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[Shreveport, LA] South-Western, April 1863-March 1864

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THE [SHREVEPORT, LA] SOUTH-WESTERN
Shreveport, Louisiana
April, 1863 – March 1864
Originals at Collections Deposit Library, University of Texas at Austin

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, April 1, 1863, p. 1, c. 5

The following is a recipe which answers every purpose of dyeing copperas color: Half pint vinegar, half pint syrup or molasses, three gallons of water. Put the above into an iron pot with nails or other rusty iron, and let it stand twenty days. It is of no use to buy copperas for dyeing, at three dollars per pound, while this will answer every purpose.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, April 1, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Book-Keeping.—We are much pleased to find that the erudite and ripe scholar, W. C. Crane, one of the editors of the Louisiana Baptist, has come out in favor of ladies being instructed in book-keeping. We regret he did not urge that every school-boy should be instructed in the same branch. We are decidedly a commercial as well as an agricultural people, therefore every [hole] should have a perfect knowledge of book-keeping. . . . The Louisiana Baptist says, Mayhew in his manual of book-keeping gives some excellent reasons why young ladies should study book-keeping. Prof. Ingraham, the author of the novel “Lafitte,” and afterwards as an episcopal minister, writer of “The House of David” and the “Pillar of fire,” once taught young ladies at Nashville, Tennessee. He informed the writer that he took great pains in teaching the young ladies book-keeping. Why not? In Europe and the north, they are employed to keep books in mercantile houses. In the south they, often as widows or as heiresses, have large property at command and from want of knowledge of accounts are swindled by gambling lawyers, reckless overseers and unprincipled commission merchants. If they understood theory of trade and accounts they might save themselves large sums of money. Besides, book-keeping, is the only practical test thro’ which a young lady passes, exhibiting her knowledge of arithmetic.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, April 1, 1863, p. 3, c. 2

The truth is, it will require all our resources and powers of production to feed and clothe our army and people, cut off, as we are, from all other supplies. The clothes we had, when the war began, are now becoming exhausted, and it remains for the women of the country to spin and weave our future supply. It is a heavy task upon them; but like their grandmothers of the first revolution, they must prove themselves equal to it, or we will be a subjugated people, doomed to a despotism more abject than was ever forced upon a conquered people.

Women of the South! are you ready to perform your part of the great and noble work?—a work which shall hand down your memory, in song and poetry, to future ages as the faithful Spartan matrons and maids of this revolution.

We must now give up all luxuries and content ourselves with plain food and raiment in order that we may feed and clothe our noble defenders on the tented field. Let work be inscribed upon our banners and impressed upon our hearts, and our hands show to the world that we are not afraid to do our duty in this great contest for national existence, national independence and national prosperity. The most ardent perseverance is necessary to ensure success.

[Lagrange Reporter.]

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, April 1, 1863, p. 3, c. 4

A Proposition.

As our butchers cannot or will not supply the citizens of Shreveport with enough beef, it is proposed to form a stock company, with shares \$100 each, and furnish the resident citizens of the town with fresh beef at 15 cents per pound.

W.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, April 1, 1863, p. 3, c. 5

Ball! Ball!!

A Grand and Fancy Dress Ball will be given at A. W. Miller's large and commodious Ball Saloon, on Monday Evening, the 6th of April, for the benefit of the Shreveport Ladies' Aid Society. All the Ladies of Shreveport and surrounding country, are respectfully invited. No others will be admitted. Tickets for each gentleman \$10.

A. W. Miller, Proprietor.

Shreveport, March 25, 1863-2t

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, April 1, 1863, p. 4, c. 4

Clothing for the Army.

Having been sent to this place to establish a "Clothing Depot," for the Trans Mississippi District, and more particularly for the Southern portion of said district, I wish to buy all the Leather and Hides, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Socks, Jeans, Wool and Yarn, that I can contract for.

I particularly appeal to the Ladies, to let me have such as they manufacture. *The soldiers need them very much*, and when they fall into my hands they will be sent forward at once.

Theodore Sanders,
Agent for Clothing Bureau,
Trans-Miss. District.

N.B.—Office front room over M. Baer's store, corner of Texas and Spring streets.
Shreveport, January 14, 1863 3m*

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, April 22, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Since the late news from below, reached here, sugar has suddenly gone up to from forty to fifty cents per pound. By October it will catch up with coffee.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, April 22, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Every thing is dark and murky [sic]. We have again been driven out of Kentucky and worsted at every point between that State and Sabine Pass. The defeat of Gen. Taylor gives the federals complete possession of all the rich sugar-growing region of the State, and cuts off the beef supply of cattle for Port Hudson. Accounts state that Gen. Taylor lost 600 killed, besides the wounded and missing.

The "reliable gentleman" reports that the federals are in great force about Delhi, and that they are rapidly repairing the railroad to Vicksburg. It is said the Arkansas army has been ordered to fall back to the Red River valley.

The most serious apprehension are entertained about Charleston.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, April 22, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

The sunflower yields one hundred and forty bushels per acre, and each bushel one gallon of good oil. Its leaves furnish provender for cattle, its seeds food for poultry and hogs. It thrives on the poorest soil. Our planters should cultivate [hole].

Every planter should cultivate some broom corn. For the last year, we have been paying from \$1 to \$1 50 for indifferent broom. A man would soon make a handsome living by making and selling them at 25 cents a piece.

Let every one who cultivates the soil, plant profusely of peas, beans, melons, beets, and turnips, potatoes, pumpkins, cabbage, &c.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, April 22, 1863, p. 3, c. 2

For some time, certain of the soldiers belonging to Col. Lane's regiment, camped near this city, have been in the habit of bibing [sic] inebriating potations to extravagation and then riding through the streets as fast as their horses can carry them, riding upon the side-walks, and we have been informed that in two instances they rode into houses. Our mayor has endeavored to arrest some of them but has so far failed. He has however taken a step in the right direction, by communicating the facts to Lt. Col. R. P. Crump, who we have no doubt, will get upon some plan to remedy the evil. We are sorry that the well-disposed and civil of that noble band have [to] suffer the infamy of the evil doings of others. We regret it much, and hope that their deportment, hereafter, whether here, or elsewhere, may not be such that not a single soul may be accused, and not a single liberty abridged.

[Jefferson (Texas) Con. News.]

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, April 22, 1863, p. 3, c. 4

Last Saturday we had a tremendous rain with light hail here. From other sections we learn that the rain and hail were both very heavy. In a portion of Rusk county, near Bellevue, we are told, the hail drifted four feet deep in places, and that vegetation was almost entirely destroyed. Since then the weather has been cool, and on Sunday and Monday nights there was considerable frost and ice. We are not informed that the crops have been severely damaged.

[Tyler Reporter.]

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, April 22, 1863, p. 3, c. 5

Pigs! Pigs! Pigs!

A few pair of those fine Pigs for sale, now ready to take away, half bloods \$20, three-quarters \$30, and for full bloods \$40, per pair. Those who may wish these pigs had better apply early, as I can not let them run too long.

P.S.—I have the Neapolitan crossed upon the Wobern, Essex, Berkshire and common stock, and nearly the full blood Neapolitan.

James B. Sims.

Longwood, La., April 8, 1863.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, April 22, 1863, p. 4, c. 2

An old friend in Walker county writes us:—"We have hard times in this section of country now, and I fear it will be harder next year.—Most all of the men have gone to the war. There is not enough of us old men and boys left to make bread for the women and children. Most of the people here are poor people. If the war does not close soon the women and children will be compelled to suffer, except an intervening Providence." The same is the case in Marshall,

Blount, DeKalb, Cherokee, Jackson, Morgan &c. There is not enough labor left, we fear, from what we her, to cultivate the cleared lands and make bread enough. The food question is now of paramount importance to the people and the arm[p] [sic].—[Huntsville Advocate.

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

A Caravan.—A caravan of about thirty-eight wagons, loaded with cotton, has left here for the Rio Grande. We understand the number of wagons will probably be increased to about two hundred before the expedition reaches the Mexican frontier. After disposing of the cotton, the wagons will re-load with merchandise. Had this plan been adopted four or five months ago, we should have had a plenty of goods. We sincerely hope that those merchants who have “set the ball in motion,” will be liberally rewarded for their enterprising spirit. We are compelled to have winter goods before the ensuing fall.

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

The Enemy.—Since our last publication, several steamboats have arrived from the vicinity of Alexandria. Most of the government stores have been removed to this place. Orders had been sent to evacuate fort [sic] DeRussey, and the enemy were marching upon Alexandria, and it is even said that some of their cavalry pickets had reached the suburbs of that town. It is said that Gen. Taylor has been ordered to fallback upon Shreveport.

Gen. K. Kirby Smith arrived here last Monday night.

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

We saw a turkey last Saturday morning sell in one market for \$6.

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

We call attention to the notice, stating that the pupils of Keachi female college will hold a public exhibition in the chapel of the institution on Friday evening, May 1st, the proceeds to be appropriated for the benefit of the soldiers' wives.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, April 29, 1863, p. 3, c. 1

Cotton Cards manufactured in Selma.

We do not know that we were ever made to feel greater pride for the intelligence and enterprise of our city than we were on Friday last, that being the day on which we received an invitation from our fellow citizens, J. M. Keep, to witness the operation [sic] of his machine for manufacturing cards. It was really surprising to see a machine in all its beauty and perfection, claiming no other paternity than the genius of a single man put into successful operation [sic] in Selma. Until we saw it with our own eyes, we confess we were skeptical as to the possibility of such an achievement; but now all doubt is dissipated, for we have seen, to our great satisfaction, the perfect demonstration of Mr. Keeps success.—He has not only succeeded in making cotton cards, but we will vouch that he has fairly eaten the Yankees themselves in the manufacture of this article of prime necessity. The difficulties under which Mr. K has labored in perfecting his nice piece of machinery have been such, as would have appalled a gentlemen [sic] less philanthropic and persevering, and now that he has succeeded, we are sure that our people will rightly appreciate his labors. Mr. Keep has proven himself a man of wonderful genius as well as a great benefactor.

The wire which form the teeth of the cards is made by Mr. Keep, and is superior to that used in the manufacture of cards which have been brought from the north, or even from the old country, as has been proven by a scientific test. He is now making another machine, simpler than the one already finished, and will continue to add new machines to his manufactory until he has a number sufficient to supply the demand for cards.

We learn from him that he will soon be ready to furnish the people with cotton cards at a reasonable price.

[Selma Reporter.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, April 29, 1863, p. 3, c. 4

Notice.

The pupils of the Keachi Female College will hold a public exhibition in the Chapel of the Institution on Friday Evening, May 1st, the proceeds to be appropriated for the benefit of the soldier's wives. Doors open 7½, exercise to commence at 8 o'clock. Admittance fee 50 cts.

Rebecca Scoggin, }
Mollie V. Ross, } Committee.
Carrie Godwin }

DeSoto parish, April 29, 1863

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, July 29, 1863, p. 1, c. 3-4

Summary: Report of Charles DeMorse, 29th TX Cav, from Prairie Springs, C.N., June 21, 1863, to Gen. D. H. Cooper

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, April 29, 1863, p. 1, c. 4

An Arkansas Lady Captured.—A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from the camp of the 3d Illinois cavalry, near Germantown, Tenn. says:

Our camp is situated in a beautiful rolling wood, a half mile from town. About 4 o'clock p.m., April 8th, the regiment, or the six companies that are here, were drawn up in line in front of the Major's tent. After they had presented sabres [sic] to the bridal party there assembled, chaplain Carr, of our regiment, went through an imposing and solemn ceremony, uniting in marriage major [sic] James H. O'Conner, of the 3d Illinois cavalry, and Mrs. Laura Briscoe, of Helena, Ark.

The bride appeared in a rich dark brocade quite appropriate to the occasion, and looked lovely and blooming, as all brides do. The major was dressed in full uniform, with sash and sabre at his side. Capt. W. S. Lee and wife officiated as groomsman and brides main [sic]. At the conclusion of the ceremony the major stepped forward a pace or two with his bride on his arm, and announced that "we had captured another confederate, but he would take charge of the prisoner."

The regiment cheered lustily for the bride and groom, and after presenting arms, the officers came forward to offer their congratulations to the happy pair, and we all had a good time.

The bride is a near relation of the rebel General Hindman, and owns a good deal [of] property at Helena, including quite a number of negroes, which I suppose the Major will confiscate.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, April 29, 1863, p. 1, c. 5

A Cheap Light.—Take a cup of grease of any kind (lard or tallow) and into it put a sycamore ball, saturate in the same, and then light it—you will have a light superior to two candles. One ball will last three or four nights. The expense will be about three cents a night, till usual bedtime—not more, even at the present prices of tallow.

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

Donaldson.—A participant in the battle of Donaldsonville, writing to the editor of the Tyler Reporter, says, “that several attempts to take the fort failed; that the federals from behind their breastworks, owed down our attacking troops—that the slaughter was dreadful. Our troops had to retreat. Col. Phillips, major [sic] Riddle, and major [sic] Shannon were killed; captains Jordan and lieutenant [sic] John Shepherd (son of Jas. Shepherd, of Brenham, Texas) and every captain it is said of Phillips’ regiment was killed. Lt. Col. Madison, of Phillips’ regiment, was severely wounded. Our loss was about 270 men, killed, wounded and missing. The repulse was a terrible one—the loss of gallant officers unusually large, and all for no purpose.”

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

A Homicide.—We are under the painful necessity of recording another homicide, which took place in Henderson last Tuesday. Capt. Baxter of Starville [sic] was shot and almost instantly killed by Sidney Devereux, of this county, one Isham Weaver furnishing Devereux with the pistol and urging him to fire that fatal shot. But very few words were passed the parties and about very trivial matters. Of course everybody will readily understand the parties were drinking.

The guilty parties immediately fled. They were pursued by a number of citizens, but made good their escape.

Henderson (Tex.) Times.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, April 29, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

Wanted.

The Confederate States having established a Laboratory at Shreveport, La., the undersigned is desirous of employing about Fifty Women and Girls, to prepare Cartridges, for which liberal wages will be paid.

For particulars enquire of Mr. T. A. Woods at the Laboratory, Shreveport, La.

G. H. King,
Capt. Ordnance and Superintendent,
Shreveport Laboratory.

Shreveport, July 8, 1863.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, July 29, 1863, p. 1, c. 3-4

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G. H. King,
Capt. Ordnance and Superintendent,
Shreveport Laboratory.

Shreveport, July 8, 1863.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, August 5, 1863, p. 1, c. 4

Summary: List of casualties of the 1st and 2nd Texas Cavalry Brigades in the assault on Fort Butler at Donaldsonville, La., June 28, 1863

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, August 5, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Negro Women and Children Returned.—We are informed that the yankees have sent word to all the planters on the Mississippi river, whose negroes they have stolen, to send or come after their negro women and children, stating that they can afford to feed them no longer. The men are retained. It is said the poor negroes are in a deplorable fix. So much for the negrophilism.

[Jackson Mississippian.

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

Soldiers' Homes.—The ladies of Shreveport and the vicinity are requested to meet at the methodist church, at 5 o'clock, this evening to adopt measures to establish a temporary home for transient, disabled and penniless soldiers.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, August 12, 1863, p. 1, c. 4

Runaways.—We hear that several negroes have made their way across the Rio Grande into the country of "God and liberty." Three darkies lately stole a bale of cotton at Freeport at night cast into the river and floated across the Rio Grande on it. Parties are taking great risk when they bring negroes to this frontier.

On Tuesday a negro man rode a horse down to the ferry landing to water. The shores of Mexico invited ebony to freedom, and he pushed his horse into the stream and attempted to swim across. After he had gone about half way, the horse sunk, the negro was washed off, and that was the last of Africa. The horse turned and came back, thus saving his master that much.

[Brownsville Flag.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, August 12, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

We do not hear the wheel of the spinning-wheel a-going, nor see the cotton cards and knitting needles in quick motion. We fear that the excitement is over. The approaching bleak winds will chide their neglect.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, August 12, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Rye.—Notwithstanding a large crop of rye was raised last season, we cannot get a grain to make coffee. We wish some of our kind country friends would send a sack to our office; we will return our sincere thanks and pay for the same in the bargain.

Our market is very bare of bacon—holders would bare [sic] in mind that after six weeks the article will not be in demand.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, August 12, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Bill of fare.—Mr. J. W. Barr, who was commissary sergeant of the 18th Arkansas regiment, has furnished a copy of the following orders issued from Lt. Col. Parish, commanding the regiment, to Capt. Furst, regimental commissary. It appears that the field and staff had no better fare than the men. Barr states that the mules were not overly fat and were somewhat inured to service. Who can tell, but this is why our men were so stubborn, and for so long a time resisted the attacks of the federals. But to the bill:

Amount of mule required for the 18th Arkansas regiment—Field and staff, 5 lbs mule for two.

Cos. E. I. F.—Mule for 20 men, 20 lbs.

Co. K.—Mule for 8 men, 15 lbs.

Co. G.—Mule for 3 men, 15 lbs.

Co. B.—10 lbs.

The A. C. S. will issue mule according to the above number of men.

W. N. Parish,

Lt. Col. commanding regiment.

July 1st.—Capt. Furst, A. C. S., will issue mule or horse flesh for 50 men.

W. N. Parish,

Lt. Col. commanding regiment.

P.O.—Five pounds for field and staff.

P.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, August 19, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

We learn by the Jefferson Confederate News that the town council of that place have passed an ordinance repealing the butcher market ordinance. The News remarks: “Now that it is repealed, our country friends can bring meat in any kind or quantity to this market without let or hindrance. So bring in your meats, gentlemen.”

If the city council of Shreveport would pass a similar ordinance, our country friends would soon supply us with meats at one-half the prices we are now paying. in a few weeks from the present time, families may safely salt-down 25 or even 50 pounds of shoat or beef meat.

Soap.—It is truly astonishing that our citizens will pay from ten to fifteen times as much as they formerly paid for the same article. There is not a family either in town or country, who could not make their own soap at a cost of from five to ten cents per pound. Heretofore the duties of housewifery have been so much neglected that not one woman in a hundred can “fill the bill.” Ladies, you will have to reform in this respect, or you will become the most miserable creatures on earth. For the last half century you have danced and frolicked; it is full time now that the industrial duties of house-wifery should be resumed.

Planters and gardeners should sow very large quantities of cabbage seed, with the view of having an over-abundant crop for next winter’s consumption. In the “Old Dominion,” you seldom set down to dinner without finding a large dish of cabbage and bacon. At the table of many of the country houses you will find fried cabbage for supper and breakfast. We would not convey the idea that their boards are not heavily laden with “dainties,” but, as it is considered

essentially necessary to give horses and cattle some “rough food,” the same thing will probably benefit mankind. And after partaking of supper, what is more delicious than to “wind-up” with a piece of cold pie and a glass of milk? It is superior to preserves or ice cream.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, August 26, 1863, p. 1, c. 4

Why Is It?—A great many Vicksburg soldiers have passed through here every day, foot back. Some have informed us that they get transportation as far as Rusk, but could not get transportation any further, nor money in lieu thereon. Why can not transportation be furnished or money in lieu of it. An explanation of the quartermasters on this point would be acceptable to the people generally.

[Crockett Courier.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, August 26, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Cheese.—Now we are fully convinced that our wives and daughters can make good housekeepers if they would only try. We were advised to procure some cheese to arrest the progress of a disease which had nearly carried us out of this world. It was not to be had—fortunately we were informed that Mrs. Anderson, residing near Greenwood, occasionally made some cheese. We procured a small one from her.—At first sight, we thought it rather baughnaugh-claughbor-ish, but in a few days it assumed a beautiful cream-color, and in taste it would favorably compare with Western Reserve or Goshen. The fair lady knowing our debility, must have taken uncommon pains in making the cheese, and we conceive it has done us much good indeed.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, August 26, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Silk.—The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser says, we have before us some beautiful specimens of silk, raised and manufactured in Macon county by Mrs. A. M. Simpson, of the same county. There is a skein of black silk, which is fine and strong, and also a specimen of white silk, made up for handkerchiefs, which is very handsome and durable. The same person who sends us these samples is generous enough to inform us that other ladies in that community are raising silk extensively for sale. It is certainly creditable to our ladies to be engaged in such an enterprise.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, August 26, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Summary: Letter from W. P. Story, Col. Bass’ Regiment, July 27, 1863, about battle in Creek Nation

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, August 26, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

Soldiers’ Home.--It is the request of the Ladies in behalf of the Soldiers’ Home Association, that the gardners[sic] of the city and the planters of the vicinity will not forget the Soldiers’ Home. All can spare some vegetables, which would be thankfully received, meal, flour, potatoes, tomatoes, cabbage, peas, various meats, fowls, dried apples and peaches, oakra [sic], &c., &c., in large or small quantities would be acceptable. Remember the soldiers from home.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, September 2, 1863, p. 1, c. 3

More of the Indians.

Liberty Hill, Williamson Co., Texas}
August 19th, 1863. }

Ed. News.—Permit me through the columns of your paper to make a few remarks in regard to the situation of the families living on the frontier which consist mostly of women and children, whose husbands, sons and brothers are in the army. The Indians are thick amongst us, stealing our horses and murdering our people. On last Saturday, the 15th inst., they came in open daylight, and in sight of three houses, murdered Mr. Johnson, wife and daughter, a little girl eight years old. Mr. Johnson was pierced with four arrows, Mrs. Johnson was shot nine times, and the little girl was stabbed in the throat with a lance. An infant babe was shot through the arm and thrown in the brush, where it remained until next morning, when it was found alive. The wound is not considered dangerous. They then took the horses and made their escape, taking all the horses that happened to be in their way. What is to become of us is more than any of us can tell. The government ways we must protect ourselves. Is it becoming in the governor of the proud State of Texas to say that the women and children must take [care] of themselves? He has got a few men stationed a hundred miles west of us, but what good are they doing? They have never stopped the Indians from coming in, for it is a certain fact that there are more Indians in the country at this time, than has been since the country was settled. I would like to know what kind of people Gov. Lubbock thinks we are! Does he think us a degraded set of beings who do not deserve the sympathies of an enlightened people? Does he think that our husbands, sons and brothers can stay in the army and fight the battles of our country, when they learn that their wives and little ones are being murdered by the savage Indians? I answer no. He says he must assist the southern cause, but I think when he refuses protection to women and children, that he is injuring the cause, for I say again that men cannot fight, when they know that all that is dear to them on earth is in danger. I for one, am alone with my little children. My husband has been in the army for sixteen months, and I know he is as true to the south as any man living. he was not forced into the service by draft or conscription. H volunteered, and left his family and went to help fight for our liberty, but he left the satisfied, thinking that they would be protected, but how will he feel, with hundreds of others, when they hear that their friends and neighbors have been murdered by the savage Indians, and that the governor says the women and children must protect themselves. I say if we are to be given up to our enemies, let us choose which we will go to. If we are to be murdered, for god's sake, don't let it be done by the savage Indians. When Gov. Lubbock can make it convenient, I want him to make a tour of the frontier and sew what kind of people we are.

If you think this is worth a place in your paper you can publish it, if not consign it to oblivion.

A Texas Southern Woman.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, September 2, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Movers, with large droves of negroes, continue to pass through our town daily bound for Texas. Really we fear too many slaves are congregating in Texas—they may in time become very troublesome.

Rye.—We are indebted to our old patron and kind friend, S. D. Dewitt, residing near Kingston, for a sack of excellent rye, which we intend converting into coffee.

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

Barbecue.

There will be a barbecue given to the returned volunteers from Vicksburg, at Spring Ridge Church, on Saturday next, on the 5th inst. The soldiers generally, are invited to attend—the ladies are especially invited.

Spring Ridge, La., Sept.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, September 9, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Gardening.—If any thing on earth could induce our gardeners and planters to try and raise vegetables, most assuredly the high prices we are now paying for them should do it. And the worst of all we have no supply at all. It is useless to tell us that seeds won't come up or plants grow—water them. Fall and winter vegetables will be in great demand in Shreveport, and we hope extraordinary exertions will be made to raise them.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, September 16, 1863, p. 1, c. 5

[For the South-Western.

An Appeal to Southerners.

Mr. Editor: My rough fingers are more accustomed to the task of drawing the card, or whirling the wheel than that of penning graceful lines for the criticism of an editor or the commendation of the world; yet, notwithstanding that I am a daughter of the South and could my poor lines induce one man to belt on his sword, shoulder his musket and off to the wars, I would be more than paid for my trouble. . . . Is it cowardice that keeps you at home? I hope not, for I know some men who shirk out the service who would scorn to be called a moral coward. Well, what is it then? says one, "I can't leave Bettie and the children," yes, you will have to leave them if the yankees come this way, and they are certain to do so, if you lie around home and don't help to keep them back. Now, gentlemen, whoever you be, who are shirking out of the service, something must be done and that quickly; so now if the men will not go to the war and fight, I know the women will. So if you want a safe detail from the Confederate service, just apply to some brave woman, tell her that you are a moral coward, that you have not courage to go and fight for your country; and that if she will go as your substitute that you will exchange clothing with her, and while she sustains your name in arms, that you will don her hoop and dress and spend your time carding, spinning, and tending the babies in her place. Come now, don't be backward for their [sic] is more honor in wearing a dress and tending little ones than there is in "riding" the mail, seeking county and beat offices, shoeing horses, or joining a company and getting a detail in order to shirk out of the service; some sneak so now as to injure their persons by wounds, or shave off their beards two weeks deep, twice a week, and claim the age of seventeen. I hope the yankees may hang all such when they come into the country.

I have a hoop and dress to exchange for military garb. So if any man is too much of a coward to go to the war, let him apply to the office of Science hill and he can get a full ladies' costume for a full soldier's garb with equipage, the exchange will furnish her own horse, and that same suit will enclose a large liberty loving heart that would pour out its last drop of blood upon the shrine of freedom. . . . A. B. H.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, September 23, 1863, p. 1, c. 5

The following we extract from the Galveston news—it applies as well to Shreveport as any other town:

"It is certainly a mistaken notion that war impoverishes a people. The condition of our own city is a conclusive proof to the contrary. Whoever saw ladies dress so fine and work so

little as at present? Even the negroes dress finer than white people did before the war.—Look at the fine carriages and fat horses flourishing about our streets every day in the week, and the sleek negro drivers, dressed in the most approved fashion, with nothing to do but attend to the horses and roll around in pleasure carriages. Where do so many elegant carriages, fine horses and splendid dresses come from? How can such unusual expenses be maintained, especially at the present enormous prices of everything.”

“The above is from the San Antonio Herald, from which we conclude that San Antonio is much like our own city. Judging from the extravagance with which many sport their fine carriages and fast travelling [sic] horses through our streets, one would naturally come to the conclusion that Houston is also benefitted [sic] by the war, and we presume it may be said with truth, that quite a number have been made rich by this war, while the large majority are made to suffer. The contrast is somewhat striking. We see many living in extravagance and flush with money who, before the war, were not known to be worth a cent, while others, who, before the war, had ample means, are now compelled to labor incessantly to get a bare support for the families, having been deprived of their former income by the war.”

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, September 23, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

We consider it a matter of great doubt whether our trade with Matamoros has not proved more injurious than profitable to our country.—The trade has been in the hands of a few speculators, who have made us pay the most exorbitant prices. From four to seven dollars per yard has been demanded for calico that did not cost the speculators more than from fifteen to twenty-five cents per yard. Upwards of a year ago, when our wives, daughters and sisters saw no other way of clothing themselves than by taking to the wheel and loom; but now since it has been ascertained that clothing can be obtained, the cards and looms [sic] have been cast to the winds or thrown in a corner, and the ladies as readily pay from seventy to one hundred dollars for a dress as they formerly paid three or five dollars. This course is to be regretted—our country is engaged in a deadly war—the flower of our men have either been killed in battle or carried off by sickness—the remainder are burthened down by taxation and care—it is no time for our women to be “showing off” or frolicing [sic]—their whole time should be devoted to making clothing for the army and their families—let their action speak rather than their windy words.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, September 30, 1863, p. 1, c. 3

Summary: “A Sermon on Extortion,” a poem by Mollie E. Moore, written in Tyler, Texas, September 10, 1863.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, p. 1, c. 4

Navarro County, Texas, Sept. 16. 1863.

We have read with much pleasure the “Quid Nunc,” of Sept. 1st, furnished to us by you, and especially the article to which we were directed, headed “A Suggestion.” This presents for consideration a subject about which we have for some time since felt much anxiety, for the writer justly and correctly remarks—“The country is flooded with negroes, the property of refugees from other States. * * * Many think that if the refugees continue coming into our State, with their negroes, that our women and children will suffer. *

* * * It is true that our farmers, as a general thing, made good crops this year, but one-tenth of this goes to the government, and should our army fall back into our State, it will take a great deal of provisions to supply it,” &c. &c.

Now sir, the foregoing facts and conclusions are not only legitimate, but self-evident; and since that time their number has been increased by thousands and still the tide of that class of emigration is increasing, and must if not arrested and that speedily, produce the result suggested by the Quid Nunc, and not only this, but many of those negroes are already disaffected, and should not be permitted to greatly excel in numbers the available white male population of any considerable portion of the country; and under our governor's call for 75 per cent of the militia, does not the circumstances even now force upon serious apprehensions of servile insurrection; but I need not dwell upon this part of the subject, for the alarming evil must be apparent to all.

But sir, the proper remedy is of more difficult solution. We may, do, and will deeply sympathise [sic] with our unfortunate neighbors of Louisiana, &c., but the first of nature (that of self-preservation) imperiously demands of us immediate action: what shall it be? I sir, for one, concur with the Quid Nunc in believing that the governor should without delay convene the legislature in extra session, and if necessary let us at once petition to that effect. And if the legislature should be convened, we would respectfully suggest that a law be passed that all negro men between the ages of 14 and 60 years, who are not actively engaged in some essentially necessary trade, or in the actual cultivation of at least 15 acres of land, be impressed into State service and let the State or Confederacy, as the case may be, pay to the owners thereof (all circumstances considered) a reasonable compensation. This policy would insure to the State the full amount of produce that her present improved lands would bring, would lighten the burthen of our soldiers and strengthen our army by relieving all white teamsters, &c., &c, permitting them to actively participate in drill and upon the field of battle. It would also give protection and support to this species of property, and render to the owner reasonable compensation for that which must otherwise be an incumbrance [sic] and an expense to him. These, sir, are my views though briefly and imperfect; given. You may use them as you think proper.

[Y.—Narvarro [sic] Express.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, September 30, 1863, p. 1, c. 5

The Ball in Motion.—Since the publication of our article last week, concerning corn and other supplies for soldiers' families, the matter has been frequently mentioned to us by citizens of the country, and while some, as we expected, object to some portions of that article, all, we believe, are in favor of some plan being adopted by which the desired end may be reached. Mr. A. Holt, whose name we took the liberty to use last week, responds by saying that he will make one of ten, or any given number, who will bind themselves to sell corn to soldiers' families at fifty cents per bushel, and that he will give it in cases where there is not the ability to pay this price. Another wealthy and influential gentleman, a citizen of this place and a planter, whose name we do not feel warranted in giving, since he has not spoken directly to us on the subject, says, we understand, that he is willing to enter into a similar arrangement.—There are, we are sure, many men of the same kind in Smith county. This is a good beginning and effort is all that is necessary to extend it, until every family in the county has the surety of ample supplies at these reasonable rates.—Let these men, who are willing to do this thing, speak to their friends and induce them to do likewise. Perhaps a public meeting would be valuable in the premises. If so let it be held.

[Tyler (Texas) Reporter.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, September 30, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Families and large droves of negroes continue to pass through our streets daily, on their way to Texas. The Texans complain that they have already too great an influx of this description of emigration. They also state that the slaves commit many depredations in passing through the country, by killing hogs, stealing poultry, etc. This should not be suffered.

Several of the refugees' wagons have been pressed by the government. We think it would be good policy to press some of the negroes passing through Shreveport, and put them to work in obstructing the navigation of Red River. Surely owners could not object to having their rear protected whilst they are hurrying away half frightened to death, towards the setting sun.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, September 30, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Butter.—This article has been selling in our market at from \$2 to \$2 50 per pound. Last Friday morning, one of our slave marchands had twelve or thirteen balls of butter in market, purporting to be pounds, at \$1 75 per pound. A citizen purchased two balls, tested the weight and found they only contained 1 ½ lbs., called the attention of the commissary of the market thereto, who weighed the entire lot and found a like discrepancy, the marchand was compelled to pay a fine. We hope this will serve as a warning to all who have been in the practice of unscrupulously cheating with false measures and scales. Mr. Carnes, the clerk of the market, is determined in future, to see that fair dealing is practiced.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, October 7, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Our country friends are still very backward in sending us supplies. They will regret it. It looks like they are keeping them for the federals.

We had a slight shower of rain, with a little hail yesterday. Sow more turnips and mustard. You can't have too many.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, October 14, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

Grand Barbecue.

A Grand Barbecue will be given by the people of Caddo, to this and adjoining parishes, and adjacent portions of Texas, on Saturday, Oct. 24, at the Four Mile Springs.

The undersigned, Secretary of the Meeting, was requested to extend, through the Press, a general invitation to the people of all classes and sexes, from all the surrounding parishes, and from eastern Texas, to come and partake with us. It is expected that a number of distinguished speakers will be present and address the people.

The ladies are especially invited.

M. Estes, Sec'y.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, October 14, 1863, p. 1, c. 3

The citizens of Rusk county, Texas, in obedience to the recommendation of the committee of public safety of the Trans-Mississippi department, recently assembled at Henderson and among others, passed the following resolution:

“Whilst we regret the necessity of the adoption of measures that may be calculated to oppress any of our people, we think it infinitely better that this should be done than that the ultimate success of our country should be even remotely hazarded.”

“No war of such magnitude as that in which we are engaged, has ever been conducted with so little burden to the people, not actually participating in the conflict, as the present. Instead of being a burden, to many, it has been the means of the accumulation of vast fortunes; we

may safely say, that to not less than one-half the men, at home, the war, pecuniarily, has been of actual benefit—but the fact is apparent, that the general wealth of the country has not been augmented, but has been simply transferred from the possession of one class of persons to that of another, and unfortunately the great sufferers in this operation, have been those engaged in fighting the battles of the country.”

“The great majority of those in the army, when at home, were producing by their labors mechanical and agricultural products, they receive as their recompense, Confederate money and with it they are forced to purchase what ever their necessities may require. Their labors as Confederate soldiers are not less arduous, and are certainly as valuable to the country and the people, as the labors of those who are engaged on farms, in shops, and in offices, and of right ought to receive as much of the necessities of life in return for the price of their services as the farmer, the mechanic or the professional man; at the present exchange value of Confederate money, they receive no one-fifth as much as other laborers. We hold this to be a great wrong, and an outrage upon those who deserve every favor at the hands of their countrymen. Is there a remedy? We think there is, and that it is to be effected by the enhancing of the value of Confederate money to the standard at which the soldier receives it—the equivalent of specie.”

“The government fixes all arbitrary value upon the services of the soldier, and compels him to receive her treasury notes therefor [sic]. Why should those at home not be subjected to the same rule? We see no reason why they should not. If they regard it as a hardship to have a certain price set upon the articles they have for sale, let them take position in ranks, and become beneficiaries of the measure, by becoming buyers instead of sellers; we have no doubt many in the army would exchange places with them.

“After the most mature deliberation, we have come to the conclusion that the only remedy for the evils of which we complain, is found in the declaration and strict enforcement of martial law.

“We earnestly appeal to the committee of public safety, and to all corresponding committees, and to the people of the Trans-Mississippi department, to take immediate action upon the matters set forth herein, and cooperate with us in rendering our country a great service.

“In conclusion, we appeal to the commanding general of this department, is he is clothed with the authority, to at once proclaim martial law throughout this department; and in the event he declines taking any action in the premises, then we make a solemn appeal to the congress of the Confederate States, to take such action upon the subject, at the earliest practicable period, as will relieve the country from the sad and ruinous effects arising from the depreciation of our currency, caused mainly by speculation and extortion.”

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, October 14, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Mustard.—Persons having mustard seed to spare would find a ready market in Shreveport.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, October 14, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

The wives, etc., of soldiers who are in actual service, are notified that by calling on Mr. A. G. Koring, at Messrs. Walters & Elder's, they will receive their pro rata of the receipts of the late concert given for their benefit.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, October 14, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

New Goods.—We are informed by a “reliable gentleman,” that there are now on the way from Brownsville to this section of country, at least three hundred wagons loaded with goods. Those wishing to purchase winter supplies had better wait until some of them arrive.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, October 14, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

The Jefferson News says: “We are informed that a negro woman was burned at the stake, in Harrison county, Texas, the 1st inst., for murdering her mistress.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, October 14, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Summary: article from Galveston News entitled “The Wants of Soldier’s Families, &c.”

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, October 21, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Federal Prisoners.—Last Saturday upwards of 460 federal prisoners, lately captured by Gen. Green, near Morganza, and 19 more from the direction of Monoe [sic], arrived here. On Sunday they took their departure for Tyler, Texas.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, October 21, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

The negroes about town are committing many depredations and stealing every thing that they can lay their hands upon. Or police is so limited that they cannot properly patrol the town at nights. We wish we had a company of civil soldiers stationed in our midst as a guard.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, October 21, 1863, p. 2, c. 4

We are pained to announce that the splendid grist mill of Mr. C. G. Burnett, situated in this place, was burned down last night. It is believed that the fire was accidental. Everything connected with the mill was entirely destroyed except the engine and boiler, which are but slightly injured.

[Henderson (Texas) Times.

The Tyler Reporter says, we are in receipt of a bunch of sewing thread, spun and prepared by Mrs. M. E. Vangilder, which rather heads any thing we have seen the way of home manufacture. We think it will compare in size with No. 60 or 70 Coat’s spool thread, and is fully as smooth and even. We are reminded by it that war is a great inventor, and that there are but few things a people cannot learn to do when they are compelled by force of circumstances.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, October 28, 1863, p. 1, c. 3

Summary: Poem, “We Won’t Be Sold to France,” by V. S. S., Jordan’s Saline, Sept. 27, 1863

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, October 28, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Beans.—We should like to get four or five bushels of white or speckled beans, and about the same quantity of peas. A liberal price will be paid at this office.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, October 28, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Fire.—On last Wednesday night, about 12 o’clock, a fire broke out in the “old federal courthouse” in this place, which entirely destroyed that building. It was occupied above at the time by some soldiers as a bed room, and below, we understand, by some negroes, and through the carelessness of the latter the fire is supposed to have originated. The stable attached to the “Holman house” was also destroyed, but the stock and property in it were saved.

[Tyler Reporter.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, November 4, 1863, p. 1, c. 5

Is it right for refugees, who come here for the safety and protection of their property, to hire their negroes at enormous prices to our citizens?

Is it right for those of them who happen to have plenty of Confederate money, (perhaps more than they want) to offer extravagant prices for corn and other necessities, merely for convenience sake, and thereby needlessly run prices up on our citizens?

Is it not questionable whether the people of our State are acting prudently or properly in allowing so many to come at any rate?

And does the question of propriety not become very pertinent when the new comers manifest a disposition to injure rather than assist the country?

We have some good and noble men among those who have lately found homes among us, but some are displaying a degree of selfishness which is neither enviable or commendable, and which does not suit their circumstances. We call the attention of such to the above queries.

[Tyler Reporter.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, November 4, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

During the past week, some of our country friends have been unusually kind. Dr. Dandridge sent us a sack of okra seed as a substitute for coffee, which we find a very excellent one. Mr. John Walpole, Sr., sent us a sack of very large sweet potatoes, and our old and well-tried friend, Col. T. W. Bledsoe, sent us a pattern [sic] of pantaloons of superior quality, which his kind lady carded, spun and wove. This is the third time the colonel's family have bestowed upon us similar favors. We wish the colonel would bring over his lady and let her spend a week with us. We will do all in our power to render her comfortable and agreeable.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, November 11, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

The Houston Telegraph of the 4th inst., says, We hear it said that the dry goods dealers this city may be induced to lower their prices if an effort is made for the purpose. We by all means urge it, and suggest that a meeting of them be called to consult on the matter, and see if some means cannot be devised to save the profits now absorbed by the speculators.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, November 11, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Every citizen in town should endeavor to lay in provisions to last at least six months. Our country friends need not apprehend any danger of having their teams loaded with family supplies interfered [sic] with, either incoming or returning home, by the government. In fact, we believe, that Gen. Smith would be very much pleased to see our citizens amply supplied to support themselves during the coming winter and spring.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, November 18, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Flour.—By the following letter it will be perceived that we were mistaken in regard to our Texas neighbors withholding their flour for higher prices:

Paris, Texas, Nov. 5, 1863.

Messrs. Editors:--

Frequent allusions in your paper, alleging that the Texans withhold their flour from market, is my apology for obtruding this letter.

I apprehend you are mistaken upon that subject; our machinery is in bad repair, and it is difficult to get hands, especially machinists to superintend them. Besides all this, the drouth [sic] has nearly stopped all the mills, and government has a press upon those that can operate, and it is with great difficulty grinding can be had for home consumption, while some seem to apprehend their wagons might be pressed if sent off.

I believe the people are anxious for an early market for their supplies, and would be glad to avail themselves of your market. Latter rains are giving us some promise, as yet however, our stock-water is scarce.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, November 25, 1863, p. 1, c. 3

Summary: Ector's Brigade at Chickamauga

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, November 25, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

An unfortunate affair lately took place at Tyler, Texas, which resulted in the death of Lt. Persons, of Terrell's regiment. While Persons was in a state of intoxication, he made an attack upon a married lady of that town, and was immediately shot by a gentleman standing by.—The jury returned a verdict that the deceased was killed by the said gentleman while in the discharge of his duty. Lieut. Persons is said to have been a gentleman and a good officer.—A lesson to all men to let whiskey alone.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, December 2, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

[For the South-Western.

Marshall, Texas, Nov. 8, 1863.

Dear South-Western: At this time, when the heart sickens with reading of war, war and bloodshed, it is refreshing to "us sentimental girls" at least, to have some relief afforded by your highly prized paper. While I am deeply interested in the terrible struggle now going on and entertain an abiding faith in the ultimate triumph of the right, still, I at times feel it a pleasure to have the mind, even if but for a moment, drawn off from the shuddering contemplation of all these horrors. So I am glad you can yet find space in your paper for such literary gems as the communication which appeared in your issue of the 4th—"A Waif floated from the Shadow-land." Do not the girls of your town appreciate its beauties? Can they not afford relief to the desolate dreamer?—Who is he? Is he a soldier? Of course he is, for none but the brave has as much soul as looks out from his writings. And, too, I know he has suffered. Ah yes; none but those who have experienced heart-agonies could thus dream. Methinks I would sacrifice all the gay cavaliers of the land for the pure love of such a heart. Am I not right? Of what worth are the gay tinsel and gaudy trappings of many of the officers around us who are devoid alike of heart and intellect?

To digress; were I such a writer as he, the dreamer, I would warn the girls against this false glitter. It is highly commendable in them to show all due courtesy and kindness to the brave men who are battling in defence [sic] of our honor, our lives and our fortunes; yet is there not danger of going a step too far? Most of these officers are strangers to us, and how uncertain it is to rely solely upon external appearances. Gentlemen, of course, ever offer their most fascinating manners and attractive moral qualities to a lady's view. Yet what may not these fascinating manners and professed moral attributes conceal? Believe me, girls, there is truth in the old aphorism, however loth [sic] we are to accept it, that "all is not gold that glitters."

But this is a delicate subject, and I am, besides, writing after the manner of some ancient maiden whose dreams of conquest have long been numbered with the days of the past. Excuse the digression, and in conclusion, please extend my loving sympathy to your correspondent, who, whether clothed in purple and *brass buttons* or in garb of fustian; whether an Adonis or the reverse, yet hath heart, soul and intellect—or are the former discarded in the modern march of mind as the useless relics of a by-gone age?

Adios Monsieur South-Western, and on second thoughts, you can offer him this heart and [picture of pointing finger]

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, December 9, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

We are requested to state that the telegraph is now working through between Jefferson and this place.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, December 9, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

The Texas Ranger says the citizens of Hempstead held a meeting last week approving Gen. Magruder's course in arresting the traitors in our midst.

The Ranger says that on Sunday night five prisoners were taken from the guard near Millican—three of them hung and two shot dead.—Some of them were deserters, and men whose furloughs had expired and would not return to their commands or report to the proper authorities, but remained loafing about the country, gambling, stealing horses and representing themselves as strays. They were arrested by a party of soldiers, by order of Gen. Magruder, and were on their way to Houston, when they were forced from the guard and summarily punished.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, December 16, 1863, p. 1, c. 2

For Sale.

200 or 300 young Arbra [sic] Vitas, shrubs, &c., at the Flower Garden, one mile from Shreveport. Now is the time to transplant them.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, December 16, 1863, p. 1, c. 2

Look, Ye Planters!

The Soldiers in the field now call for Peas, therefore the planters and raisers will commence the delivery of that vegetable at once at the various depots.

R. M. Tevis,
Maj. & C. S.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, December 16, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

The People's Association.—It will be seen from the card published in another column that the books of this organization were opened to receive subscriptions on the 15th inst. As we stated in a previous notice, we hope that capitalists will at once invest a portion of their funds in the stock of the association, so that the managers may be able to go into operation as soon as possible. When once fairly started, the association will be certain to prove of infinite advantage to our community. Next week we shall publish the address and plan of organization of the organization.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, December 23, 1863, p. 1, c. 2-3

Summary: People's Association—address and articles of incorporation.

“The undersigned, actuated by the best of motives—the welfare of the people and the safety of the Republic—have formed themselves and their successors into an Association for the establishment of a Joint Stock Company, for the purpose of supplying the people with the commodities of life at the cheapest prices possible, and with the view of preventing the further depreciation of the currency, if not enhancing its value, thereby proving a powerful auxiliary to the cause.”

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, December 23, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

We have been shown by Mr. Marcus Huling, of Travis county, says the Houston Telegraph, a model of a water-proof cartridge, which seems to us to be really a valuable idea. It is designated for the musket or rifle. It embraces the following advantages: The whole load, cap and all, is in the tube. The ball is well patched, and can be loaded as well in the night as in the day. It can be handled more rapidly than the paper cartridge. The material is to be found over the country, and our army can be supplied from any cane brake. The model has been left in our office.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, December 23, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

An organised [sic] band of deserters were lately attacked in Angelina county, Texas, when a battle ensued, in which several persons were killed on both sides, among them the sheriff of that county.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, December 30, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

The federal officers captured at Bourbeaux passed through Alexandria on the 22d inst., en route below to be exchanged.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, December 30, 1863, p. 2, c. 1

Our town, says the Huntsville Item of the 11th inst., presented an exciting scene last Saturday evening. A regiment of State cavalry, from Grayson and Titus counties, passed through; and failing to get cloth at a moment's notice at the penitentiary, a company went up, armed, and after firing a few shots at the agent, some of his friends got him away, when they proceeded to help themselves to a number of pieces of cloth, which they carried off on their horses.—They also stopped at one of the government stores down town and took off about two barrels of sugar, individual property as we understand. The men called it pressing, our citizens baptised [sic] it stealing—decidedly an appropriate term, for they had no authority but that of might. The colonel of the regiment had the cloth all taken back the same night, and made what apologies he could for the outrage.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, January 6, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Beef is now selling in our market at fifty cents per pound. The butchers doubled their prices in one day. We hope that the People's association may meet with success enough to go into operation soon. The rascally extortioners have had their way long enough. We cannot see any good reason for this great advance in the price of beef, unless it be that the dealers have taken advantage of the necessities of the people to swell their heretofore enormous profits.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, January 6, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

It would be an easy matter for our citizens to contribute a few volumes from each family for the use of the sick soldiers in the hospitals at this post. In this way a very good library might be established, and we are certain that it would be the means of pleasantly relieving many a tedious hour that the poor fellows have to pass in idleness and lassitude. Read the following from the post chaplain:

A Christmas Gift.—An opportunity is afforded to such of our citizens as are generously inclined of performing an act appropriate to the season. Our sick soldiers in the hospitals at this post are destitute of anything to read. Cannot almost every one spare a book or two to form a hospital library for their use? We shall see that the donation be well cared for, as it will be gratefully received.

Any thing for this purpose may be left at Morris' drug store, addressed to my care, with the name of the donor inscribed.

Henry W. Smith,
Post Chaplain.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, January 6, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

We have accounts of a most diabolical outrage and murder perpetrated in the southeastern part of this county, near Millwood, Tuesday night last, by a party of six men, who claimed to be members of Col. Shelby's command, but it is believed falsely. The victim was an old, and, we are informed, respectable citizen of the county, a Mr. Lackey. These men had by some means ascertained that the old man was possessed of a considerable amount of money, and wishing to relieve him of it, they entered and searched his house about dusk Tuesday evening, during his absence. Being unsuccessful in their search for money, and thinking the old man had concealed it, they met him at the fence as he approached his home, and forcibly taking him a short distance from the house, tortured him in the most inhuman and barbarous manner, by pinching his toes with their bullet moulds, in order to force him to disclose the place where he had concealed his money. Our informant states that one or two of the poor old man's toe-nails were torn off by these inhuman monsters. Failing to elicit the coveted information they released him, with the assurance that they would return the next morning and if he were not at home they would burn down his house. They then departed, taking with them a fine mare and some clothing which they had stolen from the house, but returned shortly afterwards and murdered the inoffensive old man in cold blood.

Language is too tame to express the abhorrence which every humane man must feel towards the authors of such atrocities. In the name of the violated laws, in the name of an outraged people, we ask, is there no redress? Must these things be tamely endured? As surely as there is a God in heaven, if a prompt and efficacious remedy is not devised by the civil and military authorities, the people will rise in their might and sweep these monsters in human form from the face of the earth.

[McKinney (Texas) Messenger.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, January 13, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

The yankees, said the Houston Telegraph, in their visit to Lavaca on the 26th inst., searched but one house, and that was Capt. Bradbury's. If they did not know who their friends were, they at least found out one of their enemies, and treated his property accordingly. We sincerely condole with our friend the captain on his loss, though we congratulate him on being singled out in the way he was. It was the only compliment the invaders could have paid him.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, January 13, 1864, p. 4, c. 2

Summary: Extracts from Porcher's *Resources of the Southern Fields and Forests*, sections on poke weed, pokeberry dye, wax myrtle, garden purslane, peach trees.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, January 13, 1864, p. 4, c. 2

Victory or Death.—A good story is told of Gen. Magruder, not many days since. There was a review of a division of troops somewhere in Texas, no matter where. Many of the troops were new, but all did exceedingly well. After the review, the general had the commissioned officers formed around him, and made them a speech, in which he told them that the troops were of the best material he had ever seen. They had done well, and it would be the fault of the officers before him if they did not do better. After touching on various topics connected with their position, he wound up with the assurance that it was his conscientious conviction that every Confederate officer and soldier who was killed in the battle in the performance of his duty, would go straight to heaven.

Among the officers was Lt. J. W. Fields, of eastern Texas, a methodist preacher, and withal a gentleman of talent, a scholar and christian. On the next Sabbath he had his regiment assembled as usual for religious services. In his sermon he spoke as follows:

“My hearers: I hold a commission as lieutenant in the Confederate army. That commission entails duties upon me which I am proud to perform, and which I shall endeavor to perform with credit to myself. But I hold a higher commission than this. It is from the king of heaven. And this commission entails upon me the duty to fearlessly speak the truth to dying men. You heard what Gen. Magruder said in his speech the other day. I believe him to be a good soldier, and if we follow him on the field of battle I assure you he will lead us to victory. But if you follow him after death, he will certainly lead you straight to hell.”

This remark came to the ear of Gen. Magruder in due course of—we will not say whom—on hearing it, he remarked, “I think I can remedy the difficulty with the lieutenant. Tell him, if he will follow me to death, I’ll discharge him there.”

[Houston Telegraph.]

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, January 20, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

To the Needy.--Maj. Tally who is now extensively engaged in the manufacture of salt, has just received a lot which he intends to distribute to the poor of Shreveport, who are requested to call on him, at the corner of Milam and Spring streets, under head-quarters, and receive the same.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, January 20, 1864, p. 2, c. 3

The Victoria Advocate says since the raid of the yankees to Lavaca, we have heard nothing further of their doings. No one suffered from their visit there, we believe, except Capt. Bradbury, whose property they used pretty roughly. At Chocolate bridge they acted in a villainous manner. They entered the house of Mr. Norris, whose wife and children were at home, and destroyed everything in the shape of food, maliciously cutting up the furniture, bedding, &c. If two or three hundred good men had been there, the rascals would have had other work to attend to instead of a war on women and children.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, January 27, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

The Tyler Reporter says, we are informed that the negro man who, a short time ago, murdered his master, Mr. Medlin, near this place, was recently arrested at Rusk, in Cherokee county and brought back to his home and burned at the stake by the citizens. He is said to have been stubborn and unyielding to the last, and met his fate without a word. As a general thing punishment is better administered by the courts of the country, but under such circumstances as attended this case it is difficult to find a reasonable objection to the summary course pursued. Could not our abolition friends raise a tremendous howl over such a scene?

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, January 27, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

We learn from the Tyler Reporter that Capt. J. Patrick, of Marmaduke's command was shot at that place on the 14th inst. Also that a man named Echols, a deserter, was killed in Smith Co., Texas, for resisting the enrolling officer in the discharge of his duty.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, February 3, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

The Tyler Reporter says: We are informed by those whose testimony is entitled to respect on such subjects, that there is not a grocery open in town, and not a drop of liquor to be had in the place. Bully for Tyler! The oldest inhabitant cannot remember when such was the case before, and we make the notice in a hurry, for fear we may never have the chance again.

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, February 3, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

We find the following in the Tyler Reporter: An effort is being made here to get a tap-line from the telegraph line now about to be put in operation from Shreveport to Houston, connecting this point with the line at Henderson. The contractors, we understand have agreed to run the wire from Henderson to this place for \$2,000, provided the money is read in time. Subscription papers are now out, and as all should be interested in the matter, we trust it will not be long until the amount is raised. By this means we may place ourselves in direct communication with the whole Trans-Mississippi Department, and know, also, at a much earlier date than now what is transpiring all over the country.

Skip to March 2, 1864

[SHREVEPORT, LA] THE SOUTH-WESTERN, March 2, 1864, p. 2, c. 1

Our Condition in Texas.—The Houston Daily Telegraph says: Every day shows an improved tone in the public mind. Every day our people seem to be growing more and more firm and fixed in their determination to make the war their private as well as public business. We hear that crops are mostly planted with this view, that preparations are being made in the army and among the people, with a view to our being independent of foreign supplies, whether of food, of clothing, of arms, or of munitions of war. ...

The distribution of cards by the State puts the risk of a lack of clothing out of the question. Everywhere the women are busy preparing not only for summer clothing, but in many cases getting the cloth made up for next winter....

Skip to June 7, 1865