom of the South, I present you the coat
of arms of Texas; protect it, we shall stand at your side!"

After such an address the assembly could not but remain in a solemn silence and bow
their head to the superiority of their fair leader.

[not readable]" shout hurrah for Miss Adams! May a [unreadable] several like her, and
Southern rights will be sustained. ZERO.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, February 19, 1861, p. 1, c. 1

The ladies of Galveston, and the different military organizations, are invited to attend and
witness the presentation of a banner to the "Galveston Artillery Company," at the Island City
House, on Saturday the 16th inst., at 4 o'clock P.M.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, February 19, 1861, p. 1, c. 1

This is St. Valentine's Day. Young ladies of course expect a large amount of stationery to be
used up for their benefit.

We received several complimentary "Valentines" early in the day, for which we return thanks. That one about the "Litter-Airy" man was particularly acceptable. Captain, we owe you one.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, August 17, 1861, p. 2, c. 1
The ladies of Polk [county] have formed a "Soldiers' Relief Society."

[skips from Aug 31 to Jan. 14, 1862]

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, Jan. 14, 1862, p. 1, c. 4

General Hospital, P. C. S. A.

The News--I desire through your columns to acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions:

Dec. 29, 1861-- 1/2 dozen cooked pigeons and toast, from Mrs. Hadley, Houston. One bowl of chicken soup, from Mrs. J. D. Waters, Houston.

Jan. 2, 1862--4 bottles madeira wine, for Col. Parson's regiment, from Miss Eva Harris, Treasurer Hospital Female Committee.

Jan. 4--One box Rhine Wine, from Mrs. J. D. Merriman, Galveston.

Jan. 6--20 mattress ticks, 1 comfort, 50 pillow cases, 45 sheets, 6 towels, from the Ladies Aid Society, Houston, per Mrs. Hadley.

Jan. 6--One pair blankets, from Catherine, servant of Mrs. Terry per Mrs. Hadley.

Item no. three (4 bottles of wine,) has been delivered to Dr. Hogan, Surgeon of Col. Parson's regiment.

Mrs. Gen. Ball has signified her intention to furnish chicken soup, for the convalescent, every Wednesday. On which day the attending Surgeons will consequently make out a list of patients to whom it may be given.

A letter has been received from Mrs. Julia A. Allen, President of the Ladies Aid Society, Bastrop, tendering mattresses, pillows, bandages, &c. The offer has been accepted, and the proper acknowledgement will be made when the articles arrive.

Butter and eggs have been received per Mr. A. Cooke, of Hempstead, but I have not been notified to whom credit should be given.

It is desirable that all donations should be accompanied by letters, enclosing full lists of articles, donors, conditions, &c. Losses may thus be avoided.

If cooked provisions are to be sent, previous notice should be given to the Surgeon, in order that the "Diet Table" may be made out to correspond, so that those only who are in a proper state of convalescence may be supplied. In conclusion, I cannot withhold an expression of our [illegible] of deep obligation, under which the liberality of the citizens generally, has placed us. If our necessities required it, much greater assistance could be obtained, and has been proffered.

Respectfully,

W. P. Riddell, Surgeon,
General Hospital.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, January 14, 1862, p. 1, c. 6

The military ball given by Moore's regiment to the ladies of Houston, came off on Wednesday night, in Perkin's Hall, and was well attended. We regret our inability to be present, but learn

from those who were there, that it was a brilliant affair, and gave very general satisfaction. The evening was rather unfavorable, on account of the weather, but this did not prevent the ladies from venturing out, as we understand the large hall, which is said to be the finest in the State, was crowded to excess.

"And all went merry as a marriage bell."

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, January 14, 1862, p. 1, c. 7

A negro ball came off a few nights since for the benefit of the Hospital, under the supervision of the City marshal with the following result:

Total receipts	\$54 10
Paid door keeper and for [illeg.]	\$3 50
Rent of hall, J. Kenedy, \$24	28 50
Balance	25 50
Donated by Mr. Kennedy	25 00
Total	50 50

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, January 14, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

The Telegraph says, "Confederate States postage stamps are receivable at this office the same as money." We will go a little further--we will take corn, bacon, sugar, flour, or any article of merchandise in demand, at its market value, including postage stamps, in pay for what is due to us in these times.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, April 8, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

Aid for the Families of Volunteers.--We are pleased to learn that a grand entertainment in aid of the fund for the relief of the families of volunteers will be given at Perkin's Concert Hall, on Wednesday (to morrow) evening, by a number of the musical amateurs of this city and Galveston. The programme [sic] is an admirable one, consisting of a great variety of operatic, sentimental and comic songs, duets and trios, several of which will be performed in costume, which, with the well known and deserved reputation of the directors, Messrs. Theo. Stadtler and Charles Otis, cannot fail to draw and please an overflowing house. It is unnecessary for us to express an opinion of the great and sacred importance of the object of this concert, or to suggest to a patriotic people a cordial and generous patronage.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, April 15, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

We learn that the concert in Perkins' Hall last night was well attended by the elite of our city. The fact that it was given for the benefit of the soldiers' families drew a very large attendance from among the most respectable and patriotic of our citizens. Our engagements deprived us of the pleasure of the entertainment, but we are glad to learn that the attendance was very large, and that the net proceeds amounted to upwards of \$550. This furnishes an additional evidence of the liberality with which Houston responds to every call intended to promote the great cause in which our country is now engaged. As on all similar occasions previously, Mr. Perkins generously gave the use of his splendid Hall without a charge.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, April 15, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

The ladies of Mission Valley, Victoria county, address the ladies of Texas, calling on them to co-operate with them in aid of the sacred cause of our country's liberties at this time. They think the

ladies of Texas have, at least, one million of dollars now locked up in their caskets, and which is doing no service to them or the country, and they propose that it shall all be given to our patriotic Governor to aid in the present struggle. It is proposed that the ladies shall organize a society in each county, and proceed at once to collect the treasure.

The Gazette says a lady of Austin proposes to give five hundred dollars towards building a vessel the same as the Virginia, to remove the blockade at Galveston. This is a liberal beginning, and if other ladies will follow the example, the enterprise will speedily succeed.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, April 29, 1862, p. 1, c. 6

The State Gazette says a lady in Austin proposes to give five hundred dollars for the building of an iron clad gunboat, similar to the Manassas or Virginia and that another lady in Webberville proposes to give the same amount towards the same object. We doubt not such noble examples of patriotism will be speedily followed all over the State, and that we shall before many months have iron clad steamers running in our bays and along our entire coast to the terror of all Yankee blockaders.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, April 29, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

To the Wealthy Citizens of Brazoria County.

I will make no apology for thus addressing you for, in a time of great public danger, like the present, every man should lend his voice in the discussion on measures for the public safety. I have observed with sorrow and shame that the moneyed men of this county have not come forward to the support of this war as liberally as they should have done. ... Now gentlemen there has been a great deal of talk in this county about what should be done, and many public meetings to discuss measures, many fine speeches have been made, and men have promised largely--but I acknowledge that I am ignorant of any good that has been accomplished.

May good and brave men have gone to the war from this county, and so far Brazoria has probably done her duty. But much yet remains to be done. While our soldiers are off fighting our battles, what is to become of their families at home? It has been suggested to raise a fund by taxation to support the poor families of soldiers. This plan I condemn as wrong and unjust. A tax falls upon all the poor as well as the rich--the absent soldier as well as the rich man at home. It is said that some rich men will not contribute voluntarily and the only way to reach their pockets is by taxing them. Shame! shame! on all such men; they should receive the contempt of all good citizens, they should forever be objects for "the hand of scorn to point his slow unmoving finger at." I would suggest that a committee be appointed to visit every man in the county who is able to give anything for the subsistence of poor families.

Planters can furnish provisions, merchants can give clothing or money, physicians can practice gratis for soldiers' families, lawyers can give (not professional services, God forbid that they would be needed) but they can help in some way. Let a depot be established at some convenient point and some responsible person to distribute rations to the needy. A similar plan has been adopted in Matagorda. I have met many men who object to going into the service because their families would be left without the means of support. Can you expect the poor men of the country to fight your battles while their families are in need of bread? Guarantee them a support and many more will volunteer into the service.

Now then you men who represent the wealth of Brazoria will you do something, or will you continue to talk as heretofore? Better give half you are worth than lose it all. Those of you who stay at home, assist those who are willing to [illegible] to the poor man that you will support his family, and if he gets killed you will see that his family shall not want. This will put many men in the service who are now holding back. The man who will not do his duty now is not worthy the boon of liberty. Men of Brazoria, arouse from your lethargy! Shall we be idle and inactive here doing nothing, contributing nothing to the common cause, while our brothers are winning laurels on the battlefield? Rouse up and sustain the old boast of our country, "first in peace, first in war!"

Lewis T. Bennet.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, May 6, 1862, p. 1, c. 3 [Summary: list of killed and wounded of Ninth Texas in battle of Shiloh]

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, May 6, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

We regret to learn that many of the soldiers now in the service of the country, have left families in Galveston entirely destitute and wholly dependent on charity for the absolute necessities of life. We are assured by gentlemen of undoubted veracity that many of these families consisting only of women and children, have not had a full meal for weeks, and yet prefer to suffer rather than ask for charity. In most other cities similarly situated provision is made to supply food to the destitute so as to prevent them from suffering. But all the funds of both the city and county of Galveston have long since been exhausted in supplying food to the poor and the families of absent soldiers. And as the city is now nearly deserted by all who were able to leave, it follows of course that the support of these families must be a heavy tax upon the few persons of means who remain. It should be remembered that it is now near a year since Galveston was blockaded, during all which time the ordinary business of the city has been almost entirely prostrated, and of course all those dependent on their daily labor for support (and this is a large class in all seaports) have been compelled in a great measure to receive assistance from the city and county and from charitable citizens. These means of relief are now exhausted and great suffering must be the consequence unless relief is sent from the country. It should be borne in mind that these families have not the means of removing to the interior, nor if they had, have they any place to go to. We would therefore suggest that those of our farmers and planters who have corn to spare (and much of it is now being fast destroyed by the weevils) should send a portion of it to the relief of those families.

We have been authorized to say that John S. Sellers, Esq., the Quarter Master in Galveston, has consented to act as the receiver of any such donations, and will receipt for the same to the charitable donors, pledging himself to make a proper distribution among the poor. We have further been assured that the several Railroad Companies have offered to transport such donations, free of charge, over their respective roads, so that the planters have only to deliver the corn or whatever else they have to spare in the way of provisions, to the nearest railroad depots. It has been suggested to me that these donations should be marked thus:

"DONATION TO THE POOR,
Care of JOHN S. SELLERS,
GALVESTON."

This mark will at once indicate to the Freight Agent the character and purpose of the freight and of course he will pass it free.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, May 6, 1862, p. 2, c. 3 [Summary: The killed and wounded of Moore's regiment—2nd Texas infantry]

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, May 14, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

The Goliad Messenger learns that there are five hundred refugees from Texas, now in Monterey, who, in case our State is invaded, will be ready to take up arms against us.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, May 14, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

FLOUR AND WHEAT MANUFACTURES.--We learn from a gentleman living near Austin that the wheat crop in that section is generally excellent and earlier than usual, owing to the dry and mild winter. The scarcity of rain during the winter months has also had the effect to stop the growth of the stalk; but though the wheat is not as high as usual, it is well headed and will produce more than the usual yield. Our informant expects that his wheat will be ready for the cradle by the 15th or 20th of this month, which is some two or three weeks earlier than usual.

The scarcity of material for sacks to put up the flour, is likely, we learn, to cause considerable delay in sending the new flour, or any more of the flour of last year's crop, to the market. This is probably one of the principal causes for the present scarcity of flour here, and of the consequent advance in the price at this time, which, we learn, is from \$9 to \$10 per 100 pounds. The penitentiary osnaburgs is the best material we have for flour sacks, but this cannot be had, as the government has engaged all the penitentiary goods that can be made. This suggests the importance of putting into requisition every means within our reach for domestic manufacture of all articles of necessity. No time should be lost. Cotton and wool should be speedily distributed to all parts of the State, and all the cards and hand looms that can be had, should be kept constantly employed. Looms and spinning wheels can be manufactured at home, but the cards can only be had from abroad, but they must be had no matter what the price. Let our merchants bear this in mind, for it is impossible to overstock our market with cards under the present obstacles to our trade.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, May 13, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

[For the "News."]

Donations received at the C. S. Hospital, Galveston, for the month of April:

From the "Ladies Aid Society," of Danville, Montgomery county, through Dr. Campbell--butter, eggs, chickens, candles, and socks. From Mr. E. H. Cushing, through Mr. Jas. Sorley, \$26 40.

WM. R. ROBINSON
Surg. Genl. Hospital.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, May 13, 1862, p. 2, c. 1 [Summary: Reprint of "The Women of the South" by Mrs. M. B. Moore, from the Richmond Dispatch]--rally cry

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, May 13, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

Bryant's Station, May 3d, 1862.

Eds. News--

. . . The rains are abundant up here in Milam and Bell counties. Wheat looks well and crops generally are very fine, though a great deal of land is lying idle for want of somebody to cultivate it. Every man has gone from here to the army. Every man is doing his best. The

women and girls are plowing in the field and spinning and weaving in the house. So we go. We cannot starve or go naked so long as our women are so resolute and patriotic.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, May 13, 1862, p. 2, c. 6

A Free Market in Houston.

Ed. News:--Allow me to suggest that a Free Market be established in Houston, without delay, for the benefit of the families of soldiers who are in the service of their country. What say you, Mr. Editor?

A Citizen.

We think the suggestion a good one, and shall be glad to see it carried out.

Aid for the Families of Soldiers.

Editors news:--I was glad to learn that efforts were being made to afford relief to the families of soldiers who have gone to the war. This is praiseworthy. I trust liberal contributions in that direction will be made. Allow me to say Houston contains quite a number of soldiers' families who need aid. Shall not their wants also receive attention? Surely the families of those, in both cities, who have gone to defend their country, will not be permitted to suffer for the necessities of life.

Howard.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, May 18, 1862, p. 2, c. 7

The Poor of Galveston.

Bastrop, May 7th, 1862.

Editors of the News:--Gentlemen:

Your article in regard to the scarcity of provisions in Galveston has attracted some attention, and it has been suggested that it would be better if the poor families were sent into the country, where provisions are plenty, than for to send provisions to them. Corn, bacon and beef, in abundance, is to be had in all the interior counties of Texas, but labor is very scarce. We could employ, probably, in harvesting the coming crop, all the Galveston surplus population--old men, women and children. The wheat region is almost depopulated, and the abundant crops will have to go to waste unless we have more laborers to assist in harvesting. Surely, even women and children would have no objection to work for a living in these war times.

Send them along and let the railroad conductors pass them free, as they proposed to carry provisions to them free of charge. N.

We would remark in reference to the foregoing communication that we have no doubt many poor families in Galveston would gladly go into the country to get employment and the means of supporting their families, if they had the means to enable them to move, and places for their families to go. If our correspondent will offer comfortable quarters to a certain number of families and the means of subsistence, we have no doubt the offer will be thankfully accepted, and every effort made to remunerate him by such services as they can render, and if others will do the same thing, all the poor families in Galveston may soon be comfortably provided for, and employment be given them that will greatly benefit our planters and farmers. This arrangement

will be mutually beneficial to all parties, and those poor people will thereby be saved the mortification of having to live under the rule of the enemies of our country should they ever succeed in getting possession of the Island City. On this account we consider it of the utmost importance that Mr. N's proposition should be carried into execution. But in order to do so some provision must be made, as we have suggested, to give shelter and employment to those families, and not require them to wander over the country in search of homes, without knowing where to go to. We hope some of our influential and benevolent citizens and planters will take this matter in hand at once, and see what can be done. Should Galveston have to be surrendered to the enemy, we hope they may find it without a single inhabitant. With ample provisions made for all to leave, no one could prefer to remain with the enemy without being justly suspected.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, May 21, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

Substitute for Quinine--The extremely high price for quinine renders it very difficult for persons of moderate means to purchase it, and yet it has been considered almost indispensable for the cure of our summer and autumnal fevers.

The best substitute for it, (if indeed it be not equal to the quinine itself) may be obtained with all ease, by taking the inside bark of the red dogwood (thought to be preferable to the white dogwood) cut it up fine and put it into a kettle covered with pure water; then boil it down to the consistency of molasses or jelly. During the process of boiling, it should be strained once or twice to free it from all impurities. After thus being boiled down it may be put away in bottles.--When wanted for use, it can easily be made into pills by mixing with flour.

The writer of this has known three cases of severe chills and fevers cured within the last thirty days, by taking a few pills of three or four grains each, in twenty four hours, taken every hour.

This information is obtained from an eminent Texas physician and chemist, who has thoroughly tested the preparation in his last year's practice.--B.--Nat. Union.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, May 21, 1862, p. 1, c. 3 [Summary: report of meeting of ladies of Austin in sympathy with the ladies of occupied New Orleans]

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, May 21, 1862, p. 1, c. 6 [Summary: report from Richmond Dispatch relating offer of women of Pontotoc, Mississippi of all jewelry for purchase of naval vessels]

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, May 21, 1862, p. 1, c. 7

We are informed that there are now 209 convicts in the State Penitentiary, which is now turning out near 6000 yards of osnaburg daily.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, May 21, 1862, p. 1, c. 7 [Summary: list of killed and wounded in Capt. Hood's company, Moore's regiment (2nd Texas Infantry)]

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, June 11, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

We refer our readers to the third report of Capt. Longcope on behalf of the Volunteer Relief Fund. It is now three months since the Committee for raising this fund and disbursing it to those for whom it is raised, commenced their labors. This report shows the amount raised and the amount expended. It is proper to mark that these labors are performed solely by Mrs. Bremond,

Mrs. Van Alstyne and Capt. Longcope, they alone having undertaken and prosecuted this enterprise to this time. It should be borne in mind that the funds are collected solely for the families of volunteers, and are not and cannot be applied to the relief of any others. The committee are now extending relief to as many as 40 families, and the number is steadily on the increase.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, June 11, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

Editors News.--At a meeting of the citizens of Wharton county, held at the Courthouse, in Wharton, on Saturday, the 30th of May, 1862, Gov. A. C. Horton was called to the chair, and Jas. D. Whitten appointed Secretary. Upon motion, the chairman then appointed the following gentlemen a committee to draft resolutions, to-wit: Jackson Rust, R. E. Davis, J. F. Roberts, B. F. Lee, W. J. Clayton, W. J. Phillips and E. George, and upon motion the chairman was added. The committee retired and reported the following:

Whereas--There are many families made homeless by the recent evacuation of Galveston, therefore, be it--

Resolved.--That the citizens of Wharton feel it recumbent upon them to render all such all the assistance in their power, and to carry into effect the above resolution, the following named gentlemen be appointed a special and standing committee: W. J. Phillips, A. C. Horton, B. "F. Bee, R. E. Davis, E. George, W. J. Clayton, J. F. Roberts, J. Rust, and Col. C. S. Bolton.

The above committee agree to furnish houseroom in the town of Wharton and vicinity for ten, or one dozen families, and also provisions for the same.

Resolved.--That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Mayor of Houston, and that he be requested to address R. E. Davis and W. J. Clayton in regard to receiving any persons that may be sent here under the provisions of these resolutions.

Resolved.--That the Galveston News and Houston Telegraph be furnished with a copy of these resolutions, with request to publish.

Meeting then adjourned.

A. C. Horton, Chairman.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, June 11, 1862, p. 1, c. 3

Volunteer Relief Fund--Treasurer's Report No. 3.

April 12, to balance on hand	\$1105 20
June 2, Cash received from various sources up to date	782 90
	<hr/>
	1888 10
By amount expended to date	853 50
	<hr/>
Balance on hand this day	\$1234 60
Charles S. Longcope. Houston, June 2, 1862.	Treasurer.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, June 24, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Families are daily returning from the interior preferring Galveston with all its perils to the great inconvenience of being from home.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, July 2, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

Capt. Renfro tenders the thanks of his company, through the Telegraph, to those ladies of Houston who have kindly alleviated the sufferings of the sick in his company, by sending suitable food and comforts, such as they could not otherwise obtain.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, July 2, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Affairs in Galveston.

The daring robbery committed a few nights ago on the premises of P. C. Tucker, Esq., has produced quite a sensation here. It is the earnest wish felt and expressed by all parties that the vagabonds who perpetrated the foul theft may be discovered and brought to justice. ... Mr. P. C. Tucker's residence was entered by burglars on Thursday about midnight ... afterwards they paid a visit to the bedroom of Mrs. Capt. T. C. Saunders, and while removing a purse from under her head, she awoke, upon which the burglar attempted to gag her. In an instant she drew a stiletto and thrust it in his face; he reeled, exclaiming, "this d---d woman has stabbed me in the mouth." Mrs. Saunders sprang from her bed, revolver in hand, and as he retreated she fired upon him, (it is much to be regretted that the shot did not prove fatal.) The scoundrel returned the fire, the bullet grazing her and lodging in the ceiling. The firing alarmed the family, and the burglars escaped by the parlor window, leaping some twelve feet to the ground. The stairs and parlor floor were well marked with blood, proving that the lady's stiletto did its duty, whether the shot missed or not.... Mrs. Saunders lost papers of much value, some jewelry and money.

The heroine of these remarks is the wife of the Capt. Saunders who so highly distinguished himself on board the Royal Yacht, and who has since been detained a prisoner at Fortress Monroe. We would suggest that it is high time that effectual steps were taken in the proper quarter for his deliverance from Yankee captivity. Mrs. Saunders has won golden opinions by her courage and presence of mind under such trying circumstances.

... The city is gradually assuming a more cheerful appearance; ladies may be seen promenading on the side walks of an evening, more lights are visible from the houses at night, showing an increase in the population, and the people generally think considerably less of Capt. Eagle with his infamous thread to boot, than they do their own [illegible] and pleasures.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, July 9, 1862, p. 1, c. 6

[For the News.]

Donations received at the C. S. Gen'l Hospital, for the month of June:

From the "Ladies' Aid Society," of Courtney, several valuable gifts of butter, eggs, and chickens.

From Messrs. L. H. Wood & Co., Houston, 18 dozen spoons, and 3 dozen knives and forks.

From the Hempstead Aid Society, through Mr. N. W. Bush, an assortment of crockery, tin-ware and domestic.

From the ladies of Huntsville, a quantity of clothing, sheets, towels, pillows, pillow cases, and 12½ bottles of blackberry wine.

From Mrs. Col. L. W. Groce, and other ladies of Hempstead, many welcome donations of

articles of diet, and comfort for the sick soldiers.

WM. R. ROBINSON.
Surgeon-General Hospital.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, July 30, 1862, p. 1, c. 6

Letter From Austin

Editorial Correspondence.

Austin, July 21, 1862.

...Austin is unusually dull at this time, owing to the heavy drain made on the population by those who have gone to the wars, and others who have got out of the way to avoid conscription, or for some other purpose best known to themselves. All day long, the streets are literally deserted, except when a stage comes in, or a traveler chances to arrive, with some rumors from the seat of war. Then an anxious crowd may be seen gathering round, and greedily devouring every report that comes in, which is generally contradicted the next day by some fresh arrival. The News and Telegraph reach here regularly on alternate days, so that we are about as well posted here as you are in Houston, saving the advantage of time, which you have over us. Occasionally we get an item of news from Arkansas ahead of you, but so little dependence can be placed on any rumors that come in, I have not thought them worth sending to you.

On Saturday morning I was awoke about daylight by a lively peal from the bell of the Episcopal church, and in hurrying to the Post office, I met a few long faces on the way, which showed at once important news had been received. The glad tidings of victory soon flew through the town, and numbers, living in the neighborhood, within sound of the bell, came riding in before breakfast. No flags were hoisted, salutes fired, or other demonstration made during the day, but nearly all those I met in the streets seemed on remarkably good terms with themselves and every body generally; and, had the Provost Marshal condescended to raise the blockade for a few hours, I doubt not due honors would have been done to the occasion, according to ancient custom. Posters were put up, calling upon the citizens to meet at the several churches on Sunday (yesterday) morning, to join in "returning special thanks to Almighty God, for the important successes that had crowned our arms, and driven the remnant of our invading foe from our soil." Bishop Gregg officiated at the Episcopal church, and preached a most excellent sermon to a crowded congregation, composed mostly of ladies. His remarks were peculiarly happy in relation to the present occasion; and the glowing eloquence with which he depicted some of the horrors of this unnatural war was truly sublime and impressive. I have heard it suggested to-day that he will be solicited to allow his discourse to be printed, and should he consent to do so, I can only hope it may be read throughout the length and breadth of the land, and more especially throughout this region of country, within fifty miles of Austin. ... D. R.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, August 6, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

Lamar, Refugio Co., Texas,
July 12, 1862.

Editors Galveston News.--On the 9th inst. the Federals entered Aransas Bay in a small schooner, with about 50 or 60 men and captured a schooner and 52 bales of cotton upon a lighter. Having secured this, the officer in command, (Capt. Kittridge) with his surgeon as bearer of flag of truce landed and held a conversation with some of the ladies of Lamar, assuring them that he should

trouble no one as long as he was unmolested, but should he be fired upon, he would shell down the town, &c. ...

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, August 13, 1862, p. 1, c. 6

Prices in San Antonio.--The Herald says flour in San Antonio is \$20 per sack, that is, \$40 per bbl., corn meal \$2.50 per bushel, and sugar, molasses, salt, and all other edibles in the same proportion. Calico 75 cents per yard, shoes \$8 to \$10, and boots \$20 a pair, and all other necessaries in proportion. These are the prices of provisions while, says the editor, there is an abundance of provisions in the country, and he attributes this advance on all former prices to a depreciation of Confederate paper.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, August 13, 1862, p. 1, c. 6 [Summary: atrocity story, including rape, from Holly Springs area of Mississippi]

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, August 20, 1862, p. 1, c. 2 [Summary: recommendation of Laurel Hill Academy, Fort Worth, Tarrant county, J. C. Armistead and lady, teachers]

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, Aug. 27, 1862, p. 1, c. 2 [Summary: additional casualties in 2d Texas Infantry]

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, August 27, 1862, p. 1, c. 6

No Use for Quinine.--Ed. Mississippian: I beg to make public through the medium of your paper, the following certain and thoroughly tried cure for ague and fever: 1 pint of cotton seed, 2 parts of water boiled down to one of tea, taken warm one hour before the expected attack. Many persons will doubtless laugh at this simple remedy, but I have tried it effectually, and unhesitatingly say it is better than quinine, and could I obtain the latter article at a dime a bottle I would infinitely prefer the cotton seed tea. It will not only cure, invariably, but permanently, and is not at all unpleasant to the taste.

Yours truly, &c.

H. G. D. Brown, Copish co., Miss.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, September 3, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

A letter dated Sabine, Aug. 22d, says:

"There are about forty cases of yellow fever here in a mild form. Two are said to be dying this morning. There are from three to six new cases every 24 hours."

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, September 3, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

Relief of the Poor of Galveston.--The committee appointed by the city council to relieve the needy families that were compelled to leave Galveston, through their chairman, H. F. Fisher, report to the Mayor and council of Houston, that their total receipts have amounted to \$1,470 25, and total disbursements \$1,245 15, leaving a balance of \$225 10. The number of families being relieved is 25, requiring \$302 50 per month.

The Mayor reports the receipt of \$1000 from the State Officers Association of Austin; from the ladies of Austin, \$190; from Lavenburg & Bro., of San Antonio, \$100; from F. D. Allen, \$50; from E. H. Cushing, \$26; from W. Lord, Austin, \$10, making in all \$1,376.

The Mayor says:

"I would respectfully beg leave to state to the benevolent citizens of Houston and Galveston that this Association is now greatly in need of more funds, as we have near 25 families from Galveston still depending upon our exertions. Our funds are exhausted, and the pauper list of our city is much larger than usual and daily increasing."

The report of H. D. Taylor, Treasurer, acknowledges the receipt of \$1,050 from T. W. House; \$104 25 from J. K. Holland, and \$316 00 from T. W. House--total \$1,470 25, of which he has disbursed \$1,340 00, leaving balance of \$156 25 on hand.

We would be glad to receive from the Mayor and Chief Justice of Galveston, and from Associations and individuals in that city, the amounts disbursed by them for the relief of the poor in that city since the blockade. It is but justice to the donors of the large amounts thus expended that their charities should be known to the public. In the absence of any specific report, we can only say that the aggregate extends to many thousands of dollars.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, September 3, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Bombardment of Corpus Christi.

We have heard many vague reports of late about an attempt by the enemy to take Corpus Christi, but have refrained from saying anything on that subject for the want of reliable and definite information. We now learn, however, on good authority, that the enemy, having removed the obstructions in the channel, went up near the city and sent a flag of truce demanding the surrender of the city. This was on Friday, the 15th last, Maj. Hobby replied that he would not surrender the town, nor would fire upon them until they attempted to land, in which case he would make the best defence [sic] possible. They then left, but returned the next day with several schooners and a propeller, and took soundings within sixty yards of the wharf. But as Maj. Hobby had said he would not fire upon them without their attempted to land, so no gun was fired. The enemy again went away, but returned the third time on next day (Sunday) and commenced bombarding the city, continuing to fire as rapidly as they could from day light til 11½ A.M. The fire was vigorously returned by Maj. Hobby from two 32-pounders, two 18-pounders and one 12 pounder. The enemy then retired. They are said to have had seven small vessels including one propeller. The town was badly damaged, almost every building having been perforated with the shells. Only one person on our side was hurt, and this was a gentleman from Bell county, whose name we have not received. He was killed by a hot. There were sufficient evidences that the enemy suffered quite as much if not more than our men, for broken fragments of the enemy's vessels were drifted ashore by cart loads, and the propeller finally used her sails only when she left, evidently having her machinery too much damaged to get up steam.

They, however, returned again on Monday morning, the 18th inst., and renewed the bombardment, continuing to throw shells from 9 A.M. till about 12 M., when they again left, having probably received fully as good as they sent, and more than they had bargained for.

On Tuesday they returned to the bombardment a third time, but left again after firing some 60 shells. No more lives were lost on our side, nor a single person wounded, but the town, we learn, has been badly damaged, some of the best houses being perforated by 15 or 20 shells each. Very few of the enemy's shells exploded, and this probably accounts for the few casualties. Every man in Corpus Christi and in the vicinity, able to bear arms, participated in the fight, but of course their rifles and muskets could not be made available at such a distance. The whole number of men under Maj. Hobby was between 700 and 800, about 200 of whom were

volunteers.

...Our informant was not present at this bombardment, but reached the vicinity about the time, on his way from Brownsville, and the above account was given him by those who participated. The women and children left the city before the bombardment commenced. Our informant did not learn that the enemy effected a landing at all, but we see by the account in the Goliad Messenger that on one occasion forty of the Federals landed, but were immediately charged by twenty of our men, and driven back to their boats, with a loss of four of their number killed or wounded.

It appears, from the Messenger, that the name of the man killed in Maj. Hobby's battalion was Mote. A grape-shot passed through his head, and grazed the forehead of Maj. Hobby, but without inflicting much injury on the latter.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, September 10, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

Galveston, Sept. 2d, 1862.

The Galveston "City Relief Committee" acknowledge the receipt of the following donations, since last report:

From Mr. E. S. Ufford, cash,	\$20 00
" " Joseph Sauters "	100 00
" " James Sorley, [Being balance of Houston Concert fund]	267 00
" Capt. J. S. Sellers	50 00
" Donation--proceeds, 2 pair shoes	7 00

Also in Provisions.

Mr. James Sorley, from Concert fund, 159 sacks corn; 7 sacks corn meal; 6 sacks bacon. Messrs. Hendley & Co., 1 hhd sugar; Mr. J. H. Williams, purchased with his \$50 donation, 300 lbs bacon; Funds of general subscription to Mrs. Southwick, 2 bbls molasses, 1 sack of flour. We commenced distributing to the poor 23d of last May affording relief to one hundred and sixty eight (168) families, most of them soldiers wives and children--some few widows and sick families.

For the committee:

A. B. Reading, Secretary.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, September 10, 1862, p. 1, c. 1 [Summary: slave insurrection rumor, from Cunningham's to Austin, reported in La Grange paper]

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, September 10, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

Penitentiary Goods.--While citing attention to the following letter from our Governor, we would state that we have just seen a letter from an officer of the Penitentiary in reply to an inquiry for goods, stating that the orders now on hand cannot be filled in less than from five to seven months, and that the actual consumer cannot therefore get any, and of course the retailer and speculator need not apply, as they are the last to be supplied.

Executive Department,
Austin, August 9th, 1862.

General John S. Besser, F. A., State Penitentiary Huntsville.

Sir: I find it impossible for me to give attention to the many communications received in regard to the disposition of goods manufactured at the Penitentiary.

I regret that the capacity of the institution is not sufficient to supply the wants of the

entire community.

As I have repeatedly said to you, our Texas soldiers in the service of the Confederacy and State must be first cared for. They are continually exposed to the vicissitudes of climate, weather, &c., and to make them efficient they must be provided with clothing.

After you have supplied their wants, then their families should be relieved to the utmost of your ability. Next in turn should be provided the actual consumer.

While our country is in its present condition not one yard of cloth should be sold to retailers or speculators.

In regard to the details of supplying cloth, it must be arranged by you. I cannot undertake to act upon the many cases presented to me.

The officers of the Penitentiary are expected to discharge their duties promptly, faithfully, impartially, and efficiently, and they will be held to strict accountability for any dereliction of duty.

You can publish this letter for the benefit of the public, and adopt such rules under the supervision of the directory, as to the distribution of cloth, as will best subserve the public interest.

Yours very respectfully,
F. R. Lubbock.

Note--All communication to, or orders upon, the State Penitentiary, will be addressed to Gen. John S. Besser, the Financial agent of that institution.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, September 10, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Supply Association.

Mr. Schleicher addresses the people of San Antonio through the papers there informing them that an Association had been formed of which he is president, the object of which is to procure the necessaries of life at as reasonable prices as possible, before it is too late, to prevent the families of soldiers and others in that city who may be in want, from suffering. He says there is reason to fear that the difficulty of obtaining supplies may be much greater than at present, and therefore no time should be lost in seeking some proper measure of relief.

The plan adopted is very similar to the one alluded to by us the other day, except that the object of the Association here would be chiefly to import from abroad, though we think it might also make it a part of its business to procure flour and other products of the country from the interior, so as to enable the destitute to procure them at prices within their power to pay. We copy from Mr. Schleicher's Address:

"An association has been formed among a number of citizens in the form of a stock company, for the purpose of importing into this city flour, corn and other necessaries of life, and for selling all such articles at a price to cover costs, charges, and an interest of eight per cent. per annum on the money, and no more.

The subscriptions already obtained have enabled our association to commence with the purchase of provisions and the kind and generous assistance of our military authorities, which should command the gratitude of our population, has enabled us to obtain means of transportation.

But our means are not sufficient. There are many reasons which should prompt us to make all our exertions at once, and obtain all the means, which our community will afford for

our purpose, without delay. Corn and flour is everywhere cheaper at present and can be purchased with less difficulty, than it ever will be until next crop. A time may come soon when the only portion of our State where flour can be purchased, we may not be able to get any at any price; and the time may also come, when the necessities of the war may be so urgent, that no means of transportation can be spared for us at all. Our internal communications may be temporarily suspended. What can be done therefore at all should be done at once, and all our means should be forthcoming now to purchase enough to guard against future want.

In the name of our association, I therefore invite all to join their good will and their means with ours. No one enjoys a monopoly of this work, nor is it especially incumbent on any one. It is the privilege and the duty of all alike. Do not wait for personal calls or invitations, but let every one who desires to assist us come forward and do all he can, and do it without delay.

We do not undertake to provide for all. We will attempt to supply the wants of the families of the stockholders and of all who have no means of contributing by taking a share, and we must confine ourselves to the residents of town. The inhabitants of the county outside of town, and those of our fellow citizens who have the means but not the desire to become stockholders, will still have to rely upon private commerce for their wants. But the families of soldiers and all others who shall need assistance will have all the facilities we can afford them.

The amount of one share is \$100 00, and the list is open to all at Messrs. Florian & Jefferson's store."

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, September 10, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Worth Knowing--In the present scarcity of quinine, it is worth knowing that the berry of the common dogwood will break fevers as successfully as quinine. We know four plantations where they used it successfully last summer. One pill is a dose. The season is now at hand to collect and dry them for use, they will prove invaluable at home and in the hospitals of our soldiers.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, September 10, 1862, p. 2, c. 6

An Item for Abe Lincoln.

Richmond, Texas, Sept. 3d, '62.

Eds. News:--Please make it known, for the comfort of Abe Lincoln, and all others interested, that on the 30th of August, 1862, the ladies and gentlemen of color gave a Tableaux in this place, for the benefit of the members of Terry's regiment from Fort Bend county. Said Tableaux was a success. The net proceeds amounted to \$84 95, which sum is now in hand and will be forwarded to the Captain of Co. H., in said regiment, in a few days.

Perhaps Hunter, after seeing this, will think proper to send an officer, to recruit for his black regiment, to this county. Perhaps he will!

Yours,

* * *

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, September 17, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

We stated the other day that Dr. George Holland had visited Sabine Pass with a view to ascertain the facts in relation to the reports of yellow fever in that place. It appears that he made this visit at the request of Col. A. W. Spaight, who is in command of the troops stationed near the Pass. In his report to Col. S. he states facts that can leave no doubt of the existence of yellow fever there. At the time of his visit he says there had been between fifty and sixty cases, twenty five of which

terminated fatally, with black vomit in most of them. Among the troops there were eleven cases, three of which were doubtful, seven convalescent, and one just taken. ... The greater portion of the inhabitants have fled, and the disease must therefore soon disappear for want of a material to feed upon.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, September 17, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

Attack on Corpus Christi--Yankees Gloriously Repulsed.

Corpus Christi, Aug. 19th, '62.

Dear News:--The Yankees having given us a respite, I improve the opportunity to give you a short account of matters and things since their appearance before this city.

On Tuesday, the 12th inst., the blockading squadron, having removed all obstructions in the ship channel, entered this bay, chasing some of our boats, one of which they captures, (the others were burned to prevent a similar fate,) and towards sun down they quietly dropped anchor within short range of the shore. Next morning, the commander of the squadron came on the wharf, under a flag of truce, and had a conference with Maj. Hobby. Strange to say, two armed gunboats accompanied his barge to the wharf, and covered the party during the conference. The conduct he excused at the subsequent interview by stating that he had received information that the people of this community would not respect a flag of truce, where he was concerned. I do not care to make any comment on this, further than to state that, in my view of the matter, the whole proceeding was a positive insult. At the first interview, he claimed the right to come ashore and inspect the public buildings, &c--a virtual, if not a formal demand for surrender. He was told coolly and positively that he would be attacked if he attempted to land. He then said, "we must fight," but professed a great deal of hollow sympathy for the women and children, and asked Maj. Hobby to designate some battlefield where the differences could be arranged without interfering with the city. Our commanding officer simply repeated the intimation that he should not be permitted to land. Another interview was then arranged for 4 o'clock that afternoon, at which time the Yankee officer exhibited himself as a braggart and blusterer--wished to pick personal quarrels with some of our officers, and hinted that when we had seen the range of his guns, which he intended to show us next day, we would come to his terms. After hearing his ultimatum, and our reply thereto, the conference broke up, and we were notified to remove our women and children within forty-eight hours.

So far the conduct of Maj. Hobby as a diplomat was excellent, and strongly in contrast with that of the blustering Yankee, Kitredge. Next day he threw some shot and shell up the bay to show us what he could do, and doubtless was exceedingly surprised that we did not forthwith dispatch a flag with an offer of unconditional surrender.

In the mean time the news had spread through the country and the men of the neighboring counties flocked in--my neighborhood San Patricio county, came here almost to a man. This proof of readiness on the part of all to sacrifice every thing rather than permit the foot of the invader to pollute our soil, was highly gratifying to the patriot, at the same time that he was called on to witness the disgusting struggle going on betwixt property and patriotism, in the breasts of some owners of real estate. I regret to say that more than one of the most respectable citizens of Corpus Christi would rather see the Yankees permitted to come ashore than that a shot or shell should perforate their concrete and frame buildings. May their reward be made manifest!

The forty-eight hours truce expired on Friday evening at 6 o'clock; the families had been quietly removed; there was no excitement--we waited quietly to see them open the ball. They did not do so, and we were afraid that Kitredge would act like Eagle, at Galveston, and accordingly we opened fire on him at 5 o'clock on Saturday morning and fired some 4 shots at him before he got awake. We are informed by one who conversed with his engineer that he was thunder-struck. His surprise at our audacity was beyond description.

He poured in all his guns at the batteries and the town, and succeeded in killing three head of cattle and one dog, and slightly wounding one man. His boats were struck five times, as he acknowledges but with what result we cannot tell. It is not probable his crews escaped without injury.

Next day both parties respected the Sabbath, and on yesterday, he having his force of five vessels in line, succeeded in landing a gun and opened a heavy fire on our battery. The party from the boats, numbering about 60, moved on the city as they fired.--but when our troops got on the beach, Maj. Hobby called for 25 volunteers, and at their head gallantly charged the gun; at about two hundred yards we poured in a volley and sent them to the "right about" in double quick time. Warie's cavalry charged also in face of the heavy fire from the vessels, but before they could get half way, the Yankees were in their boats, and the disappointed horsemen rapidly retraced their steps under a dangerous fire of shell and grape. We had one man killed and none wounded. Of course we can not tell the Yankee boys, but I certainly saw them drag off two men, who were either killed or badly wounded. Others say they saw four killed, but it is uncertain. I state what I saw. Our battery continued to pour shot into the steamer until she withdrew out of range. She was struck in this engagement five times, as was also the sloop and schooner. They moved out of range of the battery very quickly and commenced at safe distance to shell the town.

After venting their spite and disappointment in this manner for two hours, they dropped down to take a position for shelling the battery. But one of our eighteen was fired at the steamer three times--two shots striking her, and they rapidly retired, thus ending as sharp a fight, all things considered, as any naval action of the war, and proving that Corpus Christi will neither be surrendered, nor can it be taken by any force that they can bring through Aransas Pass against us. Vicksburg has not acted more nobly than our little city.

Where all acted well, it would be invidious to specify individual instances of bravery. Suffice it to say, our men acted as veterans, and never did I see guns more coolly handled than were ours during yesterday's engagement. You know, of course, it is impossible to please every one, but I believe Maj. Hobby is generally considered "the right man in the right place." I know he is as brave as steel.

The Yankee vessels have put out this morning, but I am certain they will return again. The damage to the town was trifling--five hundred dollars would repair damages. They have expended at least ten thousand dollars worth of patent projectiles to do this trifling injury. More anon.
T. H. O'C.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, September 17, 1862, p. 2 c. 6

The Goliad Messenger of the 4th inst., learns by an expressman that the yellow fever is in Indianola. One soldier has died and another was dying when he left. The troops will probably be removed.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, September 24, 1862, p. 1, c. 4

Augusta Factory Goods sold for the following prices at the sale this morning:

1-8 shirting, 41 @ 42 cents; 4 4 sheeting, 45¼ @ 45 3/4 cents.

Graniteville "Domestics sold as follows:

7 8 shirting, 42½ cents; 3/4 shirting, 30 cents; 4-4 sheeting, 45½ @ 46 cents.

Hopewell Factors, 7 oz. Osnaburgs, sold for 45½ cents.

Osnaburgs (8 ox.) manufactured by Gibbs & co., Columbia, sold for 49¼ cents.--Augusta Sentinel.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, September 24, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

MAKE YOUR OWN CLOTH.--The people of Texas are learning the practical lesson of independence in the only school in which it probably ever could be successfully inculcated upon the Southern people--that of necessity. It is now plain we must make our own cloth or do without it, and we trust there is not a man or woman in Texas who would not prefer this alternative, rather than have the southern market opened again to Yankee goods, no matter how cheap. We rejoice to learn from many parts of the State that the Texas women are going to work in earnest upon domestic manufacturers, and that the old spinning wheel and hand loom are again being brought into requisition. This is evidence not only that we shall be independent, but that we deserve to be a free people.--The Huntsville Item says:

"The time was, when Texans were noted for their 'homespun' independence; they can be so again--This universal dependence on one factory is a shame to our name. We went, a few days ago to try and get a small lot of cloth for the family of a friend, for this winter's use; but were told we could file the affidavit--perhaps the order would be reached next June! If our arguments could be so put as to convince every family in the State of the beauty as well as necessity, of relying on home industry for the bulk of their wearing apparel, we would feel more gratified than Gen. Lee over his late victories--It would be one without blood. Too much has the fashion been, to "make cotton!" let it be modified, and hereafter let it be fashionable, as well as economical, to 'MAKE CLOTH!'"

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, September 24, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Hempstead, September 22d, 1862.

Editor News:--Rev. W. T. Harris sends you here with a vial of ink, with which this letter is written. It is produced from very cheap material, and may be furnished in any quantities wanted, at less than half the present wholesale price of the article. The art of manufacturing it was learned by Mrs. Harris many years ago from her father, a very ingenious chemist of Nashville, who sold his ink there to great advantage, and it was considered fully equal to any imported ink, excelling most other in beauty and durability.

Mr. Harris wishes you to test it, and if satisfactory, to make you the medium of disseminating the article in a way that will be remunerative to you as well as himself. Everything of this kind ought to meet with prompt encouragement.

Yours, &c.

T. J. Cooke.

We have tested the above ink, and find it to be all it is represented and superior to the Northern ink we yet have on hand.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, October 1, 1862, p. 1, c. 7

Knitting for the Soldiers.--This is an important matter, says the Charleston Mercury, and one which we hope will engage the early and earnest attention of all the women of the country who have it in their power to aid in providing for the wants of our brave soldiers. The season for cold

weather is rapidly approaching. In a very few weeks our soldiers will require their supplies of winter clothing. Among the articles they will need, and which should be furnished them with as little delay as possible, are good, warm, comfortable socks. The pittance which the soldiers received from the government for clothing, is not enough to supply them with outer clothing along; and hence many are unable to pay for their under clothing, which their necessities compel them to have. Last year at this time, there were thousands of fair fingers busily employed in knitting for the soldiers, and thanks to the untiring efforts of the noble hearted women of the South, the defenders of the country were as comfortably clad during the last winter, as could have been expected. Next winter, there will be more than double the number of soldiers in the field that were last, and renewed and redoubled exertions will be necessary in order to prevent suffering in their ranks from the want of sufficient clothing. It is the duty of those who remain at home to provide for those [illegible], and we feel assured that those who have fathers, husbands, sons, brothers, and friends in the army, will not fail to do all that love, patriotism and duty require.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, October 8, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

We hear that the scarcity of medicines some time since so much complained of, is now obviated. We learn on good authority that there is now an unusual large supply of medicines in the State, in the hands of merchants.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, October 8, 1862, p. 1, c. 4

Galveston.

We have just made a visit to Galveston for the first time in near six months, a longer period than we have before been absent from that city for nearly 20 years. During these six months we find some material changes have taken place. Even before that, the business of the city had been entirely prostrated by the blockade. All incomes from rents and all other sources had ceased, all trade had departed and the poor laboring man could find no employment to support his family. But still the inhabitants had no other home, nor property or means of support any where else, and this made it necessary for nearly the entire population to remain there as long as possible, or as long as they could do so on their previously accumulated means, for as long as these means lasted they could live there in some degree of independence, while by removing their means would soon be exhausted by the increased expenses, and many would be thrown upon the charity of strangers for a support. It was natural therefore that they should desire to continue in possession of their homesteads in Galveston as long as they could do so in safety, though most of the people had removed their most valuable furniture, &c., to places of greater security. But few had therefore abandoned the city at the time we were compelled, by the loss of our office, to make our residence in Houston. Soon after that came the threat of bombardment and a notice for the women and children to leave the city within four days. As it was not supposed the enemy would be guilty of the meanness of making such a threat without any intention of executing, nearly all the families left accordingly and the remaining property was removed as far as practicable, though not without the sacrifice of probably several hundred thousand dollars, and often nearly all the families had to support them, and preparations were made to encounter the threatened bombardment with the best defense that could be made. It was finally discovered that the only object of the threat was to frighten the people into a surrender of

the city without a fight, and not being able to accomplish this, the blockaders have remained very quiet ever since. However the citizens suffered almost as much from the threat itself as they would have done from its execution, while the enemy have doubtless suffered far less. It was indeed a cheap way of inflicting injury upon us, though they accomplished nothing for themselves--The effect was an almost entire desertion of the city, except by the troops and those who remained to assist in the defence [sic]. After spending several months in different parts of the interior many families commenced returning, after having encountered almost ruinous expenses and losses, and many having suffered severely by sickness, owing to the change of climate. In many instances their return has been rendered necessary pecuniarily, as they can live there at their own homes at less expense than elsewhere. We therefore found a large portion of the families once more at their homes in the delightful Island City, and others are returning almost daily, so that the city no longer presents the deserted appearance that has made it so desolate during the past Summer. We found the markets in each of the three wards thronged almost as much as in former days for although the place is still destitute of business, yet the people must have the means of subsistence as long as they have any thing left to pay for it, and they can buy most of the necessaries of life cheaper in Galveston than in many places in the interior.--Vegetables are becoming there quite abundant and cheap, while fish and oysters were never better or cheaper than now, and all fresh meat can be had as good and at as low a price as in this city, though corn meal flour, bacon, lard, butter, &c., are somewhat higher.

We found a few stores of dry goods and family groceries open with small stocks to support the gradually increasing demand as the people return to their homes, but all the large business houses on the Strand and on other streets are closed and must continue so until the blockade is removed. Perhaps the most prominent feature of Galveston consists in its beautiful gardens of flowers and shrubbery which are found at every residence in all parts of the city, and which present a most attractive appearance to the stranger from the taste with which they have been improved. During the absence of the proprietors, these have sometimes been depredated upon as was to be expected, and grape arbors have often been damaged, and many of the oranges, lemons, bananas, &c., have been taken in an unripe state.

The shrubbery is generally so hid in the more neglected gardens with the luxurious growth of grass and weeds that it can hardly be seen. However, we find these gardens in a better state of preservation than we had expected.

Among the vegetables we noticed sweet potatoes, butter beans, snap beans, cabbage and mustard greens, okra and eggplant in abundance, 20 or 30 cents will buy as much as most families want. In the fish market there are croakers, sheep head, shrimp, &c., and a shiplaster dime will buy a mess of fine panfish for a family. The meat market is well supplied with excellent beef, veal, pork and mutton, the price the same as formerly, that is 5 or 6 cents for beef, 8 cents for veal and 10 or 12 cents for pork and mutton, the present currency buying just as much as gold and silver formerly. And yet the butchers have probably suffered more than most others, as, at the time of the threatened bombardment, their cattle were driven from the Island to the main land and have since been scattered all over the surrounding country; and they will probably never be able to get half of them again. Numbers were also killed in the effort to drive them away, yet many still remain.

We were gratified to see that the troops in Galveston are still regularly drilled and kept in the constant discharge of their duties and all the time in readiness to meet any attack that may be made upon that city. Col. Cook, who is now in command there, is one of the most vigilant and active, as well as popular officers in this department.

During three nights in the week, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, the military band assemble upon an elevated platform erected in the centre [sic] of the spacious public square, and discourses most excellent music with a very large variety of musical instruments, that can be heard nearly all over the city especially in still nights. We notice a decided improvement in their performance attributable to their constant practice during the past summer. Indeed, notwithstanding their misfortunes the people at Galveston have many sources of enjoyment left in their city.

In our visit to Chief Justice Cole we found him employed just as we left him six months ago, namely, furnishing the means of subsistence to the many poor families of absent soldiers. The amount disbursed in this way by the county since the commencement of the war has fallen but little short of \$1000 per month. And yet, Galveston is one among the very few counties that has never issued any shinplasters--neither have any been issued by the city.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, October 8, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

The Supply of Sugar.--This is a question of considerable moment to us at this time, as we are cut off from all other means of supply, except what may be produced from our own soil. And it is extremely questionable, whether from the disturbed condition of the sugar region in Louisiana, the quantity produced there this season, after deducting the stealage of the enemy, will be adequate to the home demand; and it is understood that nearly all the negroes on the coast have been captured and are held by the enemy.

We are ourselves under the stress of a scanty supply, the extreme dry weather during the summer having curtailed a crop not by any means sufficient to furnish the population of our own State, and the market is running up to fabulous prices.

We trust this fact will not be overlooked by our planters, and that the crop of the forthcoming year will be sufficiently enlarged to meet the consumption of the State and the soldiers, who may be accessible to our supply. We are well aware that our climate is somewhat too fickle to justify its extension in a season of peace, when we may have access to other markets; but in a crisis like the present we should strive to render ourselves independent in every article of prime necessity. Our planters sufficiently conversant would do well to risk that portion of their crops last year given to cotton to the production of sugar.

We thus early introduce the notice of this subject that the seed cane may be engaged and horse mills prepared for grinding in season for the next crop.--So long as the war lasts it cannot fail to be a profitable culture, and although the prices may be high, we may be assured of a reasonable supply.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, October 8, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

The Attack on Galveston.

. . . As well as we can learn the result of the last interview with the enemy was that four days from Saturday night, should be allowed for the removal of the women and children and of all who desired to leave, but whether the terms embraced a surrender of the city at the end of the four days, we cannot learn. It is said that during this time the enemy agreed not to bring their gunboats nearer the city. . . Since this suspension of hostilities the inhabitants of the city have been removing as fast as practicable, and the cars and one steamer are now constantly engaged day and night in removing the people with their effects.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, October 15, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

There has been no surrender of Galveston made to the enemy, but the place has been entirely abandoned by both the military and civil authorities, and the enemy took possession of the place much in the same way Lafitte did some 45 years ago. We learn that there were some dozen disloyal renegades to welcome the Yankees.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, October 15, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

It has been stated in the last 24 hours that there is a case of yellow fever in our city. We are assured that our physicians who have seen the patient agree in pronouncing it yellow fever. Yellow Fever in Matagorda--We take the following from yesterday's Telegraph. We trust the sickness is not so bad as it would appear to be by this account:

We regret much to learn that yellow fever has become epidemic in Matagorda. There were three deaths on Saturday. There is a want there of medical aid, nurses and medicines. Volunteers who desire to do a work of humanity should go at once. Take the train to-day at 10 o'clock to Columbia.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, October 15, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

Mr. T. M. Bagby authorizes us to inform the citizens of Galveston that his warehouse is open for the storage of household furniture, etc., free of charge. This prompt and liberal offer will doubtless be fully appreciated by the unfortunate inhabitants of Galveston, who are now driven from their homes and deprived of nearly all their earthly possessions. Even the wealthiest among them have now generally but little left, after their heavy expenditures and losses for the last 1? months, during which time they have been in a constant state of uncertainty and in daily apprehension of an attack from the enemy. Their worst fears have now been realized; and they are compelled to seek new homes after their means have been well nigh exhausted.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, October 15, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

We hear it reported that the Yankee commander off Galveston says he simply came to Galveston to raise the Union flag on the customhouse, and as long as that is respected or not disturbed, he will not molest anybody, but that all may pursue their business as heretofore. It is also reported that he has consented to give six days more for all the inhabitants to remove who desire to do so. We, however, place no confidence in these reports though brought by passengers who came from Galveston by last evening's train. It is of course understood that the train will not make another trip to Galveston. We learn that very few of the inhabitants have been left in Galveston. Of those who have voluntarily chosen to remain and take the chances of Yankee rule, there are some who are no doubt true to us; but there is every reason to believe that many of them will prove traitors to the South. We understand, however, that but few remain.

The citizens were addressed by Col. M. M. Potter and Gen. Howard. The former stated that he had been requested by the military authorities to inform them of the true condition of things, that the enemy's gunboats were in the harbor and commanded the city--that there was no means of defense and that accordingly the troops had all been ordered from the city--that all communication with the city was prohibited while in possession of the enemy--that no supplies would be allowed to go to those who remained, and no trade whatever would be allowed--that those who remained should be apprised of this before hand, and make up their minds with a full knowledge of the facts.

Gen. T. B. Howard followed Col. Potter in a few remarks. He said his duty as

commander of the militia of this brigade required of him to enroll every able bodied man for the service between the ages of 18 and 50 years--that he had a force already under arms to enforce compliance with this law, whenever an attempt should be made to evade it, and he accordingly notified them that before leaving the Island, he should, in the discharge of his duty, endeavor to take with him every man subject to the requirements of the law.

We understand that some few attempted to secret themselves, and were arrested, but that others probably made good their escape from the military.

Since writing the above we learn that very few were left in Galveston when the train departed for this place last evening, and that very nearly all the property had been removed that could be of any use to the enemy. We also learn that a dispatch has been received this morning to the effect that the Federals took possession of the city about 9 A.M. to-day, during a heavy storm, and raised the Yankee flag over the Custom House.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, October 15, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

CLOTHING FOR OUR SOLDIERS.--We invite the attention of our readers to the following official notice. It should never be forgotten that all we have is now at stake, and that not only the present, but future generations are now dependent on the soldiers who are fighting the battles of our country, and who must suffer intensely during the coming winter, unless some provisions are made for to protect them from the inclemency of the weather. They have the glorious example of the suffering army of Washington before them, and we doubt not their patriotism will be found equal to that of our revolutionary fathers in bearing up against the hardships of a winter campaign, but it is our imperative duty to alleviate their sufferings to the full extent of our means to do so.

Clothing.

Clothing Bureau, Trans-Miss., Dep't.
Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 17, 1862

This is to certify that, S. S. Jones of Col. T. C. Hawpe's Texas Cavalry, is hereby authorized to proceed to Texas, and procure any and all Clothing that the citizens may wish to send to their friends in the army, and hire or buy wagons and teams, and take the same to Fort Smith, Ark., the hire or purchase money [?] to be paid on the arrival of the articles at Fort Smith, by Major Pierce, A.Q.M.C.S.A. He is also authorized to purchase, at a fair price, Soldiers Clothing--being careful to select such as is suitable for the service--the same to be paid for by Major Pierce, on the delivery of the articles to him. The parties interested sending an agent to sign receipts for the articles delivered, and to receive the money.

John Burton, Major & A.Q.M.
Chief of Clothing Bureau,
Trans-Miss., Department.

To the Public.

Having been appointed and agent for the Government, to receive and receipt for any and all Clothing, which friends and relatives may wish to send to the soldiers in the direction of Missouri, and also, to furnish transportation for the same to Fort Smith, Ark., I will say for the benefit of all concerned, that the transportation, will be ready by the 25th of October.

I will designate Bonham, Dallas, Waco and Austin, as convenient points of deposit, from which the Government will pay all costs of transportation.--Persons sending Clothing, will pack them in as small packages as possible, and label each package with the name of the Soldier, Regiment, and company, to which he belongs, so there will be no mistake in delivering them.

There will be an agent appointed for each one of the above named places, who will receive and receipt for all packages sent to their care. George W. Baird is the authorized agent at Dallas. It is hoped and fully believed, that the friends and relatives of the soldiers whose bare feet are now crimsoning the stony paths of Arkansas and Missouri, with the purest blood of patriotism, will do all in their power to furnish them with comfortable Clothing for the approaching winter. The Government is leaving nothing undone, which is in its power to do, for the comfort of the soldier.

Respectfully,

October 1st, 1862.

S. S. Jones, Clothing Agent.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, October 15, 1862, p. 1, c. 4

We subjoin the following letter giving some details of the affairs at Sabine Pass:

Four Miles From Sabine Pass, Oct. 5th, '62.

Ed. News:--I am now daily visiting a captured city. The stars and stripes of the fanatical North now wave in full view of me. The invaders keep close to their boats and seldom visit the shore, and then only under a flag of truce. Two schooners are now inside the bar. But few people remain in the city.

A few cases of yellow fever are now reported; had it not been for this, the Federals would have taken quarters long ago in town. The scurvy is prevailing among troops on board the schooners. Capt. Hooper is in command of the boats. Capt. Pennington, of the mortar boat that captured the place, was formerly a resident of this place, and used to sail a schooner, called the "Alliance," all along our coast. He appears very civil to the authorities and seems to detest the cause he is engaged in--this is the way the people of the South are treated. Men who have received a good business start in the world are the most active in our persecution. Let us in the future learn a lesson and profit by the experience of the past.

But two outrages as yet have been committed by the invaders. A house was entered by the sailors and plundered of every thing of value; the authorities protested against it, and Capt. Pennington compelled his men to return every thing, and apologized to the family of the house, who were absent at the time.

On the 1st of Oct. a party of 28 men landed under a flag of truce, and told the people they had no hostile intentions towards them, and that all private property should be respected, &c., and inquired if they wished any provisions, &c. On the day following they again landed under a flag of truce, and removed a family to their boats, who had been for a long time suspected as conveying information to them against us. Our military authorities were about to arrest the family. As soon as their effects were in the launches they set fire to the depot of the Eastern Texas R. R., and it was entirely consumed. Remember they had landed under a flag of truce. If this is the kind of respect they show for the white flag, we shall never know when we are safe. A truce in one hand and a torch in the other is a new kind of military strategy.

A few nights previous to this occurrence a party landed at Taylor's Bayou, 10 miles above Sabine, on the lake, and fired the R. R. bridge, and took an old man, 60 years of age, and a Capt. of a schooner, and the mail rider, with the C. S. mail, prisoners, and carried them to their boats. The fire was extinguished by private James Courts, of Spaight's battalion, shortly after

they left, and the bridge saved from destruction. This was a heroic act, and let us give the poor private credit for his service.

The Federals here have said that in less than one month every part of Texas will be in their possession. Let our people take warning. Be ready--act men who are determined to be free, and the haughty invaders will soon learn that the blood of the old heroes of the Alamo and San Jacinto yet courses in the veins of Texans.

Many of the citizens are leaving Sabine. A few will remain and take the chances. But I shall *skedaddle* as soon as the *gridiron* waves over the town on land and sea. I fear nothing now--they fear yellow Jack more than our guerillas.

Yours for the war, SIOUX.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, October 15, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

We understand through Mr. Grahn, late Deputy Postmaster of Galveston, that an arrangement has been made by which letters to persons in Galveston may reach their destination by being mailed at the post office of this city.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, October 15, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

We are sorry to learn from our friend Robertson, of the Huntsville Item, that the impossibility of getting paper is likely to cause the suspension of that paper. We regret this sincerely, for the Item has always been among the most interesting of our exchanges, and there is not an editor in the South who has been more true to our cause, or more bold and consistent in defending it. But in such times as these the existence of all our journals is very precarious.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, October 15, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Galveston Taken Possession of.
Full Proceedings.

Galveston, Oct. 9th, 5 P.M.

To the Press of Texas:

Hon. J. W. Moore, Major pro tem of Galveston, communicated to the undersigned in substance as follows:

Wednesday evening, Oct. 8th, a meeting of citizens was held in the City Hall for the purpose of taking into consideration the state of affairs in the city, in consequence of the evacuation by the military, and the departure from the city of the Mayor and a majority of the Aldermen. The meeting appointed Mr. J. W. Moore, the oldest magistrate in the county, Mayor pro tem for the city, and clothed him with full power over municipal and police regulations during the present emergency.

Part of the enemy's fleet, consisting of four steamers, raised anchor at 9 o'clock A. M., Thursday morning, steamed slowly and cautiously up to the city and took position at the foot of the principal streets, the Harriet Lane being in position to command the street leading to the Custom House. The fleet came to anchor about 10 A.M.

But very few people witnessed the proceedings of the fleet, and the few present looked on sad and gloomy.

The Fire Brigade was stationed at the head of all the wharfs [sic] with instructions to show any Federal party that might land, to the Mayor's office.

No communication took place between the fleet and City authorities up to 1 P.M. About this hour the Commander's steamer fired three shots towards the west end of the Island, whereupon the Mayor pro tem, accompanied by Messrs. T. M. League and Capt. Haviland, at his request, went down to the end of St. Cyr's wharf and made signal to the fleet, which was answered, and shortly after a boat was sent to the wharf and took the party on board the Commander's ship. Our Mayor requested Commander Renshaw to communicate to him his intentions in regard to the City, informing him at the same time of the abandonment of the City by the Military, of the absence of the Mayor and City Council and of his appointment as Mayor pro tem by a meeting of citizens.

Commander Renshaw replied that he had come for the purpose of taking possession of the City; that the City was at his mercy under his guns; that he should not interfere in the municipal affairs of the City; that the citizens might go on and conduct their business as heretofore, that he did not intend to occupy the City for the present, and until the arrival of a Military Commander; but that he intended to hoist the U.S. flag upon the public buildings, and that this flag should be respected. Whereupon the Mayor pro tem answered that he could not guarantee to him the protection of the flag; that he would do everything in his power, but that persons, over whom he had no control, might take down the flag and create a difficulty.

Commander Renshaw replied that although in his previous communications with the Military Commander he had insisted that the flag should be protected by the city, still he thought it would be onerous upon the good citizens, and to avoid any difficulty like that which occurred in New Orleans, he would waive that point, and when he sent the flag ashore, he would not keep the flag flying for more than a quarter to half an hour, sufficient to show the absolute possession. Commander Renshaw further said that he would insist upon the right for any of his men in charge of an officer to come on shore and walk the streets of the city; but that he would not permit his men to come on shore indiscriminately or in the night; that should his men insult citizens, he gave the Mayor the right to arrest and report them to him, when he would punish them more rigidly than we possibly could; but, on the other hand, should any of his men be insulted or shot at in the streets of Galveston, or any of his ships or boats be shot at from the land or wharves, he would hold the city responsible and open his broadsides on the same instantly; that his guns were kept shotted and double shotted for that purpose; that it was the determination of his government to hold Galveston at all hazards until the end of the war, and that we could not take the port from him without a navy.

The Mayor pro tem, asked his intentions in relation to the railroad bridge, the answer was at first declined, but afterwards in conversation he stated that he did not desire the destruction of the bridge if he was not interfered with; that he would permit the train to run up to this side of the bridge with provisions, which must be carried from there to town in vehicles, the train would not be permitted to run to town, and no communication whatever should be held by water.

Commander Renshaw stated in conclusion, that he had already advised the Admiral to send a cargo of flour, to which our party said nothing and departed.

Shortly after the return of the Mayor and party, a detachment of about 150 Marines and sailors, including about a half a dozen negroes, was sent a shore from the fleet, which landed at Kuhn's wharf and proceeded silently to the Custom House, on which, without any interference or demonstration by the bystanders, raised the United States flag.

After half an hour, 3 p.m., the flag was quietly taken down and the detachment marched back through the same streets to their boats and returned to the fleet. The Mayor pro tem and Thos. M. League, Esq. subsequently, at 4 p.m., addressed the people at the Market, stating the

substance of their interview with the Federal Commander.

A resolution of thanks was tendered Messrs. Moore, League and Haviland, by the meeting, for the satisfactory manner in which they conducted their difficult task.

Galveston is very quiet and very dull.

F. FLAKE.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, October 22, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

We see it stated that a man wanting leather to make some shoes for his sons in the army and knowing no other way to get it, he took some hides and got the hair off by putting them in ashes and water. He then boiled some oak bark and put the hides in the decoction while it was milk warm. This soon made good, soft and pliant leather, of which he had the shoes made at once. Let this plan be tried, it will cost very little trouble.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, October 22, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

We understand that one of our citizens, living on the Bay, and three negroes who ran away the other day by taking a boat and going to Galveston. The owner went for them, and was told by the Federal Commander he might take them away with their consent, but not without. They preferred to stay, and so they are lost to the owner.

Our citizens should be careful to have all boats carefully secured, or occurrences of this kind may happen every night.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, October 22, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

The Telegraph publishes a dispatch from Virginia Point to the effect that about 50 Federals landed at this Central Wharf, in Galveston, on Tuesday, and proceeded to the South Battery, where they raised the gridiron, and again took it down after half an hour. They said that Hoffman, the musician, who deserted from us, informed them that Thos. McCarty was a conscript officer. In answer to the inquiry if it were so, McCarty said that he was always ready to do anything for his government. The Federal officer said sharply, "*Recollect, sir, you are under the U.S. Government, and not under the Confederate Government.*" We hope our readers will duly appreciate the importance of this dispatch.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, October 22, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

We understand from passengers who came up from Galveston yesterday, that as some of our citizens were leaving the city on the evening of the day before, (the 15th) they were fired upon by the Yankee gunboats, but nobody hurt. It appears that there were a number of families who had not been able to leave within the four days, and they took the liberty to leave outside of the prescribed time. The Yankees very probably took them, at the distance of three miles, for a military force. We understand that all families have now left that desire to leave. We learn that there are probably now remaining in Galveston about 2000 souls, most of whom are foreign subjects.

The Yankees are said to have arrested several negroes, and put them at work at Pelican Spit, where they are fortifying and converting our batteries to their own use.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, October 22, 1862, p. 1, c. 4

Houston, Oct. 16, 1862, 2 P.M.

Col. Chilton who arrived by to-day's train informs us of the particulars relative to the

fight between our forces under Van Dorn and Price and the enemy under Rosencrans and Grant. The enemy were attacked on the 2d inst., by our forces about thirteen miles from Corinth....

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, October 22, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

The Corporation at Richmond have passed a Quarantine Ordinance, by which persons from Houston or any district infected with yellow fever are prohibited from entering Richmond to remain longer than half an hour. Passengers on the cars are prohibited from getting out of the cars, except under guard, and then only to remain half an hour, &c.--The Ordinance went into effect from on the 14th inst.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, October 22, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

We are glad to be able to state that Colonel DeBray has offered the families of soldiers in Galveston and others needing assistance, such supplies as may be necessary to render them comfortable if they will come within our lines. We presume the Federals will not be disposed to throw any obstacles in the way of their doing so, as they will thereby be relieved of a burthen [sic]. If this be so, those families have the chance left to them either to remain in Galveston and take their chances with the enemy, or accept the offer made. Col. DeBray has offered them what their immediate wants require, and free transportations to their friends in the interior.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, October 22, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Texas Iron.

Mound Prairie, Sept. 18th, 1862.

Eds. News:--Believing that the development of the mineral resources of our State, important at this time, when the article of iron is in such demand for our defence [sic], I send you the following for publication:

Mr. Billups (the proprietor of the Gun Factory) and anther gentleman, spent a few days in search of iron ore and succeeded in finding an inexhaustible bed of it within a few miles of this place. The Ore is as rich as any I ever saw. Some of it was brought here and tried. I was present during the operation. There was built a small temporary furnace. The yield of metal was good, and the quality excellent. It is as good as any I ever worked. It works very much like Swedish Iron; becomes very hard by cooling suddenly in water; welds very readily. I enclose you a horse shoe nail made of it.

Capital invested in this enterprise, in my opinion, would pay handsomely. There is plenty of timber of the spot to furnish all the coal required, and sufficient water to supply a steam engine to drive the machinery. It would be at this time a patriotic enterprise to establish Iron Works in our State, and would be of vast benefit to us, as a people, at this, and all future time.

The Armory is nearly complete; we are almost ready to put together 100 rifles.

Respectfully,

JOHN LLEWELYN.

[The sample of Texas Iron enclosed in the above, is pronounced by good judges here, to be of superior quality.--Ed. News]

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, October 29, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

Our neighbor of the Telegraph makes the following remarks upon the disposition of some property owners in this city to charge extortionate rents to the people of Galveston who have

been driven from their own homes:

We hear of miserable shells, with no conveniences whatever, and as could not, in ordinary times, be rented for more than \$5 to \$8 per month, being held at \$40 or \$50. Other places are held in somewhat the same proportion. Such things are wrong. Their effect upon the public morals is terrible. We do not say that those who are guilty of them would, under other circumstances, be guilty of highway robbery; but we do say that we would dislike to fall into their hands without the protection of the law. The cases we have heard of are but two or three, and we don affirm the city cannot be judged by them. We hope to hear of no more of them. Let such greed be frowned down by public opinion.

We hardly know what are called extortionate rents in this city, but we have had occasion to ascertain the charges in many instances and we believe that most of the small houses with all the improvements belonging to them, can be built and paid for in ordinary times exclusive of the ground on which they are situated for 18 to 24 months of such rent as is now asked for them. We suppose rents have advanced largely since the people of Galveston have recently been compelled to leave that city. But our residence here has not been long enough to enable us to speak positively on this subject. We can only say that we now find it difficult to get a house at any price, and certainly not without a considerable advance on previous rates. But we do not know that those who demand all they can get for rent, are any more chargeable with extortion than those who charge the highest price to be had for the necessaries of life. The truth is, the price of everything is regulated by the demand as compared with the supply, and we conclude this explains the high rents at present in this city. Even before the people of Galveston were compelled to leave their homes, there were very few vacant houses in Houston, and the effect of so large an accession of families seeking to find some shelter, is easily seen. To what extent the people of Galveston may be considered as having a claim on the hospitality of neighboring cities on account of their present unfortunate situation and past heavy losses, it does not become us to say. We will merely remark that this is a consideration entirely distinct from the laws that regulate prices. What may be a fair and reasonable price for rent or an article of necessity is one thing, while the claims of any community on our hospitality present a very different question. Heretofore Houston and Galveston were considered rival cities engaged in an honorable, and as we believe, a praiseworthy competition for the trade of the country. That rivalry is now at an end, and if there was ever any bitterness of feeling we hope that too is buried in oblivion.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, October 29, 1862, p. 1, c. 1 [Summary: Great Hanging at Gainesville mania]

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, October 29, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

In a debate in the Confederate S. Senate on Hospitals, Mr. Semmes, of Louisiana, showed the importance of having female nurses. He stated that the deaths in the Clopton Hospital, Richmond, where there are female nurses has only two per cent; in the St. Francis de Sales, presided over by the Sisters of Charity, the mortality was 3 per. cent, while in the hospitals presided over by men, the average mortality is 10 per cent. Such facts would seem to be conclusive.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, October 29, 1862, p. 1, c. 3
For Galveston News.

What an experienced Texas Gardener and Horticulturalist has done and is doing this fall:

Extract from a letter from T. Affleck, Esq., Glenblythe, Sept. 26th, 1862.

The long summer's drouth [sic] had so thoroughly dried the soil that no preparations for gardening could be made until a good rain should fall. And it was late before this neighborhood was thus favored. Then by the time the ground was manured and plowed the surface was too dry for small seeds and we have had no good rain since. But a fine bed of the white shallots was planted, beds of beets, turnips, mustard, radishes and peas sowed and doing finely. Seed beds of lettuce, cabbage and Texas Kale sown and succeeding well. A goodly lot of cabbage planted and not doing very well. A lot of beet roots transplanted to produce seed. Some El Paso onions, which I received lately, were subdivided and planted--I find in these an old acquaintance which I have not before seen in many years, and though slightly differing from the Egyptian or ground onion, I think I consider them quite an acquisition, and am taking pains to multiply them. The matured bulb is large, flat and silvery white, very solid, yet formed in a number say six to ten small bulbs crowded up into one, and are very sweet, crisp, and mild.

Tomato plants were closely pruned, well worked, and brushed up like peas, and are now large, healthy looking plants, full of young fruit. Even should they not fully ripen before frost, they will be lifted and suspended in the cellar where the fruit will ripen through a great part of the winter. Okra was also pruned closely, well plowed and hoed, and is now yielding abundance of pods. Old collard stalks were cut nearly to the ground, manured and worked, and now give us a nice dish of sprouts.

A small lot of celery plants are ready to be put out, the seeds having been sown in boxes, but must wait another rain for planting out. Asparagus and Artichoke beds will soon be dressed and manured. Beds planted of these and of horse radish and sweet herbs as sage, thyme, fennel, etc., and of horehound boneset, etc.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, October 29, 1862, p. 2, c. 1 [Summary: Account of large Houston fire, which consumed the Presbyterian Church, among other buildings]

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, October 29, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Soldier's Clothing.-- . . . We would, however, remark that all the spinning wheels and hand looms in the country should be kept constantly employed to supply any deficiency of clothing for our soldiers. We believe there are several thousands of these in our State, and tens of thousands in the South, and though each hand loom could produce but a few yards, all of them would produce enough in a few weeks to clothe our whole army.--There are thousands of white, as well as of negro women who know how to spin and weave, and the raw material, both wool and cotton, is abundant. Perhaps the work could be expedited by the organization of societies in all our counties, for the manufacture of soldiers' clothing.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, November 19, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

Galveston.--The enemy remains quiet, and seldom leave their ships; three steamers are now in port.--The enemy have not disturbed any private property of late. ... The enemy do not molest any of our citizens who have lately visited the city for the purpose of bringing away their goods. There is said to be a great deal of destitution in Galveston among soldiers' families.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, November 19, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

We call special attention to the advertisement for "Socks for our Soldiers," by Capt. Wharton, of the Quartermaster Department. This is a subject that should interest the ladies of the

country. They can serve the country and themselves too, if they choose to exercise a talent that most all ladies are familiar with.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, November 19, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

We would inform the editor of the Marshall Republican that he was misinformed, when told that we have "any quantity" of State Penitentiary jeans in Houston. The editor also says: "These jeans, which the citizens are entitled to at 60 cents a yard, are sold at \$3 00. The editor was certainly also misinformed in this. We know of none to be had in this market, nor have we ever heard of any selling at \$3 00 a yard. All that the Penitentiary now makes is for the troops this side of the Mississippi, and when they are supplied, the families of Texas soldiers are next to be supplied.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, November 19, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Occurrences in Galveston Since the Arrival of the Federals.

Galveston, Nov. 14th, 1862.

. . . A great deal has been said outside of Galveston, as I am informed, about the refugees who have claimed Federal protection, and their number has been exaggerated. From the most reliable information I can gather, not more than fifty men have ever claimed Federal protection in Galveston, and, at present, only about thirty are under protection, the balance having gone to New Orleans, or been sent away by the Federals. And of what material are these thirty men composed? Some twenty of them are Degos [sic], about a dozen Germans, the balance Irish, French and original Yankees. Some of those refugees are deserters, and none of them, the Yankees perhaps excepted, know the difference between the Confederate and United States. Compare these facts with the occurrences at Sabine Pass!

I am glad to see so many Galvestonians now living in Houston, at present here on a visit. All of them will and must corroborate what I have said, because they were eye witnesses to the facts stated . . .

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, November 19, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

Clothing for Our Home Troops.

Office of Sen. Ass't Q'R Master,
Houston Mil. Sub-District,
Houston, Nov. 13th, 1862.

While our generous men and noble hearted women are exerting themselves again to supply from their scanty store, clothing to the heroes who so admirably sustain, out of the State, the honor and renown of Texas, let them not forget that there are those, nearer their homes, who equally need their welcome and timely contributions. True, these soldiers have not been baptised [sic], as their gallant brethren abroad, in the terrible baptism of fire and blood, but they are embattled specially to defend the firesides of Texas, mothers, wives and daughters; and that sacred duty entitles them to at least some portion of the aid and sympathy that the women of our land have so freely extended to our brave men elsewhere. . . .

Our supplies of clothing and clothing material are limited. Our resources for others, in

time, are scant. Even with the means and the time, there are many necessary articles that we must look to the people to make and gather up, from the raw material in their hands. *We need these now.* Winter is fast approaching. Already our home defenders have suffered from its premonitory severities, and are ill prepared to meet the piercing norther and the cold, drenching rain. They have not murmured, nor do they falter in their duty--the more powerful reason that those they defend should promptly aid in shielding them from the keen and merciless blast.

I appeal to the people of this District--and I appeal specially to its women--to assist us in this emergency. Send upper and under clothing, shoes, socks, comforts, blankets, overcoats or material of some kind, to make them. Articles designed for any particular regiment, battalion, or company, if carefully put up and properly addressed, will be sent to their destination. What cannot be given will be paid for cheerfully. And let me entreat them not to delay in this good work, else we shall be left, as we now are, to the tender mercies of the hordes of extortioners, who swarm in our land; who besiege us from sun-rise to sun-set, and whose dreams are but of their unholy gains. Nothing restrains these cormorants and vultures in human form; nor patriotism, nor conscience, nor the 8th commandment--nay, not even that nightmare of Quarter Masters and horror of editors, the Army Regulations! which, in prohibiting, in the strictest terms, speculation, direct or indirect, in the public funds and property, by officers in charge thereof, did not contemplate, apparently, the possibility of citizens of this Confederacy shamelessly plundering the Treasury, unrelentingly robbing the soldier, and treacherously sucking the lifeblood of a nation struggling for its existence and liberties. Leave not your soldiers in the grasp of these worse than traitors!

E. C. Wharton,
Captain and A.Q.M.C.S.A.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, November 19, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

Houston, Nov. 14, 1862.

In Store, and to be received by the 20th inst., the following:

3880 lb Saleratus, in ½ & 1 lb. papers,
50 lb Chlorate of Potass,
400 do Gum of Camphor,
100 do Chloroform,
56 oz. Morphine, (Rosengarten's,)
500 do Quinine,
160 lb Carbonate of Ammonia,
56 do Iodide of Potass,
2000 gals. Turpentine,
210 bbls Rosin, No. 1,
56 lb. Sub Nitrate Bismirch,
50,000 Bottle Corks, Taper; 10 bxs Powatan Pipes,
10 bxs Olive Oil, (crop 1861)

George & Davidson.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, November 26, 1862, p. 1, c. 3

Mr. Mathews of Eagle Lake, Colorado county, who came passenger by Sawyer's Accommodation Line, and who is just from Virginia ... While on the road from Monroe to Shreveport, Mr. M. met at least 75 wagons loaded with wool from Texas, going to Georgia, and

on the same road he thinks he passed fully 500 negroes with wagons coming into Texas. He says the immigration into Texas is now immense, especially of negroes, who are brought here for greater security. Mr. M. states that he found wool in great demand in Georgia, where it is now commanding \$2 50 per pound.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, November 26, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

Cotton Cards.--The Camden Herald, Ark. informs us that a Mr. Barber has completed a machine in that place for making card teeth, which is probably now in operation. The editor says persons having old card backs can find ready sale for them there, and we suppose they can get cards in return.

We also notice that a comb manufactory is in operation not far from Camden. It thus appears that our neighboring State is fast becoming independent of the Yankees and Yankee notions.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, November 26, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Houston, Nov. 23, 1862.

The "Houston Dramatic Association" has again placed us under obligations by contributing the sum of \$50 for the benefit of the hospital. For this and previous acts of considerate liberality, the members of the association are entitled to and will please accept our thanks.

W. P. Riddell,

Surgeon General Hospital, C.S.A.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, November 26, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Confederate Minstrels.--We are pleased to learn through the management of this very popular troupe, that they are preparing to open again in this city with a series of their concerts, under a thorough reorganization, assisted by Prof. Smith's Brass Band of organization, assisted by Prof. Smith's Brass Band of ten performers. The concerts of this troupe are truly chaste, refined, and artistic, and we know that the citizens of Houston will be pleased to see them again, because they are good, and they are assisting the needy families of our city, for they propose to give as they did before while with us, a portion of their proceeds to the Relief Committee of Houston, and we see by the press in western Texas, who speak most flatteringly of them as gentlemen and artists, that their donations in San Antonio and Austin have been most liberal. We therefore say to all who wish to pass a pleasant evening in listening to fine music, witty sayings, and witnessing superb burlesques, to be sure and go to their concerts. They give their first entertainment at Buckner's Hall, this (Tuesday) evening.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, November 26, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

The Fort Smith Bulletin says the Van Buren cotton factory was accidentally destroyed by fire recently. Look to the incendiaries.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, November 26, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

Garden Peas Wanted.

I will pay ten dollars per bushel for large Marrowfat, Early Washington, or Blue Imperial Peas, delivered at my store by the fifteenth of December, 1862.

All kinds of Garden Seeds bought and sold by me.

James Burke.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, December 3, 1862, p. 1, c. 2 [Summary: Order from Holmes setting up Texas Trans-Mississippi Clothing Bureau agents in San Antonio and Jefferson]

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, December 3, 1862.

Aid for the Soldiers!

The ladies of Richmond, Texas, have formed a society for the benefit of our suffering soldiers, as well for those who are guarding our homes here, as for those who are in the army in Virginia and Tennessee. The Fort Bend Ladies' Aid Society meets every Saturday at Herndon Hall, Richmond.

Ladies in other counties are invited to become members, and are requested to forward amount of initiation fee (one dollar) to either the President or Secretary--don't know who they are, but presume they are two of the prettiest women in Fort Bend--and to contribute such articles of clothing and blankets as they can spare.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, December 3, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Galveston, 9 A.M., via Eagle Grove.

A terrible bombardment took place last night at 8 o'clock, caused by a man going near Kuhn's wharf and firing a shot at those on the wharf. A brisk fire from musketry and cannon opened at once. Shells, balls, grape and canister were thrown into the city without mercy. None of the citizens were hurt as far as I have been able to learn.

One man on the wharf reported killed. Many narrow escapes of citizens; women and children ran screaming through the streets. Bombardment lasted half hour. A number of houses were struck but not damaged seriously. The Italian fruit store on Market street, had three shots through it; Lemmerman's Union House was struck.

Dennis Neil's house had two shots in it. A house on the corner of Post Office and 24th streets was struck, and the occupants had a narrow escape. One shot through Tremont House; Ziekerer's house on Mechanic street, Journey's shop on Church street, and Osterman's building on Strand street. One woman had her clothes torn off, but escaped injury.

The fleet had been expecting an attack from our forces since Saturday, and they were hasty in being alarmed. Albert Ball's store on Strand was riddled with grape and canister. Cooper's old stable was struck with five shots; also the Court House.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, December 3, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Clinton, La., Nov. 20--The principal part of the machinery, brought to this place from the Baton Rouge Penitentiary, was destroyed by fire this morning at 3 o'clock. It is believed to be the work of an incendiary. The machinery cannot be replaced; all the spindle frames, some looms and carding machines were burnt.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, December 3, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds, From New York, by the way of Matamoras.

Just received as above, a general assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds, growth of

1862. My assortment of seeds is now complete. I intend to continue my efforts to keep up my stock in this department. No time should be lost in securing seeds for the approaching season.
James Burke, Houston.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, December 3, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

Wants of the Texas Troops.

Eds. News:--A citizen of this county has just returned from our army in Arkansas, and the news that he brings is bad enough, not that our army has been whipped, but that our army is naked and shoeless, and from the fact that they are without clothing and in a colder climate than our own, there is much sickness and many deaths. Texas will lose more men this winter for want of good warm clothing than she has lost in every battle since this war commenced.--The cry is coming from every part of the State, clothing for the army! but the people have not got it, and notwithstanding the abundance of cotton and wool, they cannot supply it for the want of cotton cards.--Now, sirs, the question is, who is to blame? I answer emphatically Gov. Lubbock. The penitentiary, which belongs to the people of Texas and over which the Governor has complete control as long as he is Governor, makes annually 1,500,000 yards of cloth, running ordinary time, which, if all appropriated in the right way, would amply clothe fifty thousand men. But, sirs, what are the facts? We have not got fifty thousand men in the field, and probably not fifteen thousand are clothes from that institution, the balance must either go naked and die of cold, or their friends must furnish them.-- . . . Fayette.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, December 10, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

We learn from planters from the Caney that in the attack made upon the Yankees while destroying Mr. Winston's salt works near the mouth of the Bernard, one of our men was slightly wounded in the foot, and also that one of the Yankees was captured having received a wound, (probably fatal) before he could get to the boat.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, December 10, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

We would be thankful for any information that our friends in the country will furnish us in relation to tanneries in Texas and what efforts are being made for a supply of leather--also in regard to domestic manufactures, such as shoemaking, spinning and weaving by the old fashioned spinning wheels and hand looms, for we do not suppose our present wants can be supplied by the limited machinery now in Texas. Our information is to the effect that we shall not suffer for provisions in this State, for although the army in Arkansas has taken nearly all the flour that can be spared from the wheat counties, yet we have certainly enough of corn in other parts of the State, although the counties in the vicinity of Houston have been pretty well drained to support our cavalry, which has been an expensive arm of the service. But our pressing wants now are articles of clothing both for our troops and for their families, and every householder in Texas ought to feel it a sacred duty to be doing something towards supplying these wants; and we would be glad to be able to report all that is being done in that way. It is now a subject of the deepest interest to us all. It will be a great encouragement to our suffering soldiers to learn that every effort is being made to provide them comfortably.--With such an assurance they will be inspired with redoubled energy to do and to suffer to the last in the cause of their country.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, December 10, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Affairs in Galveston

Tuesday, Dec. 2--At near 8 o'clock in the evening of the 1st inst., firing was heard at Kuhn's wharf; first from small arms, then the guns of the Clifton and Owasso, which continued for about half an hour, during which time there were fired from fifty to seventy-five musket or rifle shots, and ten to twelve shots from the steamers' guns.--The whistling of the balls, bursting of shells, and their striking houses, principally in the middle portion of the town, towards the Bay, caused women, with their children, to seek at that time of night an imaginary shelter away from their houses, even to the prairie. Upon examination, I ascertained that there was one bomb-shell passed through Mr. Marshall's house on the Strand, (within three squares of the Hospital,) a grapeshot struck Mr. T. H. McMahan's house, in the third ward, and some went to the south of Broadway.

At the first firing from the Clifton a shell struck and bursted in the stone wall east of Kuhn's wharf. After that they fired at random, elevating their guns so that the balls or canisters passed over the houses near the Strand and fell in the city without regard to directions or locality. The propeller Owasso lying at foot of Tremont street, fired three or four shots in the same manner. Several houses had balls to pass entirely through them, while others had the indentures or were pierced by them and lodged within. Balls, bullets, and fragments of shells have been picked up in every direction. One shell which did not explode was found to contain, besides powder and fine Sulphur [sic], no less than 175 Minie and round balls. In the wide range they took to harm us, providentially there was not a single person struck or hurt.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, December 10, 1862, p. 2, c. 6

75,000 lbs salt, Speers' and other Plows,

12 bxs Powhatan Pipes,

10 bxs Condensed Milk,

50 bks Ketchups and Sauces,

Demijohns and Kegs, Spices, Varnish, Sundries, Hardware, and various other articles, for sale by
A. Whitaker & Co.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, December 17, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

The Gentler but More Heroic Sex.

The sphere of woman's action in our midst has been greatly enlarged since the commencement of our struggle, and her true worth and beauty of character are only displayed in the hour of peril and adversity. A new avenue has been opened for her sympathies, while courage and firmness were never more preeminently exhibited than are now shown by the ladies throughout the South in the moral support given by them to our cause, and the material aid extended by their handiwork. It is the most fruitful source of their happiness to lend the hand of charity to our suffering soldiers and to alleviate the pressure of want upon their families. Man has now rivals every where among this noble sex in every phase of life and its attendant suffering; and it would be difficult to name any department of the social economy which is not honored by their heroic presence and supported by their daring energy.

In this connection we may be permitted to mention that a friend from the Colorado has sent us a specimen of Linsey woolsey, manufactured by Mrs. J. S. Montgomery, near Eagle Lake, the woof of cotton and the filling of wool, black and white mixed, making a most beautiful and substantial cloth, thick and wide, equal to the best Kentucky manufacture, and fit for the uniform of a Major General.

Mrs. M. in her patriotic desire to aid the struggle in which the South is engaged, is busily employed with some of her negro women in spinning and weaving, and will send garments made of this material, besides underclothes and socks, to her numerous relatives and friends in the army.

If all the wives of planters, who have the labor thus to bestow, would imitate her example, our noble soldiers would not feel so keenly the wintry blasts and inclement weather now upon them; and these ladies should, and doubtless do, consider themselves amply repaid by the service they are called upon to render in defence [sic] of their liberties, their homes and their property.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, December 17, 1862, p. 1, c. 3

We have received a package containing sundry useful articles for our troops, labeled: "The Widow's Mite for the Relief of our Soldiers!"

Since the above was written, we have received from Miss J. D. the articles named in the following note, and will dispose of them as directed:
Houston, Dec. 10th, 1862.

Ed. News:--In response to Col. Cook's call, some time since, for lint and bandages, I herewith send one pound of the former, one hundred and eighty-two yards of the latter, from one to three inches in width, and old linen for compresses, &c. Also six carpet blankets, ten Merino scarfs [sic], four pairs woolen socks, three worsted shirts, two undershirts, four pairs drawers.

Please send the blankets and clothing to soldiers that you may know are most in need of them, and oblige, very respectfully
Miss J. D.

We have the pleasure to make the following report since our appeal in behalf of our suffering soldiers, many of whom are without covering:

From Mr. C. W. L. 1 carpet; Mrs. F. W. Gray, 1 carpet; Mrs. Dr. Cone, 3 carpet blankets; Mrs. J. F. Cruger, 3 blankets; Mrs. W. J. Hutchins, 2 carpets and 3 blankets; Mrs. M. A. Dumble, 1 carpet; Capt. Chas. Gearing, a lot of blankets from off the steamboats.]

The disposition made of the above is as follows:

Comp. B, Galv. Artillery, Capt. Weir, 27 blankets; Capt. Lecbults (sp?) 4 blankets; Sibley's Brigade, Col. Reiley commanding, 21 blankets.

We will have all carpets, sent in for the soldiers made up free of expense to the donors.
C. S. Longcope.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, December 17, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

We understand that the ladies of Galveston, in this city, are going to give a second concert next Friday night in Perkins' Hall, for the benefit of our soldiers, on which occasion they will be assisted by the Houston ladies. The eminent success of the last concert is highly encouraging, and we trust, next Friday evening, Perkins' Hall may be equally well filled. By the way, we should notice the fact that Mr. Perkins gives his Hall gratuitously, as he has done on so many other occasions, in behalf of our soldiers. By putting a reasonable estimate on the value of

this truly splendid Hall, it will readily be seen that Mr. Perkins has been among the very largest benefactors to the soldiers.

It having now been ascertained that the troops on the Potomac and in the West have been pretty well provided for, we learn that the proceeds of the next concert will be applied to the purchase of clothing for our troops in Arkansas under General Holmes. The Telegraph learns that Col. John R. Baylor and his brother, Lieut. Col. Geo. C. Baylor, late of Gen. Sydney Johnson's staff, both of whom are now in this city, will contribute their assistance in the concert.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, December 17, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

The roads leading from Louisiana to Eastern Texas are said to be still filled with wagons coming into Texas. These wagons belong to refugees from Louisiana, who are bringing with them their families and negroes and all the effects they have left. As many as 50 or 60 wagons are often seen in a train. Many of the Louisiana planters were compelled to leave their crops in the field, in their haste to save their families.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, December 17, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

Tobacco Seed.

Virginia, Havana, and Creole. December and January are the months for sowing Tobacco Seed. Put up in small papers of fifty cents, one dollar, and two dollars. Sent by mail free of postage.

James Burke.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, December 24, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

We have been shown at Morse's drug store ten pair excellent woolen socks knit by the hands of Mrs. Rawley, for the soldiers of Capt. Martin's company--also a large and beautiful bed spread of cotton yarn knitted with two needles, all the handiwork of Mrs. R. With such ladies in our midst our soldiers need not want for clothing to keep out the chilly blasts of winter while fighting their country's battles; and we trust all who can will follow the example of Mrs. R. and other patriotic ladies.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, December 24, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

Willow Springs, Milam Co., Texas,
December 15th, 1862.

Ed. News:--The enclosed sum (thirty dollars) is sent in response to the appeal, for "Dr. Bryan's Hospital." Please put it in the right hands to reach its destination, and acknowledge its reception in your paper. Mrs. M. C. Allen, \$20; Dr. R. McColloch, \$10

Yours respectfully,
M. C. Allen.

The above amount has been handed E. H. Cushing, Esq., Acting Treasurer for the Fund.

The undersigned tenders to the respective donors his acknowledgements for the sum of \$415, being an amount collected on the evening of a wedding, held at the residence of G. Gerson, Esq.

Received this amount, \$415, at the hands of the Committee, G. Gerson and Chas. Raas.
"He that giveth to the poor enriches himself."

Dec. 17, 1862.

C. S. Longcope,
Treasurer Relief Fund.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, December 24, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

Editor of the News:--In your issue of the 10th inst., I notice a call by you for "information in relation to tanneries in Texas and what efforts are being made for a supply of leather--also in regard to domestic manufactures, such as shoemaking, spinning and weaving by the old fashioned spinning wheels and hand looms."

I can answer for Washington and a considerable portion of the adjoining counties. There are very many efforts on a small scale to tan leather; most of which experiments were made too late in the season to procure sufficient bark; hence they have not succeeded in producing leather to any extent worth naming. They have got their bristles up, however, and they will come it next year. Most of the leather from which shoes are made in this section, is brought from the quite numerous tanneries in the eastern and northwestern counties. There are also three or four tanneries in Fayette county, burning off considerable supplies of leather for the neighborhoods in which they are situated. We have plenty of shoemakers amongst us to meet the demand if we had the material to work upon. As to "spinning and weaving by the old fashioned spinning wheel and hand loom," there is a general movement in that direction everywhere. Looms and wheels are being made by the thousands, and every family who have been so fortunate as to procure cards, are manufacturing quantities of the most excellent cloth. But the scarcity and ruinous high prices of the cards operates with many poor families, as a sufficient barrier to prevent them from doing anything at all towards clothing themselves, even. Certainly the card speculators are striving to force the community back into the use of the primitive fig leaf apron again.

It is not worth while to say anything about what the managers of the State government might have done to aid the people in procuring cards. They be d---d, but if the people had the cards, I am sure I tell the truth, when I assert that the whole country would be instantly converted into one grand efficient manufacturing establishment. And from the thousands of buzzing wheels and clattering looms, propelled by willing hands and loving hearts; the ready made clothing and substantial blankets would flow to our armies, as free as water. There are few soldiers in the service, who have not a female relative or friend at home, who would take delight in having the opportunity to clothe him during the war. I know of what I speak, and the drawback to all this, is intentionally produced by a black hearted set of enemies to our cause.

THINE GID.

We add the following although headed private.
With my own hands I have finished a month ago and they are now in successful operation, what my neighbors pronounce a very neat set of spinning wheels, reel, loom, warping mill, 40 spools, 2 reels or sleys, shuttles, &c., all the outfit and preparation for making various kinds of cloth. I am now engaged in making a chemical analysis with the coloring matter obtained from our forests. The ladies are delighted with my experiments.

GIDEON.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, December 24, 1862, p 2, c. 1

Editor News:--In your notice, last issue, of the Tableaux given on Friday night, your estimate of the number present is so very far in excess of the capacity of the Hall, that it should be corrected in justice to the ladies managing and the public--for 1500 persons present, and

hundreds going away who could not get in, some of whom it is probably had bought tickets, would lead to the expectation of the receipts being, at two dollars per ticket, \$3,000 to \$4,000.-- The hall can accommodate with seats, in round numbers, only 800, and allowing liberally for the number who stood, probably 900 persons were present, certainly not many more.

J.S.

[In explanation of our error we would not state that the estimate was given us based on the capacity of the entire hall, and without allowing for the large portion of it taken up by the stage and scenery.--Ed. News.]

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, December 31, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

We learn that at a concert in Harrisburg on Wednesday night for the benefit of Dr. Bryan's Hospital, the net receipts amounted to \$250. Considering the number of inhabitants in our neighboring town, this shows that in patriotism they are entitled to rank among the foremost.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, December 31, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

We are gratified to see that collections are now being made for Col. DeBray's Hospital at Harrisburg. From present indications this hospital may soon be needed for the wounded, as well as for the sick. While we are doing all we can for similar institutions abroad, we should bear in mind that our charities may also be needed nearer home.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, December 31, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

Houston, Dec. 22, 1862.

W. Richardson, Esq.

Dear Sir:--You will receive per bearer the following articles for the use of the Company commanded by Captain Van McMahan: 18 carpet blankets, 1 comfort, 3 coats, old. These have (like unto the others) been sent to me for the purpose of distribution. The women (God bless them) are daily responding, and the call of "Who next?" is being cheerfully and liberally responded to.

Yours respectfully,

C. S. Longcope.

By-the-by, Mr. R., permit me to say that the Brussels carpet can be softened and made to answer almost as well as the tapestry carpeting for blankets.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, December 31, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

San Marcos, Texas, Dec. 15, 1862.

Ed. News:--Enclosed please find one hundred dollars, which I send as a contribution for the benefit of our soldiers, which you will please dispose of as follows:

Fifty dollars for Dr. Bryan's Hospital, located at Quitman, Mississippi. Fifty dollars for the use of Terry's Regiment of Texas Rangers.

Very respectfully,

O. P. Bowles.

[We have handed the above to E. H. Cushing, Esq., Acting Treasurer of the above funds.]

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, December 31, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

It will be seen that our patriotic fellow citizen, Mr. Longcope, advertises corn for the families of our soldiers at one dollar per bushel, on behalf of the Relief Committees of Galveston and Houston. This price is less than half the present wholesale price in this market.

GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS, December 31, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Cotton Cards.--The Augusta Chronicle, Ga. says Messrs. Lee & Co. have manufactured a box of cotton cards which are a perfect model of Whitmore's, having been made on a Whitmore machine brought from Baltimore. They are sold at \$10 a pair. It is said Messrs. Lee & Co., desire to take contracts to supply States, and surely our State ought not to lose such an opportunity to provide our people with an article of the greatest necessity. It said those cards formerly sold for 15 cents a piece at wholesale and can be supplied to the State at \$300 [\$3.00?] per pair at present. The State might be saved millions of dollars in the supply of clothing to our troops, by having our people supplied with the cards to make the clothing instead of having to pay the present enormous prices.