
THE HENKEL SQUARE HERALD

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VOL. 2

Henkel Square, Round Top, Texas, November 1861

NO. 11

Texas Penitentiary.

Huntsville, Oct. 23, 1861.

The Texas Penitentiary is now supplied with Cotton, and no more will be taken at present.

The public are notified that all goods hereafter made are by order of the Governor, subject to the requisition of the Quartermasters of the Confederate States of America and must be so applied.

A fair price will be given here for WOOL, as we have determined to drive the Woolen Machinery all the time.

M. C. Rogers,
F. Agent Texas Penitentiary.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 1, 1861, p. 1, c. 7

Barley.

600 Bushels of Heavy Seed Barley, a fine substitute for Rio Coffee. In Store and for sale by

Henry Sampson.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 1, 1861, p. 1, c. 7

Save your okra seeds. Okra is the best substitute for coffee that is known. Besides this, the okra plant will kill out noxious weeds, even coco, better than any other known means. The okra plant makes a shade so dense, that nothing will grow in it. Gardens that have been allowed to go to weeds have in this way been cleared of them. Fields may be in the same way. An acre of okra will produce seed enough to furnish a plantation of fifty negroes with coffee in every way equal to that imported from Rio. The green pods taken from an acre of okra and dried, would furnish the best thickening for soup in the winter, that could be made. Okra is the most valuable plant that is raised. Save your okra seeds.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 1, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

We acknowledge the receipt of nine pairs of wool socks from Mrs. F. E. Tom, of Mill Creek, Washington county, for the army. They are subject to the first call of those that need them.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 1, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

About the Palma Christi beans, our readers will excuse us if we urge every one of them to gather up all they can, and put at least five acres of their fields into a crop of Palma Christi this winter. They will find their account in it.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 1, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Five companies of Texas volunteers belonging to Col. John Gregg's regiment, passed through Vicksburg on the 23d, for Memphis, where they are ordered to report to Gen. Johnston. They were in command of Quartermaster Wm. M. Bradford.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 1, 1861, p. 2, c. 5

Hospital Fund.

We acknowledge the receipt of the following for the Hospital Fund:

W. P. Ketchum, proceeds of the Concert in Houston	\$289 50
Previously acknowledged	347 50
Total.	\$637 00

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 1, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Corpus Christi, Texas, }
September, 21st, 1861. }My

Dear Cushing-- . . . In our city the ladies are well up to their work—nobly doing their part in that cause which calls into action every nerve, sinew, ligament, tendon, bone and brain of the Confederate States of America. Under the name and style of the "Ladies Aid Society," they are raising funds in considerable amounts with which to purchase such things as soldiers may need to protect them from the inclemency of the approaching season. Besides, the needles fly in nearly every house, and one is almost lead to believe that the city is little else than an immense sewing machine, working at a time, a thousand needles. Last week a concert was given by the ladies to a crowded house, and gave unbounded satisfaction. Your correspondent was presented with a complimentary ticket, a front seat reserved for him, and a lady—a perfect beauty—appointed to wait upon him home. Such, friend Cushing, is the high estimation in which they hold people here who write for the papers.

This week we had an Ethiopian concert. At an early hour Zeigler's Hall was overrun and ran over; the braves and beauties were all out. Old and young alike congregated to swell the throng and contribute to the Ladies Aid Fund. The music was good, acting good, jokes good and seasonable, singing first rate, and the satisfaction given was general. So says the public, so say I. At the conclusion, one of the merchants, Mr. Ohler, was so well pleased with the entertainment that he threw his hat upon the stage, saying, "that hat will be redeemed at my counter to-morrow, where it is worth twenty-five dollars." Saying which he went home to bed, minus his hat. The receipts from these concerts amount well nigh to two hundred dollars. . .

Your correspondent,
Rebel.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 1, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

Friction matches are now being made in Galveston--the first probably ever made in the State, if not in the South.

SAN ANTONIO HERALD, November 2, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

The Concert.—At the suggestion of Mr. Jas. H. Perkins, one of our most public-spirited citizens, and who furnished and lighted his magnificent Concert Hall for the purpose, the amateur musicians of Houston gave a concert last Tuesday night, for the benefit of the Hospital Fund.

The Concert was got up under the supervision of Mr. A. A. Aday, who was assisted by the following singers: Mrs. Goldthwaite, Mrs. E. F. Gray, Mrs. Chase, Mrs. Col. Waters, Mrs. Chew, Mrs. Adey, Mrs. Skiff, Mrs. Castleton, Miss Hadley, and Messrs. Otis, Congreve, Paul Bremond, Tenney, J. Whitaker, and Benchley.

We note the names from memory, and there may have been others.

The performances were in the highest style of the art, and entirely satisfactory to the large audience assembled. The array of talent was such as is rarely brought upon the stage, and the people appreciate it. The house was filled with the beauty and the fashion of the town. Quite a number of ladies interested themselves during the day in the sale of tickets, among the most successful of which were Miss Anderson, who sold \$53 50; Miss Bell Hopson, \$25; and Miss Rose Stevens, \$26. Never were the smiles of beautiful women devoted to a worthier purpose.

The result was a success for the purpose, the net proceeds having been \$289,50.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 1, 1861, p. 2, c. 5

Virginia Point, Oct. 31

Friend Cushing.—Our command is in need of lint, bandage, cloths, etc. We have a great many Houston men with us; will not the ladies of Houston help us in this respect with any other article needed by sick in hospital? Call the attention of your lady readers in the country to our necessities. Will you take charge of them?

W. H. Gant, Surgeon,
6th Regt. T. V.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 1, 1861, p. 2, c. 7

Almost daily, we see our streets thronged with emigrants from Missouri, many of whom bring valuable slave property.

It is quite refreshing to hear these men open upon the Jayhawkers and Union men, they do it with an unctious and relish that astonish even the fiery Texans.--[Dallas Herald.

SAN ANTONIO HERALD, November 2, 1861, p. 1, c. 6

Military Hospital at Galveston.

Dr. Oakes, the medical officer in charge of the Galveston hospitals, appeals to the people of Texas to furnish additional supplies of beds, bedding, etc., for the use of the sick soldiers in that city. These are an absolute necessity, and are such things as the Government cannot buy, because they are not to be had for money. This appeal, we doubt not, will be responded to, as it should be, fully, liberally. No appeal could come with stronger claims.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 2, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

We are informed that the Inaugural Ball on Thursday night was a brilliant affair, and that near \$00 was received as the proceeds, which goes toward clothing our soldiers in the field.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 9, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

From the Nashville Gazette.

The Texas Rangers.

The gallant regiment of Texas Rangers, under Benjamin F. Terry, now encamped at the Nashville Fair Grounds, is drawing largely upon the confidence and admiration of our city, and the hundreds of anxious spectators who daily call to witness the wonderful exploits. Each grand performance excited new wonder.

The lasso, made of horse hair, which is of great strength, is thrown with great exactness a distance of ten or twenty yards, the greater the speed of the horse the greater is the distance it is thrown, and the more certainty in taking the object sought. This will be an object of terror to the running enemy, whether on foot or horse.

Another performance is the taking up of an object from the ground by the rider, when the horse is at full speed. Another is the springing from the saddle to the ground and into the saddle again, the horse at full speed. Another is the hanging on the side of the horse, hiding the vital parts of the rider from the deadly weapons of the enemy. A still more exciting performance is the breaking of wild horses to the saddle—horses known to be so wild and unmanageable as to be unfit for use—horses which Rarey, the great horse tamer, had failed to break, were blindfolded, saddled and rode, both single and double, in an incredible short space of time.

I was most agreeably surprised to find in this regiment many men of fine intelligence, polished manners, excellent moral character and good fortune. This was not a matter of so great surprise, when we learned that these were picked men, and picked, too, by a man no facile in the judgment of human character as their commander.

This is, indeed, a *model* regiment, in reference to physical, military and moral cultivation. We hope soon to see them on the best horses of our State, flying with their lassos, sabres and double-barrel shot guns after Lincoln's intruders upon Southern soil.

J. P. C.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 1, 1861, p. 2, c. 6

The want of bleaching powder is now the chief obstacle to the manufacture of paper in the South. That which has been used--"Tennant's"--came from New York, where it was had from England, at a very low price.

Prof. Darby, of Auburn, Alabama, writes to the Houston Telegraph that he has succeeded in making pure sulphuric acid from iron pyrites, which are in abundance in Alabama, and he will have no difficulty in making sal soda, chloroform, nitric acid, muriatic acid, and bleaching powders for paper making.--[Galveston News.

SAN ANTONIO HERALD, November 2, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

The emigration from Missouri this fall seems to be quite brisk, bringing their negroes and every other species of property they could escape with; while a goodly number are returning North, they say to Arkansas, but we suppose to Kansas or Illinois, we think there are more who would do well to take the same track.—Sherman Patriot.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 2, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

Sibley's Brigade.

Camp Leona, Oct. 23d, 1861.

Our regiment is now encamped at this place for the night. We broke up Camp Sibley this morning. After the line was formed, Col. Reily ordered the regiment to form into close column of squad rows, and then, after a few impressive words, read in a clear and distinct voice the prayer of Bishop Gregg, to be used during the war. It was a solemn spectacle to witness nearly 1000 men with their armor on their persons and banners floating in the breeze, setting on their horses uncovered, and in reverential silence, listening to every word of that beautiful prayer. Not a word was heard in the whole camp, but the tones of the reader, and every one seemed to feel the solemnity of the occasion.

We reached San Antonio at 1 o'clock, P.M. and were reviewed by Gen. Sibley, who addressed the troops, and who responded with three enthusiastic cheers for their gallant general.

Just as the command, *forward*, was about to be given, Capt. Rusk, son of Gen. Rusk, and now commanding Company H., of Nacogdoches, came to the front, carrying a large and beautiful silken flag, and presented it, in the name of his company, in compliment to Col. Reily. Gen. Sibley made a most beautiful response. After which, our Colonel thanked them for the honor paid him as an individual and as an officer. The flag was then placed in the centre of the column, and the regiment defiled past the line and took up its line of *march westward*. No better regiment ever marched from San Antonio. It is composed of artillery lancers and gunmen—all mounted. We are now here, and to-morrow shall move forward. God protect us and bless those we leave behind.

We are gratified to learn that Rev. Mr. Jones, of the Episcopal Church, at this place, has accepted the appointment of Chaplain, and joins us tomorrow. Our men are brave and strong; our arms are good; but we depend on the blessings of God.

San Antonio, Oct. 25th, 1861.

E. H. Cushing, Esq.—Dear Sir: Col. Reily's regiment leaves to-morrow. You missed quite a treat by not being here. Two days since, the Colonel marched his regiment through town, halted them on the Plaza, and read a prayer to them, which was a very solemn and impressive scene. He was also presented with a flag by the Nacogdoches company, and made a very able and patriotic speech in response. Gen. Sibley also made a very elegant speech to the companies, and gave them good advice. I think Col. Reily has the star regiment of the Southern Confederacy. He is proud of it, and the regiment is proud of him. Night before last it rained incessant. Gen. Sibley's Brigade is filling fast, and will be a fine one. But little sickness. Yours truly, in haste.

J. F. M.

[HOUSTON] TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, November 1, 1861, p. 2, c. 7

THE INFANTRY.--A young married woman whose husband had gone to the war, heard in conversation, the remark that the Government wanted more cavalry and more infantry. She replied that she knew nothing about the cavalry, but added with a sigh, that if more infantry were needed, the Government had better send some of the volunteers home again.--Nac Chron.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 2, 1861, p. 4, c. 2A.

Rally! Missourians Rally!!

Taking it for granted that all Missourians able to bear arms, who recently left the State and brought their families, and property to Texas, are desirous to return for the purpose of defending their State which they only temporarily left, for the benefit of their wives and children. I suggest the following mode of action:

Form into messes of ten men; take one common two horse wagon, and four horses or mules to each mess. One tent, and as good a supply of clothing and arms as circumstances will permit, and make haste to Cassville, Berry county, Missouri where we can organize, and be mustered into the Missouri service, and thereby retain our citizenship in Missouri. It is thought that the road by Mill Creek ferry, Waldron, Van Buren and Fayetteville, is preferable at this season of the year; the Texas troops having consumed much of the food, on other roads. So here goes, let us see who will get to Cassville first, most of you reached Texas before we did, we hope we will find you in Missouri when we get there. If so you must be up and doing.

I expect to be ready to start by the 10th inst. Any person wishing to go with me, will report to Dr. W. M. Dodson at the Donoho house.

B. B. Harrison,
of Lebanon, Mo.

Clarksville, Nov. 1st, 1861.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], November 2, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

Abundance of Paper.—We understand the question is asked in several of the neighboring counties, as to when we will be likely to suspend, or to contract the size of the Republican. In reply, we have to state, that our supply of paper is sufficient to last until the 1st of May. Paper has advanced in price since the war, but we have found no difficulty in procuring all we required from Messrs. Stevens & Seymour, New Orleans. Paper mills have been established in many places in the South, and while a large quantity is being manufactured, but little is used at present, the most of the papers having curtailed their dimensions, or suspended. By the 1st of May, there will be a full supply of paper, and we expect it will be sold at fair prices. There will also be money in the country, we hope and confidently expect, by that time.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, November 2, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Every family in Harrison county requiring assistance, will please make their wants known to the Relief Committee, who will take pleasure in doing all that they can to render their condition comfortable. Let none be deterred by false delicacy, from claiming assistance.

The following list of articles will be found convenient to those who are desirous of contributing to the Relief fund, to wit: corn, corn meal, wheat, flour, beef, pork, mutton, sweet and Irish potatoes, turnips, cabbage, peas, butter, honey, eggs, chickens, dried fruit, rice, hominy, salt, sugar, molasses, coffee, tea, lard, fish, pickles, and in fact any and everything fit to eat. Wood is very much needed at this time. Cannot some who live close to town send in a few loads?

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, November 2, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

The following extract from a letter from a young gentleman in the army in Virginia, Wm. H. Noel, to his mother, in Atascosa county, Texas, will be read with interest.--It breathes the true spirit. We regret that our contracted space prevents us from giving the letter entire, as well as the reply of the noble mother:

"My Dear Ma:--If you could see what I have seen, you could not for a moment (aside from political causes) doubt of the North's being in the wrong. If you could see the beautiful plantations laid in waste, the historical and romantic town of Hampton reduced to ashes, slaves carried off to labor upon fortifications, to protect them from our just vengeance; peaceful citizens shot upon their own door steps while vainly striving to defend their wives and daughters from the loathsome embrace of these boasted upholders of the constitution and the law, and last, most horrible of all, if you could know how often they have violated the persons of unprotected females, then you could no longer for a moment doubt of the South being in the right; and this is not a tenth part of the horrors daily enacted in Virginia! You speak of being sorry that I ever had any thing to do with this war; God knows I wish I had a thousand lives to sacrifice in such a cause, and with my dying breath I would shout for Jeff Davis and the Southern Confederacy! You say you pray for your poor boy, and for the cause in which he is engaged. Millions of prayers from the Southern mothers ascend daily to the throne of Grace in the same cause; and we consider this the pole star lighting us on to victory, and steer by its light with a bold heart and a steady hand. The recollection that you pray for me will nerve my hand to meet any danger, or to endure any privation, and if I should fall, as perchance I may, I will have the consciousness of having died in a good cause; and those who die fighting for their country, shed their blood like Martyrs to water the tree of liberty.

SAN ANTONIO HERALD, November 2, 1861, p. 1, c. 6

Inauguration Calico Ball.

A lively interest has been taken by many of our citizens, particularly amongst the ladies, in the getting up of a Calico Ball, on the occasion of the inauguration, for the benefit of the soldiers.

This interest is not confined to those who are usually the most active in such matters, but the idea seems to elicit general approval. We doubt not it will be an entertainment at which all will find a source of enjoyment, and it is hoped a large fund will be raised.

We are told it is expected to be what it purports--*a Calico Ball.*

The following notice to the ladies has been handed us:

Inauguration Ball and Supper.

The ladies who have so liberally provided for the supper, are requested to send the provisions to the capitol prepared for the table on Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock, P.M. The proceeds of the supper and ball to be paid over to the Soldiers' Aid Society; and it is hoped there will be a very general attendance. Price of admission, only \$3.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 2, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

Head Quarters 2nd Texas Cavalry, }
Oct. 16th, 1861. }

Dear Standard—

The Red River Company will be mustered into the Confederate Services tomorrow, and as our destination is Missouri, it is the opinion of those acquainted with the Climate that good warm clothes will be quite a necessary article for our men, and as a great many in the company from Red River are destitute of a good Suit of warm clothes, also deficient in their complements of Blankets, I earnestly request the good citizens of Red River who feel interested to procure such things as they may think necessary for the comfort of their friends who are unable to furnish themselves, and deliver them in Clarksville by the first of next month, and I will be there to receive and take them to the Company, anything in this way will be thankfully received by the company, and I doubt not if the Ladies will take the matter into hand, they will succeed in getting a full complement of these very needful articles. Our men have a very good opinion of the locality of St. Louis for winter quarters, and express a desire to drink the very good health of the Southern confederacy in that great Metropolis, on next Christmas day—success to the undertaking.

The first division of Col. Young's Regiment took up the line of march this morning, the balance will follow to morrow. It will be ten or twelve days before our Regiment will get off. There is still room in Capt. Sims Company for ten or fifteen recruits, and any one wishing to take the campaign through Missouri under Gen. McCulloch will report to me in Clarksville, and be ready to march by the first of November.

Respectfully,
W. B. Sims,
Col. Commanding.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], November 2, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

A HEROINE.--Wm. B. Fondren, of this county, related to us the following particulars, showing the heroism of a lady of this county, a Mrs. Rippy. On the 18th inst., a party of five Indians attacked Mrs. Rippy, cursing her and stringing their bows. She, fortunately, having a musket with her prepared for fight, and the Indians hearing the musket click in cocking, being but a few steps off, retreated. Mrs. Rippy went on without further molestation. She was carrying her husband's dinner to where he was at work, about one mile off. On reaching him, she told him what had taken place, he immediately got some neighbors and pursued them, finding that they had got ahead of the Indians before night, they took a stand where they thought they were most likely to pass. About 11 o'clock at night the Indians made their appearance, the white men made an attack upon them, and succeeded in capturing 21 head of horses the Indians had, but got no Indian, but think they wounded some.

So much for Mr. Pike's Treaty, the Indians are more troublesome than formerly. They have stolen all the horses from the north-western corner of Wise county in the last week.--White Man.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 2, 1861, p. 3, c. 4

For the Ladies.

We copy from the Delta, some remarks about the prevailing fashions where people are supposed to adopt them. The ladies of Texas care so little now-a-days, about the rule and sway of the beau monde, that we are willing to bet they will not even read what the Delta has to say:

Ladies and Children's Wearing Apparel.—The predominant color just now is Garibaldi, a bright deep orange color, but it will undoubtedly be superseded by the different shades of red, the shade "[illegible] *Rose sublime*" taking the lead, as almost every one can wear red. Garibaldi is, however, mixed with every color.

Bonnets—Shapes of bonnets are but little changed. They recede still more at the sides, and project much more over the top, though some ladies wear regular old-fashioned cottage bonnets, with the face trimming set very far inside the hat. This fashion is both English and American, the other is exclusively French. American ladies decidedly object to a bonnet that sits up so high on the top. Their faces are too long and thin for that style, and it makes "perfect frights" of some otherwise pretty ladies. A thin, long face, with a large bunch of flowers over the forehead, and a perfect garden on the top of the bonnet, looks strangely ugly, and thus disfigured, many ladies walk Broadway. The bonnet most worn this fall will be of black hair, trimmed with gay colors, in fruit, flowers, ribbons and feathers. Orange color is mixed with every other color, and few bonnets are without some shade of yellow blended with other colors. All the colors of the rainbow are combined upon some bonnets, and they are so tastefully blended that almost any lady will find them becoming. Capes on bonnets are deeper than ever; some are circular, thick and thin—all sorts. Lace veils are still the rage; black and white lace veils, black thread lace, gauze and illusion are all worn, and to lap over the front of the bonnet, is particularly admired. Misses and children will wear round hats, beaver, felt and velvet, of the boulevard. Union, turban and Zouave forms, variously trimmed with velvet, feathers, flowers and ribbons of strongly contrasted color, and different designs, the mass of flowers, differently shaded ribbon, feathers, &c., rivaling the rainbow or the parterre. Ruche head dresses, and a Turkish head dress made of black velvet, will be the chosen style of head gear for dinner, dress and house toilet. Black velvet is mixed with every sort of trimming.

Cloaks.—Cloth will be the material most used for cloaks; velvets for those who can afford to buy it.—Basques, sacks and circulars will each be worn. The most fashionable establishments exhibit quite new patterns. One pattern has an immense sleeve plaited on the cloak, square at the bottom and falling to the edge of the cloak. Another had three plaits in the back and was sack shaped in front, with trimming running over the shoulder. The leading pattern, however, is the Adaline, a black cloth cloak, very long and full, and circular in shape, with a circular cape inserted just below the shoulders. The back has a triple plait ornamented with a novel crochet ornament which falls below the waist; a most elegant and stylish garment.

Dresses.—The fabrics used are mostly thick heavy goods, that stand off from the form. The soft, floating delaines are chiefly sold for children's wear. Poplins, thick "rep" goods and heavy silks and French cloth are now worn by ladies. Crinoline still maintains her sway, and simple flowing skirts require heavy goods to preserve the bell shape. Gores are yet worn, but they are not admired. Skirts are cut long and very full, plaited on to the waist in large box plaits as of old. Waists are long and finished with a belt or zone, made square in the neck, surplus, Grecian plain, almost any way to suit the fancy. The zone or peasant belt is a great favorite, and is chiefly made of velvet. Skirts are trimmed up the sides, around the bottom, and up the front. Velvet will be the trimming most admired. Broad black velvet is necessarily costly, and therefore will not be common. In all the different departments of dress, the antique predominates. Capes of every shape, both for morning and street dresses, are extremely fashionable.

One dinner dress of rich green "rep" silk, skirt cut going, pompadour waist and half short sleeves, with black silk laid in hollow plaits around the bottom of the skirt and half way up each gore, was very elegant, particularly adapted to some queenly beauty.

Sashes for Evening Wear.—Scarfs of silk, fringed on the ends, have replaced sashes. Sometimes, also, a bodice of velvet or silk is worn, with wide ends floating on the side; and if of velvet, fringed with gold.—Silks are in demand for evening dresses, white brocaded with crimson, and black and Garibaldi.

Youths' and children's clothes, etc.—Boys still wear the cutaway and sack jackets. Little boys wear a Zouave costume and imagine themselves soldiers, and are very happy in the delusion. This dress does not admit of much variety; all the change noticeable is in this Zouave costume, and in bright colors being adopted by little boys.

One important change in ladies' dress is of such benefit that it must not pass by without remark, and it is in the adoption of heavy English shoes. Balmoral boots and fur-lined shoes insure good health and happiness for ladies, and they begin to enjoy the benefit of wearing them. A dainty foot is by no means disguised by an elegant fitting Balmoral.

Furs were less used last year than in former years; they are too expensive, and are not indispensable—But there are such elegant furs imported this fall, that many will be tempted to indulge in the luxury of a fur cape or tippet, muff, and fur-lined gloves, and shoes. Velvet hoods and some velvet bonnets will be trimmed with fur.

Ladies will dress the front hair quite differently this next winter. It will be crimped, curled and puffed out very far at the sides, and not worn close to the face.

DALLAS HERALD, November 6, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

Ladies' Sewing Society.

At a meeting held by the ladies of McKinney and vicinity, on the 28th day of October, they proceeded to organize an "Aid Society," for the benefit of our soldiers who have enlisted. A regular Constitution and By-Laws were adopted for the government of the same.

Mrs. R. Cave, was elected President; Mrs. Mollie Cannon, Vice President; Mrs. Sallie Skidmore, Treasurer; Mrs. T. C. Rhine, Recording Secretary; Mrs. J. J. Harrison, Corresponding Secretary. The President appointed the following standing committees:

Garment Cutters—Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Foote and Miss Eliza Graves.

Coat and Vest Making—Mrs. Rhine, Miss Tillie Graves and Mrs. Skidmore.

Pants and Drawers Making—Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Howeth.

Shirt Making—Mollie Skidmore, Mrs. Lovejoy and Mrs. Fannie Adams.

The Dallas Herald was requested to publish the proceedings of the meeting and the society adjourned.

Mrs. R. Cave, Pres't.

Mrs. T. C. Rhine, Sect'y.

DALLAS HERALD, November 6, 1861, p. 1, c. 3

A Happy Reply.—An incident is related as having occurred between the officers engaged in the exchange of prisoners at Columbia the other day. After the preliminaries were arranged, a repast was partaken of, during which one of the Federal officers, rising, proposed: "The memory of George Washington." The company instantly arose, when Gen. Polk responded, "The memory of George Washington, *the first rebel*." The toast, our informant says, was drank in ominous silence by the Federal officers who were present. The story is too good not to be true, or to be lost.—Nashville Gazette.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, November 9, 1861, p. 1, c. 7

Peach Leaf Yeast.—Hops cost \$2 per pound, leaves cost nothing, and peach leaves make *better yeast* than hops. Make it thus: Take three large peach leaves and three medium sized potatoes, boil them in two quarts of water until the potatoes are done; take out the leaves and throw them away, peel the potatoes, and rub them up with a pint of flour, adding cool water sufficient to make a paste, then pour on the hot peach leaf tea, and scald for about five minutes. If you add to this a little old yeast, it will be ready for use in three hours. If you add none, it will require to stand a day and night before use. Leaves dried in the shade are as good as fresh ones. As this is stronger than hop yeast, less should be used in making up the dough. I have tried this often, and I am

A Lover of Good Bread.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, November 9, 1861, p. 3, c. 5

The Marshall Republican, says that by the first of May, an abundance of paper can be obtained from Messrs. Stevens & Seymore, of New Orleans. This will be good news to newspaperdom in Texas, and we hope after that time to see no more half sheets, quarter sheets, dirt-colored sheets and such like make-shifts.

DALLAS HERALD, November 13, 1861, p. 1 c. 3

The want of bleaching powder is now the chief obstacle to the manufacture of paper in the South. That which has been used--"Tennant's"--came from New York, where it was had from England, at a very low price.

Prof. Darby, of Auburn, Alabama, writes to the Houston Telegraph that he has succeeded in making pure sulphuric [sic] acid from pyrites, which are in abundance in Alabama, and he will have no difficulty in making sal soda, chloroform, nitric acid, muriatic acid, and bleaching powders for paper making.--Galveston News.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 9, 1861, p. 4, c. 2

Save your okra seeds. Okra is the best substitute for coffee that is known. Besides this, the okra plant will kill out noxious weeds, even coco, better than any other known means. The okra plant makes a shade so dense, that nothing will grow in it. Gardens that have been allowed to go to the weeds have in this way been cleared of them. Fields may be in the same way. An acre of okra will produce seen enough to furnish a plantation of fifty negroes with coffee in every way equal to that imported from Rio. The green pods taken from an acre of okra and dried, would furnish the best thickening for soup in the winter, that could be made. Okra is the most valuable plant that is raised. Save your okra seeds.--Telegraph.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 9, 1861, p. 4, c. 2

The Vicksburg Whig announces the arrival in that place of two Texas companies. The "Freestone Freeman," W. L. Moody, from Freestone county, and the "Waco Rifles," G. B. Granberry, en route for Memphis.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, November 13, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

SOLDIERS CLOTHING.--Mr. Pickard and Mr. Hart passed through here a few days since with a load of clothing furnished by the citizens of Parker county to Capt. Hamner's company of Rangers, stationed at Fort Clark. Parker county is not behind in furnishing soldiers, and in providing for them.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 16, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Goods.—Several wagons arrived this week from Texas with goods for New Orleans. Merchants from the city have been making large purchases here for shipment. Unless our planters start their spinning wheels and looms at once, they will be unable to purchase any clothing for themselves or their negroes.—Cad. Gaz.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], November 16, 1861, p. 1, c. 4

We understand that the young ladies of the "Eastern Texas Female College," of this place, have organized themselves into a military company, and are now undergoing regular drill--thus spending their hours of recreation. That's right, girls. The good opinion of her teachers, a good education, and finally, the noblest and bravest soldier in the Confederate army for a husband, be the reward of the best drilled member of this company--Tyler Reporter.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 16, 1861, p. 2, c. 5

Voice from the Bellville School

The wool kindly provided by the worthy Editor of the Countryman, and spun by a few patriotic ladies of Bellville and vicinity; we, the pupils of the Bellville Academy, (some of us very little girls) have knit into socks for Texas soldiers. We feel it a privilege thus to be allowed to contribute to the comfort of our brave soldiers, and to them we would say, that so long as is necessary, we pledge ourselves to keep our fingers busy in their behalf:

Names	No. of fleeces spun.
Mrs. L. A. Johnson.....	2
" Sarah Glen.....	1
" Margaret Glenn.....	1
" Amanda Hutchen.....	1
" Sarah McPeters.....	1
" Margaret Fabin.....	1
" Francis Nichols.....	1
" Nancy Granville.....	1
" Abby Bell.....	1—10

No. Socks Knit by Young Ladies & Little Girls

Names	Pairs
Miss Jane Glenn.....	4
" Cally Glenn.....	2
" Sallie Glenn.....	2
" Virginia Minton.....	2
" America L. Francis.....	4
" Madora Francis.....	2
" Victoria C. Howard.....	4
" Laura V. Howard.....	1
" Mary L. Reed.....	4
" Eliza A. Reed.....	1
" Carry E. Reed.....	1
" Mary Matthews.....	3
" Lizzie Matthews.....	1
" Susan Bell.....	3
" Angalina Bell.....	2
" Clarinda Reams.....	2
" Eliza Reams.....	1
" Joanna Goode.....	1
" Melissa Hutchens.....	1
" Mary McPeters.....	1
" Caroline Nichols.....	1
" Ellen Nichols.....	1
" Laura Railey.....	3
.....	1—48

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, November 13, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

It is stated that over one hundred emigrants, and their negroes and other property, passed through Dallas last Sunday. In one crowd, we counted twelve able bodied men, who, it seems, could do as good fighting as any in Price's gallant army, for they were plying the whip to their horses in good style as if old Abe was pressing hard on their rear.--Dallas Herald.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 16, 1861, p. 3, c. 6

To the Ladies.

We are requested to state that there will be a meeting of the Ladies of Harrison county, at the Courthouse, on Tuesday next, for the purpose of organizing a Ladies Volunteer Aid Society. Every lady, who can conveniently do so, is requested to attend; and those who cannot be present, are invited to send in their names as early as possible.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, November 16, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

The enterprising proprietor of the Shreveport News has discontinued his daily and weekly papers, and in lieu thereof will, for the present, publish a semi-weekly. How he has been able to sustain himself in publishing a daily so long has been a mystery to us.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, November 16, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

The Cause of Newspaper Failures.—We regret to learn that the Rusk Enquirer, one of the [illegible] conducted papers in Texas, has been compelled to suspend. The editor says:

"We are unwilling longer to labor for nothing. We have appealed to those indebted to us until we are heartily ashamed of publishing dunning notices. We never would have been driven to the necessity of reducing the size of the Enquirer, if those of our delinquent subscribers who could, but would not, had paid us what was justly our due. Hundreds of men owe us, and many of them for five years past, who meanly withhold from us what we have earned, thus preventing us from fulfilling our engagements to others. The scarcity of paper has never been an obstacle in the way of the continuance of the Enquirer—the scarcity of money is the sole cause. We have never yet seen the time that we could not buy paper if we had the means to pay for it. For three months, we have not collected as many dollars, in payment of subscription; therefore, we are compelled to suspend until those who owe us will pay us a sufficient amount to lay in a stock of paper and ink. If the people of this county desire a newspaper, regularly published, they must pay for it."

The experience of every newspaper publisher in Texas corresponds with that of the editor of the Enquirer, all tending to show the imperative necessity of adopting, and rigidly adhering for the future to the cash system. Until the war broke out, there was advertising and job work to do, and the proprietors of public journals could collect enough to keep up. But suddenly this, the most certain portion of their business, gave out, and they were compelled to rely upon their subscriptions and outstanding claims to sustain them. The result was, they were compelled to suspend their papers. Newspaper editors and newspaper readers ought to learn a valuable lesson from the present times. Out of 68 newspapers published in Texas, fully one half have suspended, and nearly all the others are publishing half or quarto sheets. We know of but three full sheets, except our own. The credit system has been the cause of this sad havoc, and we think it ought to be abandoned.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, November 16, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

An Effectual Cure for the Ear-Ache.—Take a small piece of cotton batting or cotton wool, make a depression in the center with the end of the finger, and fill it with as much ground pepper as will rest on a five cent piece, gather it into a ball and tie it up, dip the ball into sweet oil and insert in the ear, covering the latter with cotton wool, and use a bandage or cap to retain it in its place. Almost instant relief will be experienced, and the application is so gentle that an infant will not be injured by it, but experience relief as well as adults. So says an exchange.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, November 16, 1861, p. 4, c. 1

How to "Finish" a Daughter.—"Be always telling her how pretty she is. Instill into her a proper love of dress. Accustom her to so much pleasure that she is never happy at home. Allow her to read nothing but novels. Teach her all the accomplishments, but none of the utilities of life. Keep her in the darkest ignorance of the mysteries of housekeeping. To strengthen the latter belief, let her have a lady's maid. And lastly, having given her such an education, marry her to a clerk upon \$300 a year. If, with the above careful training, your daughter is not finished, you may be sure it is no fault of yours, and you must look upon her escape as nothing short of a miracle."

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, November 16, 1861, p. 4, c. 1

Another man was hung at camps on Friday last, for an attempt at rape.

And one other badly whipped for general meanness, and habitual mischievous lying.
Sherman Patriot.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 16, 1861, p. 3, c. 5

The flag of the Texas Camp at Camp Wigfall, near Dumfries, Va., is made of the bridal dress of Mrs. Wigfall. Says the correspondent of the Gazette:

It bears the emblem of the "Lone Star," and this is of pure white silk, set in a blue ground; the folds are purple and white. The hearts of all are riveted to it. It never will be given up. An old war-worn warrior approached it, and as his eyes steadily gazed upon the banner, he said.—"That Star was made of the bridal dress of our gallant Colonel! She worked it up with her fair hands, and gave it to us to carry through the battles of our country. How could we fail to protect it with our lives! No, sir! I never failed to meet the enemy when that Star was our watchword, and now, when our whole South is in danger, I feel that my poor life can be given up easily upon that flag as my shroud." The old fellow, with his gray hairs, still stands before me in memory. Such is the feeling of every Texan.

DALLAS HERALD, November 20, 1861, p. 1, c. 4

Poultry, vegetables, fresh pork, and venison are plentiful in this market. Parson Lancaster says that beef at 3 and 4 cents per lb., is "in horrible abundance," in his section. No danger of starving, parson, and beef stake [sic] is good enough.

DALLAS HERALD, November 20, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

Scarcely a day passes that we do not see from one to a dozen wagons in our town, accompanied by men, women and children--white and black--fleeing from oppression in Missouri. Many have barely escaped with their clothing, and have been compelled to abandon homes, crops, and all they possessed.--The accounts they bring, of affairs in Missouri, far exceed in horror any of the details in the papers. Many of them, as soon as they can get homes for their families, intend returning to assist in expelling the Vandal hordes who are now desolating their once peaceful and happy homes.--Waco South West.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 23, 1861, p. 1, c. 6

The Bastrop Military Institute is again in full blast under the management of Mr. R. T. A. [sic] Allen. May success attend it.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, November 27, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

For the Dallas Herald.

Ladies' Aid Society,

The Ladies' "Aid Society" of Lancaster, and vicinity have sent forward this day in the care of G. W. O'Connor, H. C. Thompson; John Wilson, J. H. Moffet, and Thomas Bernard, the following "army supplies," to Col. H. W. Stone's regiment in Missouri:

28 over and under coats, valued at	\$114 00
112 pairs lined jeans pantloons [sic]	440 00
121 flannel and linsey shirts	275 00
120 prs. heavy winter drawers	120 00
27 winter vests	40 00
225 prs heavy yarn socks	120 00
24 prs boots and shoes	95 00
25 prs woolen mittens	14 50
65 bed comforters, blankets, quilts and counterpanes	315 00
Plush caps, neck comforters, towels, handkerchiefs, bandages, lint, pins, needle books, paper, chewing & smoking tobacco, &c.	130 00
Total	\$1875 50

One box "token of respect" to Gen. Ben McCulloch, from a lady friend.

It is hoped these articles will reach the army in three weeks, and supply some of the wants of our brave hearted soldiers, and comfort them while toiling for us amid the difficulties of a winter campaign. May they be as freely received as they are given.

The ladies of the Society return their hearty thanks to those who have aided in this noble enterprise.

Mrs. Emily Guy, President.

Mrs. Anna Moffett, Secretary,
Lancaster, Nov. 9th, 1861,

P.S.—Sent in since invoice, in value \$20 [And in addition to the above about \$300 worth besides; also \$100 contributed to bear the expenses of the gentlemen to whom the goods were entrusted.—A considerable amount was given in at this place, as the train passed through.—Eds. Herald]

DALLAS HERALD, November 20, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

The wants of our sick soldiers on Galveston island and vicinity, are pressing with increasing urgency upon the attention of the patriotic and humane. They are suffering for the lack of suitable hospital provision, bedding, medicines, etc. Our citizens are called upon to contribute their mite, to assist in alleviating their sufferings. In response thereto, a committee of the ladies of Houston propose a children's concert and tableau, on Saturday evening, the 18th inst., at Perkin's Hall, the proceeds to be applied to that object. Mr. Perkins has kindly volunteered the use of his splendid hall, and also to light it. Children from all the Sunday schools in town will participate. They will be drilled by competent instructors, and no doubt offer an attractive programme, which will amply repay, in interest and amusement, the price of admittance. We will notice the programme in our next issue.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 23, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

North Fork, Creek Nation, }
Oct. 26, 1861. }

Maj. DeMorse:--

. . . About one third of the number of emigrants we have met are slaveowners, and most of them represent themselves as coming from the Northern and Western portion of Missouri. I do not condemn them for running their property, and bringing the women and children to Texas, but they are infamous cowards and the finger should ever be pointed at them, unless they return to their native State to drive back so wicked an enemy.—Since we left Red River I am satisfied I have seen more men going from Missouri than are in this regiment, and it looks to me, as if Texas was saying to these cowardly creatures that know not the value of liberty or their own rights, stand back we will do your own fighting. Sacrifices of person and property will have to be made. Our cause is common and all should share alike.—Let no man desert his post. . . .

Yours &c.,
Dixie.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], November 23, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

We regret to see that the Hempstead Home Guard has "subsided;" also the Colorado Citizen. We hope they may be resuscitated at an early day, and resume their old places in rejuvenated vigor.

The Shreveport News comes to us as a tri-weekly, being a consolidation of the weekly and daily.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, November 23, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

More Socks.—We have received ten pair of yarn socks from Mrs. W. J. M. Lyons, for the benefit of our soldiers at Galveston. Also, two pair of cotton socks from Mrs. R. Moore, for the same purpose, and take this opportunity to state to those who are knitting for the soldier, that where yarn is not most convenient, cotton will answer the same purpose; as some even prefer the cotton to the yarn sock. We never use the latter, and doubt not that there are those in the service equally as fastidious as ourself.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, November 27, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

Thanksgiving Day.—To-morrow, 28th inst., is appointed by the Governor of Texas, as a day of general thanksgiving throughout the State, and we hope to see it properly observed, as we feel assured that no one among us is insensible to the many blessings showered upon us, during the last ten months of war. And since the Executive has seen fit to appoint a day of thanksgiving, it is generally expected that the people of Texas will respond in a becoming manner.

The Rev. Wm. H. Hughes will preach tomorrow in the Masonic Hall, at the usual hour. At 9 o'clock in the morning, there will be Episcopal Lay Reading and prayers at the same place.

A general attendance is invited and desired.

DALLAS HERALD, November 27, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

It is said that the Inauguration Ball was quite numerously attended, and passed off very pleasantly. The proceeds, \$400, were paid into the Treasury of the Soldier's Aid Society of Travis County.—

Intelligencer.

DALLAS HERALD, November 27, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

In the Jefferson Herald and Gazette of Cass County, we find a communication from "Penelope" stating what the ladies of Rock Spring have done. We think it best however to let "Penelope" tell her own story:

I will gladden your patriotic hearts, when I tell you that in the vicinity of Rock Spring, they have not only been busy day and night, sewing and knitting for our volunteers, but have gone and picked out the cotton crop of a young man, who, Putnam-like, dropped his farming implements to go and fight for the deliverance of his country from her insulting oppressors.

Now gentlemen, won't you have to make an unconditional surrender, and acknowledge "some one hurt on our side?"

What a contrast there is in the conduct of these noble ladies, and that of those young men who are now at home reposing in ease and supineness, while their brethren are far away, blending and dying to secure the liberty they now enjoy! The memory of the latter we will cherish in our hearts; while that of the former will be execrated or perish in oblivion.

Penelope.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, November 27, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

The ladies of Clarksville, Tennessee, presented the Texas Regiment a timely gift, while at that place. Nearly all the soldiers were supplied with comfortable woolen gloves, and a number with good blankets.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, November 30, 1861, 1, c. 2

The Houston Telegraph, the largest and one of the most able papers in Texas, has at length yielded to the pressure of the times. The last number comes to us in a half sheet. It is set up in small type, however, and contains nearly as much reading matter as a full sheet. As an evidence of the scarcity and the exorbitant cost of paper, the editor publishes the following extract from his paper merchants, Thos. H. Shields & Co., New Orleans:

"We went you to-day the paper promised you, and it is the last we shall be able to promise for some time. There is not a sheet of newspaper for sale in New Orleans at any price. Common 24x36 news has been selling at \$10 per ream, and we could have sold this of yours at \$12. We have offered to pay more for paper than any one else, and have resorted to all sorts of expedients with little success hitherto.

"We add the price of writing papers in this market, at this date, viz: Note \$5; Letter, \$7@\$9; Packet, \$8@9; Foolsap, \$7@\$10. What do you think of them?"

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, November 30, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

Those who have made contributions thus far have done so, as a general thing, in a liberal spirit; but we regret to find them so few in number. We naturally supposed that every man in the county, who possessed the ability, would contribute something, without waiting for a personal appeal upon his liberality and patriotism. Surely a worthier cause could not present itself, than an appeal for defenceless women and children, many of whom have relatives in the army. These women, mothers, wives, and sisters—will write to their sons, their husbands, and their brothers, a truthful account of affairs at home. Their letters will be marked by either want of confidence and gloomy despondency, or they will be pervaded with a spirit that will animate our troops to deeds of valor that will carry them triumphantly to victory on every battle field. It was this spirit that impelled our soldiers at Bethel, Bull's Run, Manassas, Springfield, Leesburg, and Columbia, rendering them invincible. Suppose they write: "We are here suffering for the common necessities of life, and without prospect of relief. We would gladly work upon any terms, and at any price, but there is nothing for us to do. Even the little that could be done, such as work for the soldiers, is monopolized by ladies who have abundance at home, who, in their ardor to do something for the army, fail to reflect on the defenceless condition of those who are dependent upon their labor for subsistence. With a few honorable exceptions, the community is cold, selfish, and parsimonious. Business men are endeavoring to extort the last cent that can be obtained, while speculators are permitted to range over the country and buy up every article of prime necessity, and enforce prices that place many of these articles entirely out of the reach of the poor and needy. A relief committee was started in Marshall, and the ministers of the Gospel enlisted in its support, but whether it was that they did not go to work with their accustomed zeal, or became disgusted with the reception which their appeals met with, the result has been almost a failure. No one would suppose that these people felt that the present war was one in which all that they held dear and sacred was involved, or that they appreciate the noble sacrifices of those who have gone forth to fight the battles of their country."

Just imagine the effect of the reception of such letters in the army? On the contrary, let us suppose our soldiers are greeted with such letters as these: "If I had a wish, it would be, if such were possible without detriment to the service of the country, to have you at home for a single week, so that you

might witness for yourself the feeling that pervades our people. Not one, but all, from the highest to the lowest, there is but one sentiment, and that is an ardent devotion to country, worthy of the best days of the revolution. They are prepared to make any and every sacrifice, and, if necessary, to place all that they possess upon the altar of freedom. The liberality of the people is unbounded. Say to the soldiers in the army that they need give themselves no uneasiness about their relatives and friends at home, or to labor under an apprehension that they are forgotten. Everything necessary for their comfort will be collected and forwarded without delay. Providence has graciously blessed the South with overwhelming harvests, and this bountiful yield affords an abundance for all. It is distributed with a munificence that would surprise even you who have witnessed so many noble examples of the liberality of the Southern people. Extortion is unknown. The man who would attempt it, would be visited by such an expression of detestation and scorn as would render his position in the community too uncomfortable to be borne. Merchants and citizens alike conspire to keep down the price of everything to a reasonable standard, knowing full well that Lincoln and his merciless minions have not the power to do the Southern cause half the mischief that could be inflicted by a band of mercenary, consciousness speculators."

Consider the effect of such letters, and then reflect that numbers of them will be written, of the one character or the other, not only from Harrison, but from every county in the State.

We understand that a number of objections have been urged to this relief fund, and, so far as our information extends, by men not remarkable for their liberality. To all such we would say, that, for the purpose of keeping down caviling, a book has been opened, containing a list of the articles received, and the manner in which they have been distributed. This list is subject to inspection. We defy any one to look over it, and find a single well-grounded objection in the distribution. So that, in future, if any one possessing the ability is unwilling to contribute to this fund, let him do so upon proper grounds, and not by objections that have no just foundation. The soldiers in the army will recognize their friends, and the friends of the glorious cause of Southern independence, at home, while our columns, many years hence, when these scenes shall have passed away, will show who stood by the country in this trying period of its history.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, November 30, 1861, p. 2, c. 2