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# Washington [AR] Telegraph, January 1862-June 1864

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**WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH**  
**January 1862 - June 1864**

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, January 29, 1862

To our lady friends in the country, we would earnestly recommend the propriety of industriously pursuing the manufacture of cloth. The winter is now more than half gone and the time for making jeans is pretty well over, but as summer comes on, we will want summer cloth for clothing. Let any one examine the stores, and they will see that the goods are all gone suitable for clothing. We have worked energetically, gloriously for our soldiers, but they will need summer clothing, and we must work just as though we never expected peace. Those of us who have stayed at home have been wearing our old clothes and letting all the new "truck" go to the soldiers, but the old coats and pants are almost gone, and we will have to have some new ones. So let all the ladies go to work. If they make more than they need for the "dear ones" at home, send it to town and sell it; the purchasers will be plenty, and every yard will be consumed.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, February 5, 1862

Rev. B. B. Black, Chaplain of the South Arkansas (McNair's) Regiment, will leave for camp next Monday. Persons desiring to send letters or very small packages to their friends in camp, will please leave them at the drug store of Moore & Smith before 9 o'clock Monday morning.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, February 5, 1862

Mrs. A. M. Black, Resident Artists. Washington, Arkansas. Is prepared to furnish Portraits in Oil, from life or ambrotypes, (life size) in the best style of the Art, and warranted in faithfulness of representation; also, Parlor Pictures in Oil or Monochromatic, at low prices. Portraits of deceased soldiers taken at \$25 each. Terms cash.

N.B.--Those wishing work in her line are invited to call at the residence of Rev. B. B. Black, and examine specimens.

Jan. 22, 1862.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, February 5, 1862

Clothing for the Volunteers. All clothing designed by the citizens of Hempstead for Capt. Williamson's company, the "Southern Defenders," are requested to be delivered at the store of D. & V. Block by the 10th of November. The clothing needed for each member is one coat; two pairs of pants; two pairs of socks; and two pairs of drawers. It is to be hoped the citizens of old Hempstead will respond to the call, as the members of this company are sadly in need of the above articles.

GEO. M. WILLIAMSON, 2d lieut.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, February 5, 1862

Fashionable Millinery. Miss L. Tapania Would most respectfully announce that she has opened, adjoining Moore & Smith's Drug Store, a Fashionable Millinery Establishment, Lace, Crape, Silk, Chip, Leghorn and English Straw Bonnets, Misses' and Children's Hats, in every shape and color, Head Dresses, Caps, Gloves, Trimmings, and Berthas. Bonnets bleached, trimmed and remodeled. Every thing in the line got up in as elegant a style as can be procured in the city or elsewhere. Dress making will also be carried on.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.  
Washington, May 22, 1861.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, February 12, 1862

Place Aux Dames!--This our learned readers will understand. It is French, and means "room for the ladies." Our Washington ladies, (ever ready for good word or work) are desirous of encouraging, and assisting the volunteers under Rector's call. They mean to get up, and give on their own account, a series of two or three entertainments, consisting of tableaux, music and songs. There is no opera about it. It will be homespun beauty and talent--the sort our young men dream of and fight for.

The first entertainment will be given next Tuesday night. Our country friends ought all to come in, and bring the ladies. The proceeds will be strictly applied for the benefit of our volunteers, without any deduction of expenses.

Any young man, who by hook or crook, can raise the admission fee, and will not come and bring his sweetheart on his arm--well we don't care who he is. We old fellows know "what's what" and we will be there to renew our youth in the pleasures of the young.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, February 19, 1862

WRITE TO THE SOLDIERS.--Could I through your paper pen a sentence that would reach effectually every Southern reader who may have a relative, a friend or acquaintance in the army that sentence would be WRITE TO THE SOLDIERS. There are many of them far from home, among strangers and enduring every toil and privation for their country. A line or a word will nerve their hearts and cheer them on. Go to our crowded Postoffice, as I go. See the war-worn soldier's anxiety as he asks for a letter; see him get it, eagerly break the seal and read the pen teachings of loved ones at home. Often I've seen the lip tremble, the eye dilate and even the tear glisten, as line upon line was read. Some father, mother, sister or wife, or sweetheart has sent him words of cheer. You can see him grasp his weapon tighter, carefully fold his letter, and with a firmer tread and more elastic spirits, return to duty. On the other hand, look at the bitter, cruel, stinging disappointment of the soldier who, day after day, goes for an expected letter and finding none, turns away with saddened heart, feeling that no one cared for him. Again, let me say, WRITE TO THE SOLDIERS.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, February 19, 1862

Col. Crump has with his Battalion a Brass Band, which has been discoursing some of the sweetest music which we have heard in many days. In connection with our own Band, (which must never be forgotten) our citizens were treated to a musical feast last night at the Tableaux, which, in addition to the scenes presented was not the least interesting part of the entertainment. We were almost led to exclaim with Shakespeare, that

"He that hath no music in his soul,  
And is not moved by a concert of sweet sounds,  
Is fit for treason, stratagems and spoils."

In behalf of the ladies and of our citizens, we return thanks to the gentlemen of the Bands, individually, and collectively, for the pleasure afforded last evening, and hope they will be on hand again to-night, to lend a charm to the scenery of the occasion.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, February 19, 1862

THE EXHIBITION.--The ladies' volunteer aid concert and tableaux came off last night at the large hall of the Male Academy. It was a decided success, and richly repaid our fair friends for all their trouble in its preparation. There were over 400 in attendance. The tableaux being composed of our young ladies (with some of the rougher sex thrown in for effect) could not have been otherwise than beautiful; but got up, as they were, with most excellent taste in costumery, and represented with spirit, they were unsurpassed by anything we have heretofore seen. The Fancy Dances performed by the little girls of Prof. Tapan's school were absolutely lovely. No one could fail to be charmed by the sweet and graceful movements of those fairy like creatures--so pure and so joyous.

Our Texas friends, Messrs. Erwin, Storm and Brown (of Crump's battalion) contributed much to the interest of the evening, by several songs and duets. We were Paul Prying around and heard the ladies say that their music was very fine, and showed high cultivation. A gentleman of musical taste (more musical taste than gallantry we think from a remark he made) told us this morning that he considered their songs "the best part of the whole performance." The ladies may guess "till crack of doom." We don't mean to tell, for we like him, and he may want to marry some day.

The orchestra was perhaps the best voluntary one that could be raised anywhere. It was composed of our own home band and the gentlemen of the band with Crump's Battalion whose patriotic cooperation is noticed in another place.

The whole exhibition was much enhanced by the presence of a large number of the soldiers of Crump's Battalion. "None but the brave deserve the fair" and it always happens, somehow, that the brave put themselves to extra trouble to go to see them. That's good taste any way. We must remark that the orderly and decorous attention of these gentlemen to the modest efforts of the ladies (many of whom were timid and shrinking) was fully appreciated and the subject of remark. Their hearty good-natured cheering, after each scene was anything but offensive.

When the boys saw the last scene--an allegorical representation of the Southern Confederacy, each State represented by a young lady, and the whole pyramid overtopped by the Goddess of Liberty--well, they wouldn't stand *that* long. After a minute of breathless silence, cheer after cheer seemed to explode like a volcano. The curtain closed, but it still kept on. The Goddess of Liberty (who had gone to the dressing room and was putting on her shawl and thick shoes like a mortal) was called back and courtesied [sic] to the soldiers' compliment. That did not satisfy them. The States by turn did the same, and then all retired to the utmost harmony, and every body well pleased. Those boys will do.

A volunteer song by some of the Texians, after the performances was much admired.

Weather permitting, the performance will be repeated again to-night, by request, with some change of programme, and the proceedings donated to Crump's battalion as a hospital fund.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, February 19, 1862

The negroes of Pine Bluff, Ark., have contributed \$747.90, the proceeds of a ball, to a military company of that town.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, February 26, 1862

The second tableaux, and concert for volunteer aid purposes came off last Wednesday

night. The attendance was good, but on account of the weather the crowd was not so large. The proceeds were donated to the sick of Major Crump's battalion.

The proceeds of the concert amounted on the first night to \$200. On the second \$60 was received. The difference arose doubtless from the weather, the darkness of the night and the distance of the hall (about half a mile) from town.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, February 26, 1862

When the news of Forts Henry and Donelson reached us, a universal burst of indignation arose from every fireside. A subscription was set on foot to furnish assumed means of supporting the families of those who might rush to the rescue of the Southern cause. The time has been short, but even in that small space, there has been contributed near \$23,000 worth for the families of those who volunteer. This is but the beginning. Patriotic men are coming in every day to beg the privilege of adding their names to the list and every day new accessions are made to the fund which is to sustain the devoted wife, the patriotic mother, or the fond sister who stays at home whilst the head of the family exposes his life for the country....Committees were appointed in each township to visit soldiers families and attend to their wants. The subscriptions have just begun.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, February 26, 1862

Camps will be established at the following points, as suggested by the secretary of war, for the subsistence and payment of volunteers raised under my late proclamation, to wit:

At Washington, Hempstead county.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, March 19, 1862

...commence with this number, issuing a half sheet, preserving the size of the pages, for uniformity in binding or filing. ...But now, the Paper Mill at Nashville is in the hands of the enemy, the blockade still exists, and the unexpected course of England and France leaves little hope of its being raised for months.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, March 19, 1862

The chairman of the "Volunteer Aid Committees" of each Township of Hempstead county are requested to meet at the Court-house on the first Monday in April. Each Committee is hereby requested to ascertain as nearly as practicable and send up by their Chairman the number of destitute families in their Township, in order that prompt relief may be afforded, and a systematic plan adopted for the future.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, March 26, 1862

After living on salt grub all winter, one envies Nebuchadnezar, and thinks he would like to be turned out to grass. This was our fix when we received last Monday a big tin bucket full of the most delicious lettuce from the garden of Mrs. Tom Brandon near Spring Hill.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, March 26, 1862

Soldiers' Family Fund.--...C. H. H. Betts, \$150.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, April 2, 1862

Our good housewifes [sic] will not forget that the grocers, during the blockade, can no longer

furnish them with pickles, preserves, fruit in cans, and in brandy; mustard, pepper-sauce, catsups, and a hundred other nice little arrangements, with which our cunning and dime-saving northern friends have been wont to poison us. They must rely upon their own gardens and housewifely skill this year, or go without. That is a good thing. Our domestic articles are better, and have no poison in them. Look to your gardens in time, and be prepared.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, April 23, 1862

Our good housewives can help much in their gardens and orchards. Happily we have a prospect of large quantities of fruit. These should be saved and dried. They are excellent as army and hospital stores, besides saving much at home. White mustard in large quantities is indispensable in our hospitals. Pickles are very important in the army. They are necessary to the health of our soldiers, fed mostly on salt meats and farinaceous food.--They are easily kept and readily transported. Provision should be made for large quantities of them.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, April 23, 1862

LITTLE ROCK HOSPITAL--TO THE LADIES.--The managers of the hospital for sick soldiers at Little Rock, have appealed to the ladies throughout the State for aid, in furnishing such articles as are required in nursing the sick. The ladies of Little Rock have the noble privilege of showing their devotion to the cause of humanity, by personal attention to the wants of the inmates. Our ladies in the more distant counties can do much also. They may prepare and send forward with dispatch, a great many things to alleviate the sufferings of the sick and wounded.

They need large supplies of bedding, quilts, comforts, pillow cases, sheets, and all sorts of old linen and cotton goods, besides an immense quantity of clothing for a change. Everything that a lady's own experience suggests to her as calculated to promote the comfort of the sick and turn out useful.

Delicacies of all sorts are required.--Jellies, preserved fruits, jams, marmalades, and such things; which the ladies know infinitely more about than we do. Also pepper, mustard, and all sorts of herbs useful in sickness, for teas, poultices, or any other purpose.

Here is a new opening for the exercise of womanly charity, and a great many of them are already engaged in the work of collection. It would be well for them to meet and have more concert of action about collecting and forwarding hospital contributions.

Great difficulty is experienced at Little Rock in obtaining proper food for the sick. Some of the ladies go in person and scour the country for miles, in search of chickens, mutton, and such fresh meats as are suitable for invalids. All contributions of that sort which can be sent would be highly useful. Well packed jars of butter would be easily carried. Lighter packages might be forwarded by stage, and we mistake much if our farmers cannot contribute a team now and then amongst them to convey heavier articles. If they do not, they are not as gallant as we take them for.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, April 23, 1862

TO PRESERVE DEAD BODIES.--The following preparation, which has been used on many occasions for thirty or forty years past, comes highly recommended for the preservation of dead bodies. It will, in a great degree, prevent the offensive odor from corpses, and while the remains of so many of our deceased soldiers are being transported from the camps homeward, it may be

of service to publish it. Take two pounds of common salt, two pounds of alum, one pound of saltpeter--dissolve in six gallons of water, and keep the shrouding wet with the solution.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, April 30, 1862

CASTOR OIL.--Every farmer who can possibly procure seed should raise the "Palma Christi," or Castor Bean. Otherwise we will lack castor oil, an indispensable medicine. It grows luxuriant here, and needs little attention. The oil is easily expressed. If the plants were raised it would pay to make the oil.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, April 30, 1862

HOSPITAL STORES.--About twenty-five ladies had an informal meeting at this place last Monday for the purpose of co-operating in forwarding stores for the hospital at Little Rock. Upon comparing notes they supposed they could get ready a wagon load to start tomorrow afternoon, and they have had the offer of a wagon and team to convey it free of charge, upon payment of road expenses only. The name of the liberal owner will be given in due time. It will be one record of his devotion to the cause, anyhow.

It is to be hoped--that is a bad phrase! We mean to say we know, that the ladies throughout the country will send in to any friend in town, as rapidly as possible anything they can spare. Those articles which arrive by to-morrow morning will go with the wagon and those which come later will be despatched [sic] by other wagons, and so on, until they may be notified they are no longer needed. It may not be generally known that half worn clothes, such as shirts, drawers, socks, underclothes of all sorts, sheets, pillow cases, &c., are very much needed, and also large quantities of soap for washing. Soldiers are brought into the hospital in heavy woollen clothes, generally much soiled. They have mostly no change of garments, and are utterly unfit to be comfortably nursed. The hospital requires large stores to be kept constantly clean for frequent change. Life often depends on it, to say nothing of the comfort of the poor fellow, who lies many a weary day, thinking of home. Any food or herbs suitable for the sick or convalescent will also be acceptable. The articles will be stored and packed at Mr. Carrigan's Commissary store, next to Moore & Smith's drug store.

In the hospitals at Nashville and Memphis we have known matrons, amidst all the unpleasant associations of the wards, devotedly nursing strange men, the sons of women whom they never knew; humbly praying, that, if need be, God would provide like maternal care, to bathe the fevered brow, and adjust the couch to the wounded limbs of their own sons, in some far theatre of the east.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, May 21, 1862

IMPORTANT MANUFACTORY.--The manufactory for cotton yarns in the neighboring county of Pike is of such immense importance to our people just now, that it might become an object of the enemy to destroy it....The prices charged are moderate, being considerably below those charged by similar establishments in Georgia and other parts of the South. This is the only factory here accessible to our citizens. People anxiously flock to purchase this necessary article from a hundred miles distant, and that in such numbers as to render it impossible to supply the demand.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, May 28, 1862

PAPER.--The stock of writing paper in our town is entirely exhausted. There is not a sheet for

sale. We have used up all the supply of our editorial office, and invaded our stock of law stationery. At length we have destroyed all our legal blanks by writing editorials on their backs, and we now used the yellow ruled leaves, we have torn from an old ledger. Our subscribers who pay us deserve all this trouble on their account.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, May 28, 1862

Washington, Ark., May 21st, 1862.

Col. Eakin:--The ladies composing the Washington Hospital Association, held a meeting this morning for the purpose of endeavoring to establish a hospital which will always be in readiness to receive sick soldiers as the diseases of the soldiers are of a febrile nature and highly contagious. It is the united opinion of the officers and many physicians, and many of our intelligent citizens that the practice of admitting the sick into private families will prove in the end highly injudicious. It is sincerely hoped by the Association that our leading men will hold a meeting and set apart some of the public buildings for this purpose. The old male academy could be converted into a passable hospital. The Baptist Church could be made very comfortable and there are many ladies living in that part of the town who earnestly wish it. It is useless to flatter ourselves with the idea that it is only for the present that we have use for hospitals. A hostile force is now almost at our doors, and as this is to be the great military highway the sick will undoubtedly be left among us. There are many among us who are willing to convert their houses into hospitals as long as the war shall last; but whether this will be practicable remains a question of time. But this much we do know that it has failed in almost every other place where it has been undertaken. As the emergency of the times demands every man for army service, it cannot be expected that officers and physicians can be detailed from companies to take charge of the sick, who will be left among us for many weeks. It is sincerely hoped by the ladies composing this Association that there will be some building appropriate where they can arrange a comfortable hospital; if this is not done many of the sick will be left among us without any one belonging to their companies to assist in taking care of them. It is best to be ready for any emergency in these troubled times. Who among us can tell how soon it may come to pass that our own sons may be sent home to us sick and wounded, and claim from our hands the places in our homes which is now shared by the stranger. If the ladies do not soon obtain a place for a hospital, the bedding which they have collected for this use will soon be soiled and damaged, until it will not be fit for use. If sick soldiers found regular hospitals in order to receive them, they would feel bound to try as far as possible to keep the floors, walls, and bedding clean. It is earnestly requested by the ladies of the Association, that the ladies of Spring Hill, Columbus and surrounding country will aid them by sending such delicacies and other articles as they know will promote the restoration and comfort of the sick.

MARY S. MCDONALD.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, June 4, 1862

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.--The steamer Era No. 7 has arrived at Fulton with a cargo of choice sugar and molasses.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, June 4, 1862

HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION.--In consideration of the fact that a large number of troops are now and will be continually passing this point, many of whom will be compelled to remain from sickness, the ladies of our town and vicinity have formed a Hospital Association. Our most



worthy friend and correspondent Mrs. Mary McDonald, has been chosen matron, of the Association, and has devoted herself to the business with zeal and energy. It is shared in common with her, by every lady of the association, and ensures the poor soldier languishing far from home, the same careful attention which he might expect from a mother or sister. It is a good work. In robust health we are not apt to appreciate the longing which the bravest men will feel for tender and sympathetic attention when the body is prostrate, and the mind weakened by disease. It makes children of us all and, as with children, women are our best comforters.

The main design of the Association is to systematize their operations. Each lady has her appointed day to attend the sick, to see that their diet is properly prepared, that they are carefully nursed, that cleanliness is observed in their attendance, and that every care is taken to make the hospital as much like home to them as possible.

In this work the ladies of the country can afford them important assistance. We mention it because we know they will be glad of the opportunity. They cannot leave home to give their personal attention to nursing. But the patients require many things which they can afford without missing. Ordinary coarse food is unfit for invalids. They need delicacies. Fresh meats, mutton especially. Chickens, squirrels, butter, eggs, and many similar articles are peculiarly appropriate for invalids. They might be sent in as occasion offered to any member of the Association for hospital use. Or those of our citizens who feel interested might well contribute money, as some have done. The ladies will appropriate it properly in the purchase of what is needed.

Much credit is due to some of our country citizens for services already rendered. Some have contributed servants, others money, and others provisions. It is only necessary to call their attention to it, we know, and they will heartily cooperate with our ladies of town, and assist them every way in their humane efforts.

Contributions in articles of bed-clothing, clothes for changing, or delicacies for the sick, may be sent to any lady in town, and money may be handed W. H. Carruth, Esq., who is their treasurer.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, June 11, 1862

Remember Me.  
Respectfully to Miss J. B.  
by C. E. Crockett,  
(A private in Darnell's Regiment)

Remember me, remember me, in some of your leisure hours,  
When full grown leaves are on each tree, and the earth is decked with flowers,  
When all nature looks most fair and beautiful to thee,  
Amidst those scenes so rare, O then, remember me!

Remember me, remember me, when the day begins to dawn,  
When grey streaks in the east you see proclaim the coming morn;  
And when the sun shines bright on nature's scenery,  
And all on earth is light, O then remember me!

Remember me, remember me, now I am far away,  
In the battle's strife I expect to be, at no far distant day,

While you are enjoying your quiet home, and naught but pleasures see,  
O let your thoughts to another roam, O then remember me!

Remember me, remember me, now I am far from you,  
For sweet liberty and thee, my utmost I will do  
Until peace is restored once more, if it can ever be.  
But while I'm on Arkansas shore, O do remember me!

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, June 11, 1862

CARDS.--Citizens wishing to supply themselves with cotton and woollen [sic] cards may leave a sum of money at our law office for that purpose. When a sufficient amount is made up they will be obtained across the Rio Grande.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, June 11, 1862 [Summary: Table of set prices for food, leather, medicine, etc.]

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, June 18, 1862

We have, with pleasure formed the acquaintance of Major Geo. W. Chilton of Greer's (Texas) Regiment. He passed through last Friday on his way home.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, June 18, 1862 [Summary: Appeals by John C. Palmer, Major and Chief Com. Trans-Mississippi Dist. for bacon, flour, peas, beans vinegar, hard soap, red peppers, rye, mustard.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, June 25, 1862

[from Memphis Appeal] Since the war broke out, how many thousands of our gentle countrywomen, ladies raised in affluence, whose fingers were more familiar with the piano keys than the needle, have spent months in laboriously sewing at the coarsest material to make clothing for our young men in the field. We have seen them from "early morn to dewy eve," seated patiently in some school room, church or vestry, toiling as faithfully as the unhappy heroine of "The Song of the Shirt" at their laborious task. A rude, rough, harsh task it was, but "the boys" wanted clothing, and the country wanted the boys, and that was incentive enough and payment enough. ...

The history of the Southern revolution that will be read by future generations, will recount great deeds performed by brave and gallant men, heroes who died on the battle field for their country's gain; but the story will be one of destruction and death. How bright will be the page in which "the women of the revolution" are mentioned--with what reverence will their deeds be regarded--what a solemn sanctity will enshroud their memories! Earnestly will the women of the future commend to the imitation of their daughters the lofty virtues of "the women of the revolution."

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, June 25, 1862

WASHINGTON HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION.--The treasurer of this Association reports the amount of sixty-three dollars sixty cents in cash contributed to the hospital, which appears to have been properly expended. Most of the assistance given the Association has been in clothing and other necessities.

The matron, Mrs. McDonald, would be glad to designate all the citizens who have humanely come to the assistance of the ladies by their contributions. But it seems they have been following the Scripture and generally not letting "their left hand know what the right hand doeth." The contributions, she says, have been made in such an indirect way and with so little ostentation, that it is often impossible to know the donors. It gratifies us to notice, but it is not modest to boast of the proper feeling which our citizens exhibit towards the soldiers from a distance, who have fallen sick amongst us.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, July 2, 1862

PICKLES.--Small matters are not always trifles. It is of the greatest importance, that all of our housewives put up large quantities of pickles. It is impossible for our armies to procure vegetables. Living on salt food and bread, or beans, in crowded camps, they become subject, with such diet, to many loathsome scorbutic diseases. Pickles are a preventive. They are used as such, for sailors, on long whaling voyages. They are easily transported, and will keep long. They will be extensively purchased for army stores.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, July 2, 1862

Some of the corn on the uplands is lost, but most of it throughout the county will still make good crops, with rain in a few days. Oats turned out badly. The wheat crop harvested was large.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, August 6, 1862

We were pleased to observe the industry of our country ladies with their looms. Everywhere they are in operation. Jeans, linseys, and coarse cotton stuffs, are being turned out in an abundance, which (considering the scarcity of cards, and the inability of the Pike co. factory to supply yarns,) is truly astonishing. The country ought to get cards for them at fair rates, and our soldiers and families would soon be independent. As it is, we believe the women will make almost enough. One lady has made a thousand yards already. Others, perhaps, much more.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, August 27, 1862.

SERENADE.--The soft stillness of the summer air was broken last night by the music of the excellent band connected with Col. Young's regiment. They serenaded several of our citizens; carrying back the minds of many fair ones, to the old times of chivalry, when minstrelsy and devotion to ladies fair, went hand in hand with gallant deeds at arms.

We are pleased with these evidences of mutual courtesy and good feeling, between us and our neighbors of the Lone Star State. Our danger is common, and these apparent trifles serve to strengthen the bonds that make us one in a common cause, even unto the bitter end.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, September 3, 1862

...Every family throughout this Department, possessed of a spinning wheel and a loom, is requested to manufacture as large a quantity of cloth (both woolen and cotton) as the raw material at its command will permit. Those who have no facilities for spinning or weaving, may assist in the good work, by making up shirts, drawers, pantaloons, coats and overcoats, and by knitting stockings, and making hats or caps and shoes, while those who have looms adapted to the purpose, can furnish blankets, or some other article answering the same object.

--Jno. D. Adams, Capt. and Acting Chief Quartermaster, Trans-Mississippi District.

[Summary: Appeal from T. P. Dockery, Col., Com. 19th Ark. Reg. for clothing--I would suggest to the relatives and friends of the soldiers, that each one of them will need a warm suit of clothing, heavy gray jeans coat and pants, 2 shirts, 2 pair drawers, 2 pair socks. These articles can be put up in packages and directed to those for whom they were intended, and I will contrive the means of their getting them. I would remark, in conclusion that we will stand in great need of blankets, and any contribution of that article or its substitute, would be of great service.]

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, September 3, 1862

The cotton and wool may be had here in abundance, and willing hands to manufacture it into clothing, but the means are wanting. The old stock of cotton cards is being worn out by use.-- There are only two or three manufactories of spun thread in the whole department. The supply from these is so inadequate as to be unworthy of consideration in estimating for a full supply for our army in this department, and the citizens at home.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, September 10, 1862

For the Washington Telegraph.

... There is not a sufficient supply of bedding. The soldier's blankets are not suitable. Their great want is the presence of kind ladies. Sisters of charity have in many places the charge of Hospitals. If we are to be without the presence of ladies in our Hospitals, though they have toiled almost incessantly. We were comfortable last winter, being clothed with garments made by them, receiving their contributions. Last winter when our soldiers encamped near your beautiful and hospital place, the ladies got up an entertainment, and the money thus gained went to our soldiers. I feel assured that the ladies of Washington and the many other places where the Telegraph is read, will once more aid especially our sick soldiers....

Little Rock, Aug. 28th, 1862.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, September 10, 1862

WANTED.--Jeans and linseys, for Clothing for the Soldiers in Arkansas ... Geo. Taylor, Capt. and A.Q.C.S.A. Washington, Aug. 13, 1862.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, September 24, 1862

WASHINGTON, Ark. Sept. 8th, '62.

Mr. Editor.--Will you please permit me through the columns of your paper, to tender to the ladies of Washington my most sincere thanks for the many favors bestowed upon the sick soldiers under my charge in the Hospital at this place. The indefatigable efforts put forth by them were most praiseworthy, and well deserve the admiration of all the true hearted Southerners. Day after day were they seen making their way through the burning sands of a mid-day sun, in order to soothe the sufferings of those who are going forth to defend their homes, their rights and their all. Having provided the hospital with everything necessary to make the beds of its inmates as comfortable as possible, they then gave their attention to the sick in person; visiting their bedsides and administering such consolation and comfort, as woman alone can do. Often did I see the tears of gratitude roll down the cheeks of our brave soldiers, as these Heaven-born messengers would approach the bedside of those whose lips were parched with burning fevers, and while they gave the cooling beverage to alleviate their burning thirst, the soldiers

courage might be seen to glow with rage towards those who are endeavoring to lay waste the homes of such patriotic ladies.

Long will the kindness of the ladies of Washington be remembered by the gallant sons of Texas, and when on the field of battle, amid the rattle of musketry and the roar of cannon, a thought of those philanthropic daughters of the South will stimulate them to nobler deeds of valor and courage. Go on, you noble ones in such acts of charity, and you will soon have your reward in seeing the banner of peace unfurled to the breeze, and uninterrupted happiness established throughout the length and breadth of our new distracted country.

W. M. BRADFORD,  
Attending Physician.

WASHINGTON, Ark., Sept. [?]th '62

Editor Telegraph:--Having been placed under the greatest obligations to the people of Spring Hill, and vicinity, I would take this opportunity of returning to them my most sincere thanks, and the compliments and regards of the regiment to which I belong, for the abundant and untiring assistance they afforded our sick while in their town. The assistance they gave us, was of that kind a sick soldier needs, and I trust we will ever be alive to the kindness shown us by that people, and especially grateful to the ladies for the deep interest they take in us, and their efforts to relieve our suffering. You will please insert this in your paper, and oblige yours, &c.

W. S. FOWLER, Ass't Surgeon,

CLARK'S REG'T., Texas Volunteers.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, October 1, 1862

Wanted. Jeans, Linseys, White Domestic. Cottonades, Yarn Socks.--Geo. Taylor, Capt. & A. Q. M. C. S. A. Oct. 1, 1862.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, October 8, 1862

#### DIED

At the residence of Mr. B. McDonald, in Washington, Ark., on the 26th ult., Lieut. James F. Walker, in the 30th year of his age. He was the son of Dr. W. S. Walker, of Tyler, Texas.--a member of Col. Speight's regiment and first lieutenant of Capt. Mayse's company. Commanding in person and deportment, firm and energetic as a drill officer, united with great urbanity of manners, which endeared him to the entire company, he may justly claim the title of their idol. The tears that bedewed the cheeks of the weather-beaten soldiers as they stood around his dying bed, gave ample proof of their love for their favorite officer. But alas! tears and prayers were alike unavailing. The stern mandate had gone, and despite the unremitting watchfulness of his physicians and the tender care of friends endeared to him by long association, he went down to an early grave in the flower of his manhood, and at a time when his brave and manly services were most needed.

"But the night dew that falls, tough in silence it weeps,  
Shall brighten with verdure the grave where he sleeps,  
And the tear that we shed though in Secret it rolls,  
Shall long keep his memory green in our souls."

M.S.D.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, December 10, 1862

Our soldiers are nearly destitute of woolen socks. Will not the ladies make an effort for their relief? A supply of knitting yarn always on hand at the Quartermaster's office in this place.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, December 24, 1862

#### DIANA SMITH, THE HEROINE OF THE NORTHWEST.

A friend has kindly furnished us with some interesting particulars in the history of this young heroine.

She was born and raised in the county of Jackson. Her father is a consistent and pious member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was leading a quiet, peaceful, and useful life, until his country was invaded, when he called his country-men to arms, and raised the first company of guerrillas, which he commanded until his fall, when, by fraud and treachery he was captured, and ever since has been confined in a loathsome dungeon at Camp Chase, Ohio, without hope of delivery, unless our Government should interpose and procure his release.

Diana, his only daughter, is a beautiful girl, and has been tenderly raised, and well educated. She is also a member of the M. E. Church, and has always been regarded as very pious and exemplary. She is descended from a race of unflinching nerve, and satisfied with nothing less than freedom as unrestrained as the pure air of their mountain home.

Her devotion to the cause of Southern rights, in which her father had nobly engaged, has caused her, too, to feel the oppressor's power. Although a tender and delicate flower, upon whose cheek the bloom of sixteen summers yet lingers, she has been five times captured by the Yankees, and marched sometimes on foot, in manacles, a prisoner; once a considerable distance to Ohio, at which time she made her escape. She was never released, but in each instance managed to escape from her guard. She, too, has been in service; she was in several battles in which her father engaged the enemy. She has seen blood flow like water. Her trusty rifle has made more than one of the vile Yankees bite the dust. She left her home in company with the Moccasin Rangers, (Captain Kelsor,) and came through the enemy's line in safety, and is now at the Blue Sulphur Springs.

She was accompanied by Miss Duskie, who has earned the proud distinction of a heroine. On one occasion this fearless girl was surrounded by fifty Yankees and Union men, when she went rushing through their ranks with a daring that struck terror to their craven hearts. With her rifle lashed across her shoulders, she swam the west fork of the Kanhawa river, and made her way to the Mountain Rangers; preferring to trust her safety to those brave spirits, well knowing that her sex would entitle her to protection from those brave mountaineers. These young ladies have lain in the mountains for months, with no bed but the earth, and no covering but the canopy of heaven. They have shared the soldier's rough fare, and his dangers, his hopes, and his joys.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, December 31, 1862

#### TO THE LADIES

Have on hand a large supply of material to be made into Tents and Clothing for the army. It is necessary that they be completed as rapidly as possible. In behalf of our soldiers now facing the

enemy, and in many instances destitute of shelter and clothing, I appeal to the ladies of this community for assistance.

Seamstresses can find employment at the Clothing Rooms.

Geo. Taylor, Capt.  
& A. Q. M. C. S. A.

Washington, Ark., Dec. 30, 1862.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, December 31, 1862

#### BEESWAX WANTED.

The medical purveyor at Little Rock wishes to purchase Beeswax for the purpose of making cerates and ointments for wounded soldiers. The highest cash price will be paid for all delivered to the undersigned.

W. H. ETTER.

Washington, Dec. 24, 1862.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, February 4, 1863

One bale spun thread will be given in exchange for every ten pounds washed wool delivered to me at Washington. The balance will be paid in cash.

Geo. Taylor.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, February 18, 1863. [Summary: tableaux vivants]

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, March 11, 1863

General Hamilton, military governor of Texas, has returned from New Orleans, and arrived in Washington.--He sees no prospect of his government going into operation at present. Quite a number of Union refugees from Texas came North with him. So says the Chicago Journal on the 6th.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, May 6, 1863

TOURNAMENT.--We have had stationed here for some time a portion of Capt. Nutt's company of partizans [sic]--the Red River Rangers, under command of Lt. Sewell.

There are amongst them many young men of education and high social position in Louisiana, who have proven very agreeable accessions to our society; and for that matter, the whole company, by their quiet and courteous deportment and general good order, have so commended themselves to our community that we shall pay them the compliment (which is not at all common unfortunately) of being sorry for their departure when the time arrives.

Last Saturday a portion of the company entertained our citizens with a Tournament.--Quite a large number of ladies were in attendance, who entered into the spirit of the thing very heartily. We had never witnessed the sport before, and found it much more exciting than we had supposed. It consists in riding full tilt with a long lance, and catching upon it a small ring suspended from a rope. It is a difficult feat, requiring good horsemanship, steadiness of nerve, quickness of eye, and dexterity of hand.

Lieut. Tally carried off the first prize in the contest--a beautiful wreath of flowers--and exercised the right of crowning with it the "queen of love and beauty" in favor of Miss F. F. The

second wreath was won by Mr. Ashmore, after a close contest with young M. S. Jones. It was with due grace placed upon the temples of the spirited Miss E. J., (who, in times past, sent off one of our companies with a silken flag in their hands and her glowing words in their hearts.) On the whole, it was a pleasant affair, and an agreeable episode in our monotonous life.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, July 29, 1863

BEEF.--We are requested to state for the information of our citizens, that Mr. James Nance is now prepared to furnish fresh beef every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, at his market-house adjoining McDonald's gin manufactory. As many of our citizens have heretofore been unable to procure beef, we doubt not Mr. Nance will be liberally patronized.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, August 5, 1863

Wanted. Proposals will be received at this office for making Thirty Thousand (30,000) Oak boards for government buildings. J. D. Thomas, Purchasing and Manufacturing Q.M. Washington, July 22, 1863.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, August 5, 1863

We invite attention to the advertisement for the Washington Female Academy. Mrs. Field, the principal, is a lady so well known and highly esteemed amongst us, for her amiable disposition, unaffected demeanor, and high minded conscientious principles, that it is useless to give parents and guardians any further guarantee [sic] of her fitness for the delicate task of forming the minds and strengthening the principles of her pupils. Miss Brown is also well known as an able and attentive teacher, and the qualifications of Mrs. Johnston as a musician are recognized by competent judges amongst us as of a superior order

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, August 5, 1863

For Sale. 40 barrels molasses, 2,000 pounds wool, 200 bunches spun thread. W. S. and J. S. Burt. Washington, Aug. 5, 1863.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, August 5, 1863

Wanted to Hire. 30 mule and ox wagons and teams, to haul government stores from Texas to this place, or from this place to Little Rock, as preference by owners. The following prices will be paid: For six mule team and driver, \$7 00 per day. For four mule team and driver, \$5 50 per day or \$2 50 per 100 lbs. for each 100 miles. If the owner prefers it, \$2 00 per 100 pounds per 100 miles, payable in Salt at Arkadelphia. Forage furnished by Government.

Geo. Taylor,  
Capt. & A. Q. M.

Washington, Aug. 5, 1863.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, August 19, 1863.

THE RICHMOND DINNER.--We enjoyed the pleasure of meeting a portion of the citizens of Sevier county last Friday, at a dinner given at Richmond to the paroled soldiers from Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and those who had returned from different portions of the army. We have rarely enjoyed a similar occasion so much. It was well worth the journey to see the spirit of patriotism which prevailed amongst young and old. The ladies were out in force. Our position as *pater familias* and public journalist must be our license for dropping a remark about them.



We have never met in any crowd a miscellaneous collection of ladies more charming in personal appearance, or having more marks of refinement in their dress and demeanor. The boys who fought so bravely had something to inspire them in such mothers, wives and sisters.--After a short opening address, Gen. J. Whitmore, of Washington, was introduced and entertained the audience with an admirable speech for the times, in which all the prominent duties of the citizen were impressed with earnest eloquence, and the evils of the day by turns denounced and ridiculed. It fit the occasion. Those who were galled concealed the smart, and the whole adjourned in good humor to an elegant barbecue in a grove.--The table was gotten up under the supervision of the ladies, who themselves waited upon the guests. It was charming. After dinner, a meeting was called and a company immediately organized for home defence [sic]. Good for the Fork of the River! How is the work in other quarters?

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, September 2, 1863

Formation of the Hempstead County Confederate Association....They recommended as the basis of the organization a mutual pledge, which has been mislaid, (but which will be published in time,) that the members of this Association renew their obligations of devoted fidelity to the Confederate States and the State of Arkansas, and that each one will do all he reasonably can to promote the interests of the South by act and deed, until her independence be accomplished....

The object is to support the cause of our country by united and hearty effort, and to keep alive the loyalty and zeal of our people--to spread correct news--to correct false reports--to encourage the timid--to find out the designs of the enemy, and to keep up public spirit, by frequent meetings and addresses.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, September 2, 1863

We are requested by Mrs. Field to state that the Female Academy has been given up for a soldier's hospital, and that, for the present, her school will be taught in the Episcopal Church. We hope no one will estimate the slight inconvenience, in consideration of the noble object of the change.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, September 9, 1863

FIGHT AT FORT SMITH.--Our citizens were somewhat excited, and a few of them alarmed, last Sunday evening and Monday morning, by news of a great disaster to our army near Fort Smith, and that Blount's forces were pressing us down to Red River. ... We learn that the road beyond Caddo Gap is filled with families of women and children, making their escape from the enemy, who are burning houses and laying waste without mercy. We hope these living in reach may send aid to meet them without delay. They are mostly on foot and in great distress.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, September 16, 1863

FALL OF LITTLE ROCK.--We regret to announce that Little Rock is in the hands of the enemy. Gen. Price with a brave but inadequate force was unable to prevent it.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, September 30, 1863

We are requested by the Post commandant here, to state that citizens of the county known to the guards and over conscript age are not required to have passes coming in or going from town.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, October 14, 1863

J. D. Thomas, M.Q.M. of this place, wishes to purchase carpets for soldiers' blankets.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, October 21, 1863

SOW WHEAT.--We earnestly urge upon all our farmers to sow wheat as largely as their circumstances will permit. Should this be neglected, great distress may come upon our community. We have now a bountiful supply, but it will become exhausted by waste and the chances of war.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, November 4, 1863. [Summary: Federals in Arkadelphia]

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, November 25, 1863

Cotton Cards for Sale. Cards for sale at the Government Clothing Rooms. Linsey, Jeans and Socks taken in exchange at fair prices. If sold for money, the price thirty-five (\$35) dollars per pair. Apply to Maj. J. D. Adams, Q.M.C.S.A. Washington, Nov. 25, 1863.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, November 25, 1863

Salt! Salt! 100 sacks salt of superior quality for sale by J. S. Britt. Nov. 24, 1863.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, November 25, 1863

A Substitute Wanted. Any person over fifty years of age, wishing to hire as a substitute, can do so by applying to me at the Camp of Instructions, three miles east of Washington. A liberal price will be given. E. L. Larey.

Nov. 25, 1863.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, December 2, 1863

THE MISSOURI EXILES.--I have just learned for the first time, through the thoughtfulness of Lieut.-Col. R. H. Musser and Captain D. H. Lindsay in writing to me on the subject, that many families recently expelled from Missouri are in great distress near Washington, Ark. I have sent to Capt. Lindsay, out of the State military funds, money sufficient to relieve the more urgent necessities of those families. The enemy has sent them here with the design of increasing our burthens; if they are willing to work, (and I am proud to say I have not yet many of my countrywomen of Missouri who are not,) they can foil him in his object, and even materially aid us. We need cloth for our army; they can help to make it; and in so doing will find speedy, honorable and profitable employment. To those desiring it, I will furnish the necessary cards and spinning wheels, the cost to be refunded to the State out of their future earnings. Those wishing to avail themselves of this aid should write to Capt. D. H. Lindsay, Washington, Ark.

THOS. C. REYNOLDS,  
Governor of Missouri.

Shreveport, La., 21st Nov., 1863.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, December 23, 1863

PRODUCE.--Let every one who can be spared go to the army. That is the first great duty. For those who cannot, the next is to produce. Our fields, our workshops, and the labors of our women, must support the army. The "plough, the loom, and the anvil," are all implements of war

and must be plied.

Begin clearing up the fields, repairing the fences and preparing for as large a crop of grain as you can possibly put in, by all the help of the women and children. If we can eat we are safe. The fighting may be depended upon.

And, soldiers, remember that every fence you destroy strikes a blow at our national strength. Every hen roost you rob weakens the Confederacy. Every cow and brood sow you kill, cuts off our resources of beef and bacon. Every mule and horse you unlawfully impress stops a plough in the furrow. Every outrage is a blow at the goose which lays golden eggs. By the farmer and mechanic alone can you be supported. Aid and assist them in their labors and in saving their resources. Let a general feeling of patriotism rise above all selfish considerations of the moment.

For God's sake let there be no idlers or drones in the Southern hive. Fight or produce. If you do neither, you are unprofitable servants of liberty.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, December 23, 1863

Married, on the 5th inst., by Rev. N. P. Moore, Miss Carrie M. Peebles, of Arkadelphia, to Captain G. S. Polleys, C.S.A. of Tyler, Texas.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, January 13, 1864

To the Ladies. A Lady has a very handsome piece of straw-colored Tarletan [sic], suitable for an evening dress, which she wishes to exchange for a calico or homespun piece-- pattern for pattern. She has also a handsome Satin Mantle, which she would exchange for home-made goods. Enquire of the editor.

Washington, January 13, 1864.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, January 20, 1864

ROBBERIES.--Our town is infested with burglars, thieves and robbers. During the past week two stores have been entered and robbed in the night time. Last night one of our citizens lost a pocket book from his bed room where he was sleeping.

There is only one remedy. Let every one be prepared and vigilant, and shoot down the first man caught in the act of committing a felony against his house or property.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, January 20, 1864

TO THE WOMEN.-- ...

You have done nobly. It delights us to contemplate these things. To transport ourselves a century into the future, and look back at the present. To see the glory which will surround the memory of the women of '61. All that is now rough and unpleasant will be forgotten in history. The stones and stumbling blocks will be no longer visible--the ravines and rugged ledges will be lost in the distance. From that stand point the fame of our women will shine with a halo altogether lovely. Future ages will catch an exaltation in beholding it, which will inspire new heroism in the daughters of future centuries, when Rome and Greece are forgotten.

Yes! nobly indeed! Many born in wealth, and used only to indolence, have felt the true woman's nature arise within them, which makes all women equal, and have cast aside their luxuries with joy, and gloried in their privations. Many who were poor, and to whom husbands and sons were all the joy of life to cheer and reward them in their daily toils, have sent them forth with tears and choking sighs, but with blessings and words of encouragement. May God

reward it! "The children you have borne them must be free."

All that was but the beginning. From garrets and closets, and lumber of smoke-houses came forth the old fragments of long-forgotten looms and spinning-wheels, and a new sound arose in the land; a melancholy humming with a somewhat fierce and energetic close, like the death song of the shell--we all knew it well in our youth. It was the sound of the spinning wheel. It arose from the city and the village, the planter's mansion and the settler's cabin. It was a low sound truly, but could the enemy have been gifted to hear its still small voice through the din of arms, they might have read its terrible meaning. It is this, "We are the true amazons who fight thus with our sons and brothers, and lovers. Not on horseback with bows and arrows, and right breasts cut off; but in womanly modesty; with prayerful hearts, we do nobler battle. We enable them to laugh to scorn their dependency on your Lowel [sic] Mills. We clothe them, and uphold their hands by our cheerful submission to our share of the ills you have brought upon us. The contest is ours also. Behold how we maintain it."

Time wore away. The war was prolonged.--All experienced, over and over again, the "hope deferred," that "maketh the heart sick." You most of all. Your passive endurance, relieved by the stir of martial events, was the heavier burden. Often the lightning flash along the wires struck upon your hearts with a blow more terrible than death, wringing them with extreme of mortal agony. You have bowed your heads to the stroke, in resignation to God, not in submission to the enemy. Still, your courage has risen to sustain the survivors. Still, the busy fingers have been plied. Still, the wards of the hospitals have found you ministering amidst loathsome wounds, disease and death.--Still, you have hurled defiance at the enemy, and breathed your spirits into the hearts of sterner man. Still, you have continued to send other dear ones from your households. Still, you have continued to hear the gaunt wolf of hunger, howling nearer and nearer, and have trembled for the infants at your firesides. Still, the tales of the barbarous infamy of the enemy towards your unfortunate sisters within their power have paled your cheeks day by day, but your hearts have not been appalled. Your courage has not failed. Your perseverance has not faltered.--You have never whispered submission. Your instincts have been no less true than the reason of strong-minded men. You have seen in that an ignominy for your sons and daughters more terrible than suffering and death.

All this must not be for naught. God will not suffer that in his justice. Of this be assured. Those floods of tears were not wrung out from crushed hearts to fall like water in the desert and be dried up forever. Those labors of patient industry; those sacrifices by day and by night; those wakeful nights, relieved by dreadful dreams of loved forms in the wild carnage of battle--all these, suffered and done in humble reliance upon Him, and with consciousness of right, cannot be rewarded with subjection and degradation. Believe it not.

Persevere! But why say that? We may urge the planter to plant, and the workman to toil at the forge. They may need that, for men are prone to discouragement. Why urge true women to be true women still? She was "last at the cross and first at the sepulchre," whilst Peter, the boldest of all the twelve, only followed timidly afar off, and, in his weakness, denied his Saviour with oaths. Upon your efforts rests the hope of our army. If you fail them, the cause is lost. You cannot--it is safe. The wheel will go on. The sick will be cared for. If necessary, (which heaven forbid!) you will be found at the plow. Our men will be encouraged, and their hopes renewed. They will be ashamed to be absent from their posts and lounging in idleness whilst woman shows such perseverance.--They will scorn submission to an enemy, rendered more hateful by the evils they have brought upon you. They (all that are worthy of the name) will feel a sacred devotion to a cause thrice hallowed by the martyrdom of women.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, February 17, 1864

Camp Songs. Just Published, in pamphlet form a selection of ballads for the camp. Sixteen pages, containing 13 choice ballads. price, \$1 per copy; \$10 per doze; \$75 per hundred. Apply at the printing office, or address C. L. Sutton, Washington, Ark.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, February 24, 1864

Notice. For sale--at the government wood shop, twelve superior looms. They will be exchanged for cloth--cloth and looms valued at old prices. J. D. Thomas, Major & Manuf'g. Q.M.D.A. Washington, Ark. Feb. 148 [??] 1864.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, March 9, 1864

Vocal and Instrumental  
Concert.

Prof. Geo. E. Smith, with his Washington "Female Glee Singers," assisted by Gen. Tappan's Brass & String Band, will give a grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert in Washington on TUESDAY EVENING, 15th inst., in some suitable hall, of which due notice will be given.

The *Programme* will consist of the most choice selections for instrumental performance, varied with glees and melodies. The strictest regard will be had for good order and decorum, and nothing will be produced which should be offensive to the most fastidious.

Concert to commence at half-past seven precisely.

Admission \$2. No half prices. Tickets at the door.

March 9th, 1863.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, March 9, 1864

PUBLIC MEETING.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Arkansas is requested to be held at Washington, Arkansas, on the 12th day of March, 1864, for the purpose of taking into consideration the situation and exigencies of the country, and consulting upon the best mode of repelling Federal invasion, and sustaining the Southern Confederacy.

Public speakers will be present, and a free expression of opinion had. Let everybody attend.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, March 9, 1864

WANTED,

At my tanyard, near Washington, One hundred cords good white oak bark, with all moss off, for which I will pay fifty dollars per cord. If the bark is delivered as above, I propose furnishing gratuitously poor families whose husbands and in the army, two hundred sides of leather during the months of October and November next.

D. R. WINN.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, March 16, 1864.

Public Meeting.

According to previous notice, a very large number of citizens, met at the courthouse, in the town of Washington, on Saturday the 12th inst., when, on motion of Hon. B. P. Jett, Sr., Col. John R. Eakin, was called to the chair, who called the meeting to order, and explained the object thereof in a short but most appropriate manner. ...

We, therefore, a portion of the citizens of Arkansas, pursuant to a call heretofore made in the "Washington Telegraph," do resolve:

1st. That our cause is a just one. That our women are patriotic--our soldiers gallant--and that, unaided by foreign powers, our Government will achieve for itself a glorious Independence.

2d. By one and all of us, that we will consent to re-construction--NEVER. That we regard the act of separation as irrevocable as an edict of Divine Justice.

3d. That notwithstanding a large portion of our beloved State is desolated and in the hands of the enemy--and many of our people have rendered a temporary obedience to Lincoln's authority--still these are incidents of war common to all belligerents at which we neither feel alarmed or discouraged. The British burned the American capitol--but they did not conquer the country. Moscow was burned at the approach of Napoleon--but he did not conquer Russia.

4th. That with loyal men who are unavoidably in the hands of the enemy we sympathise [sic] deeply--but with traitors we hold no fellowship now or hereafter and we request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to procure the passage of a law providing for the immediate seizure and confiscation of the property of those who may subsequent to the passage thereof abandon the Confederate States and flee to the enemy--declaring all sales made previous to such flight, as void, upon presumption of fraud.

[5th-13th.]

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, March 30, 1864

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

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

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

Lieuts. Whitsett and Green became very indignant, and delivered up their paroles, saying they would not stand it to be talked to in that manner, and that the people didn't amount to much

anyhow. They then borrowed paroles from two other officers, went outside and quietly mixed in with the enlisted men on their way from Houston to Shreveport, sending back the borrowed paroles to the rightful owners. They marched to the Houston squad to Shreveport, and there remained a week. Becoming alarmed for fear of detection, or that the prisoners would be detained, they took informal leave, and crossing Red River struck out in an easterly direction for Natchez.

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

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

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

NOTE: SKIPS TO MAY 11, 1864.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, May 11, 1864.

The temporary suspension of this journal was caused by the removal of the press and type to a place of safety, on the approach of Gen. Steel's army. We would not have been so cautious of it as mere property, but partial friends have flattered us into the belief that our paper is useful to the country, and its loss could not be replaced.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, May 18, 1864

#### Sewing Machines.

I desire to purchase Singer's Sewing Machines for the Clothing Department at Shreveport. Any one having a good machine of this make for sale, will please apply at this office.

GEO. TAYLOR, Capt. and A.Q.M.

Washington, May 1st, 1864.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, May 18, 1864

#### \$25 Reward.

For a jointed fishing rod, enveloped in a cover of heavy domestic--lost in September, 1863, between Antoine and Washington or the vicinity of the latter place. I camped on a branch in the vicinity of Capt. Bouldin's residence, and may have lost it there. Apply at this office.

JAS. B. KEATTS.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, June 1, 1864

OUR HOSPITALS.--By request, the patriotic and humane citizens of the county are invited to

meet at the Presbyterian Church next Saturday at 11 o'clock, to take measures for improving the condition of our hospitals, and contributing to the comfort of the patients. Many sick and wounded are coming in, who appeal strongly to our humanity. Let each man feel this a personal duty and not tire in well doing.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, June 8, 1864

The prospects of a corn crop were never more flattering. We have good rains, and many fields on the black and river lands would now make tolerable corn without another drop. The wheat harvest is just beginning. If we now have dry weather it will be a fair average yield. There is not so much to the acre as last year, but the grain is better.

WASHINGTON [ARK.] TELEGRAPH, June 15, 1864

WANTED TO HIRE,  
1,000 NEGRO WOMEN!

At the manufacturing quartermaster's department, Gilmer, Upshur county, Texas. I want 1,000 Negro Women to spin and weave Cloth for the army. Twenty Dollars per month and rations will be paid.

J. D. Thomas, Major  
& Manufacturing Q.M.D.A.

Gilmer, Texas, June 1st, 1864.