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# THE HENKEL SQUARE HERALD

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VOL. 1

Henkel Square, Round Top, Texas, September 1860

NO. 7

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## Lynch Law in Upshur

The report that a man was taken out of jail at Gilmer, Upshur county, and hung in the vicinity of the town, by a mob, turns out to be true. The hanging took place on the 14<sup>th</sup> inst. The man's name was Morrison. He had been lodged in the Upshur county jail, charged with stealing a negro woman from a Mr. Farris, near Pittsburg, Upshur county. After he was placed in jail, seventy-five citizens of the counties of Wood, Hopkins, and Titus made their appearance, called a meeting of the citizens of Gilmer, and demanded that Morrison should be delivered up to them. A public meeting was convened to consider its propriety. A. U. Wright was called to the chair and R. W. Ford appointed Secretary. Hon. Jonathan Russel, in behalf of the 75, explained the object of the meeting. It is alleged that Morrison had been engaged in inciting the negroes to insurrection in the above counties. We presume the people were satisfied of his guilt, for he was given up and hung. We expect he was a depraved, bad man. The Quitman Herald says of him:

"Morrison, from what we can learn, was about 28 years of age, rather small in form and fair complected. He was married to his wife in Indiana, but removed to this State from Kansas, (where he was a participant in the troubles with the free soil party,) and first settled in Montague county. He had been living at Winnsborough in this county for several months, and was a well digger by trade. Lately he had abandoned his wife and had been working in the neighborhood of Pittsburg in Upshur county. He confessed decoying off the negro and also to stealing a watch and other articles of value which were found as he directed."

The wretch detected in burning or attempting to burn a town, or in inciting the negro population to insurrection richly merits death. Such a man is an enemy to society, and stands in the relation of a pirate. But it would be better for the community in every case where the law is effectual to punish crime, to permit it to take its course; and in all cases where the death penalty is inflicted, the proof justifying it ought to be published to the world. The parties engaged in the transaction owe it to themselves and to society.

The parties engaged in this affair, whose names are mentioned, are among the most respectable citizens of Upshur and wood counties. The Democrat states that the hanging of Morrison is universally justified. About two hundred persons witnessed the execution.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, September 1, 1860, p. 2, c. 5

**Fire at Houston.**—On the night of the 17<sup>th</sup> ult., a large fire consumed a large part of the business houses of Houston. The Kelly House, a large three story building was destroyed. The next morning the charred remains of a man were found, who was burned in Hoffman's hotel. It is supposed his name was Perkins. The fire, judged from the evidence, was accidental.

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], September 1, 1860, p. 2, c. 3

**How Ladies Should Dress.**—We find in All the Year Round the following views expressed in regard to ladies' dress:

As you look from your windows, in Paris, observe the first fifty women who pass: forty have noses depressed in the middle, a small quantity of dark hair, and a swarthy complexion, but then what a toilet! Not only suitable for the season, but the age and complexion of the wearer. How neat the feet and hands! How well the clothes are put on, and more than all, how well they suit each other!

Before English women can dress *perfectly*, they must have the taste of the French, especially in color. One reason why we see colors ill arranged in England is that the different articles are purchased each for its own imagined virtues, and without any thought of what is to be worn with it.—Women, while shopping, buy what pleases the eye on the counter, forgetting what they have at home. That parasol is pretty, but it will kill, by its color, one dress in the buyer's wardrobe, and be unsuitable for the others. To be magnificently dressed costs money; but to be dressed with taste is not expensive. It requires good taste, knowledge, and refinement. Never buy an article unless it is suitable to your age, habit, style, and the rest of your wardrobe. Nothing is more vulgar than to wear costly dresses with a common delaine, or cheap lace with expensive brocades.

What colors, it may be asked, go best together? Green with violet; cold [gold?] with dark crimson or lilac; pale blue with scarlet; pink with black or white; and gray with scarlet or pink. A cold color generally requires a warm tint to give life to it. Gray and pale blue, for instance, do not combine well, both being cold colors. White and black are safe wear, but the latter is not favorable to dark or pale complexions. Pink is, to some skins, the most becoming; not, however, if there is much color in the cheeks and lips, and if there be even a suspicion of red in either hair or complexion. Peach color is perhaps one of the most elegant colors worn. Maize is very becoming, particularly to persons with dark hair and eyes. But whatever the colors or materials of the entire dress, the details are all in all; the lace around the bosom and sleeves, the flowers—in fact all that furnishes the dress. The ornaments in the head must harmonize with the dress. If trimmed with black lace, some of the same should be worn in the head, and the flowers which are worn in the hair should decorate the dress.

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], September 1, 1860, p. 1, c. 5

**Ought Married People to Sleep Together.**—Hall's Journal of Health, which claims to be high authority in medical science has taken a stand against married people sleeping together, but thinks they had better sleep in adjoining rooms. It says that Kings and Queens do not sleep together, and why should other people? Think of the idea of separating a newly married couple, on a cold winter's night, because Hall's Journal of Health says so. You go to grass Mr. Hall.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, September 1, 1860, p. 1, c. 7

### **Embroidery.**

A very large and complete stock of embroidered, jaconet and Swiss collars, jaconet and Swiss collars and sleeves in setts, embroidered thread cambric handkerchiefs, jaconet and Swiss edgings and insertings, jaconet, Swiss and linen flouncing just arrived and for sale by

Bradfield & Talley.

### **Berages**

A beautiful lot of fancy, flounced, and double skirt berages; satin stripe do; white and black do; together with every color of crape berages just received and for sale at reduced prices by

Bradfield & Talley.

### **Muslins.**

A very large and well selected stock of flounced and double skirt organdie robes, together with a rich line of printed and solid colored lawns are now being sold at low prices by

Bradfield & Talley.

### **Books! Books!!**

A very large lot of school and miscellaneous books, foolscap, legal cap, letter and note paper, buff envelopes, cards, envelopes and visiting cards, pens and ink, just received by

Bradfield & Talley.

### **Hosiery.**

A large and full stock of Ladies' and Men's black, slate, mixed and white cotton hose, ladies' white linen hose, white silk hose just received and for sale by

Bradfield & Talley.

### **Gloves.**

Every kind of ladies', gentlemen's and miss's gloves, may be had at

Bradfield & Talley.

### **Perfumery.**

Lubin's genuine extracts, Harrison's extracts, Bell colognes, German cologne, together with a large variety of toilet soap, just received and for sale by

Bradfield & Talley.

HARRISON FLAG [MARSHALL, TX], September 1, 1860, p. 3, c. 4

**More Abolition Outrages.**—It is reported that an attempt has been made to burn Athens, and that two white men had been hung, some negroes shot, and others hung. Every negro who has been implicated in this plot, even more than a hundred miles off, has testified to the same facts, the same dates, names and circumstances that were detailed at Dallas.

It is also reported that three men who fired Henderson have been taken and summarily punished. The Tyler Reporter of 7<sup>th</sup> says that a report has just reached there that Bellevue, in Rusk county, was burned on the night of the 4<sup>th</sup> inst.

The loss by fire at Henderson, will amount, it is estimated, to \$250,000. Efforts have been made to fire many other places, but discovered in time to prevent its execution.

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], September 1, 1860, p. 2, c. 6

We notice that our exchanges in commenting upon the burning of Henderson, state that the citizens of that place put no faith in the reported conspiracy to burn the Texas towns, and neglected to appoint a patrol or set a watch. This is incorrect. A regular night watch or guard had been on duty, if we are correctly informed, for several nights previous to the fire. The guard did not turn out, however until 9 o'clock, and the incendiaries took advantage of the interval between dark and this hour, and the absence of the citizens, who were attending church, to set fire to the town.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, September 1, 1860, p. 2, c. 2

From the Henderson Times.

### **A Card from Judge Frazer.**

Henderson, Aug. 13, 1860.

Messrs. Gould & Diamond:

Gentlemen—I find on my arrival here, that the hotel, and the buildings capable of temporary use in your town as such, together with the provision stores, were consumed by the late fire, which resulted in the destruction of the enterprise, business, and capital of your people, and that the drouth has cut off all chance of supply from the country, beyond the actual wants of your own citizens. I also find that the people of the town and county *are settled in the belief* that they are in the midst of danger to life and property, which nothing but the most watchful vigilance and attention can avert. Under these deplorable circumstances, it devolves on me to determine whether the present term of the District Court shall be held or not. I have decided, in my own mind that, the court ought not to be held; and shall start in the stage this morning for my residence at Marshall. I will not hold the court for the following reasons.

1. It is, as before said, believed by the people that every part of the county is in impending danger of the destruction of both life and property; and upon the facts stated to me by dispassionate men, in whose coolness and judgment I have confidence, I have no reason to doubt it. If this be true—and as to the court, whether true or false, the same will be the effect, those engaged in the business of the court will not leave their wives and children in danger to attend to that business which, compared with them, is a minor consideration. But it may be said, that besides those engaged in the business, there will be enough to guard and protect all the families and estates of the county; but if the apprehensions of the people are true, this is not the fact; for the attention of every man will be daily needed at and about home.

2. If the court should be held, the number of persons necessary to the successful transaction of its business can not be entertained in, or within an available distance of town, which would result in an unequal and consequently unjust administration of the law; a result which is too deplorable to be debated, and which should be, above all things, if possible, avoided.

3. All the offices of the attorneys, except three, together with their libraries and the court papers which they chanced to have, are destroyed; and they, and the non-resident attorneys, engaged in the business of the court, could not do justice to their clients.

4. It would call the people from their homes in times, in their opinions, of great danger and emergency, and compel them to disobey legal process or surrender a right secured to them by the laws of God and of the State the right of self protection and defence. This is an issue which the people ought not to be compelled to consider or decide.

I will add, that many of the people of the town have assured me that if I held the court they would render me all the aid in their power, under the circumstances, to make it effective; but this is impossible, and it is better that there should not be an attempt than a failure.

C. A. Frazer.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, September 1, 1860, p. 3, c. 1

**Returned.**—We learn that the exploring expedition under the control of Lieut. Eckles [?] and accompanied by an escort under the command of Lieut. Holman, has returned. During the expedition they encountered considerable hardship and found their camels to be useful. We have not learned how far the Lieutenant was successful in accomplishing the objects of the expedition.

ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], September 1, 1860, p. 3, c. 1

The Henderson Times of the 27<sup>th</sup> contains the following:  
**Hanged.**—The vigilance committee found Green Herndon and his servant girl guilty of burning our Town, and they were hung on last Saturday night.

An application had been made, we understand, to bring Green Herndon before Judge Frazier upon a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, which, we presume, expedited the hanging. It is stated, that the brother of this man Herndon had been previously taken out and severely lynched, without eliciting anything from him. What became of him we are not advised. He is reported to be dead; another that he was turned loose. The proof against the parties condemned and executed, is only a matter of rumor in this community, and we are therefore not prepared to say whether the vigilance committee acted wisely or imprudently. We know several gentlemen connected with the vigilance committee personally, and have always regarded them as discreet men. How far they were effected with the prevailing excitement and the terrible disaster which reduced their town to ashes and many of them to want, we are left to imagine, not having visited Henderson since the fire. We cannot but believe that they had satisfactory proof of the guilt of the parties hung. We certainly hope they have done nothing that they may have cause to regret.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, September 1, 1860, p. 2, c. 4

The Paris Press published the statements from the Clarksville Standard and Mt. Pleasant Union, of the hanging of Peers, whose name is given in the latter paper as Pearce, and says:

"The individual referred to is Joseph M. Peers, formerly of Virginia, and well known to Mr. Overstreet, of this place, while living there. He is fond of talking, and tells the most marvellous stories, and is though by many to be deranged. His erratic movements and doubtful statements led to his arrest in Clarksville, by a committee from Paris. He was brought here and after an impartial examination was discharged, there being no evidence to justify his detention. Another individual, who spent some time in idleness in Sulphur Springs, and preferred negro to white company, was, on his arrival in Paris, arrested, and upon examination it was determined that, as he had no legitimate business in Texas, he should seek some other country, and a committee, composed of some of our most responsible citizens, escorted him out of the State, and admonished him to remain out of it for the present."

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, September 1, 1860, p. 2, c. 5

**How to put up shirt bosoms.**—We have heard ladies expressing a desire to know by what process the fine gloss observable on new linens, shirt bosoms, &c., is produced, and in order to gratify them, we subjoin the following recipe for making Gum Arabic Starch:

Take two ounces of fine white gum arabic powder—put it into a pitcher, and pour on it a pint or more of boiling water (according to the degree of strength you desire,) and then having covered it, let it set all night. In the morning pour it carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle, cork it, and keep it for use. A table spoonful of gum water poured into a pint of starch made in the usual manner, will give to lawns, (either white or printed) a look of newness, when nothing else can restore them after washing. It is also good (much diluted) for thin white muslin and bobinet.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, September 1, 1860, p. 3, c. 1

We have marching and countermarching, fife blowing and drum beating, in Marshall. An infantry and cavalry company have been organized, and will soon make their appearance on the public review. Success to them.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, September 1, 1860, p. 2, c. 1

**The Olymp.**—On any night of the week if you happen to strole [sic] down [illegible] street, you will be greeted with the enlivening strains of a hand organ, proceeding from an establishment with the above sign on it. The building is devoted to the lovers of "lager beer" and an occasional "hop" takes place in the upper rooms. But if you neither wish to take a whirl in the German waltz or "wet your whistle" you can step into the back yard and look at the hobby-horse performance, which will cost you nothing unless you are silly enough to straddle one of the "fiery steeds" and try your luck at stringing a couple of rings on an iron poker. Night after night is this "hobby-horse" arrangement resorted to, and affords an easy and simple mode to our people for throwing away their surplus and unnecessary dimes. The "Olymp" is one of our varieties, but in its performances present the same variety every night, especially the "hobby-horse" department,—the "artistic" gentleman from Italy "grinds" us the same tunes over and over again, and the "steeds" never deviate from their circle, which we must call the "magic circle" as it congregates the humble, the proud, the rich and the poor about it nightly—there must be a charm that we can't see. Truly is man a simple being chasing bubbles on life's current. The wise and the simple ride their hobbies.

ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], September 1, 1860, p. 3, c. 2

The Mt. Pleasant Union contradicts the rumor of the burning of the flourishing little town of Mt. Vernon, in Titus county, as published by the Jefferson Gazette, nor has any body been hung in Titus county, so far as the editor has learned, since the era of town burnings in Texas. The Union also says:

"The rumor of Daingerfield, another flourishing town in Titus county, as chronicled in other exchanges, being destroyed, is without foundation. In fact our county has been blessed with order and quiet to an unusual degree, during the reign of terror."

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, September 1, 1860, p. 2, c. 2

**Marshall is Improving Steadily.**—New buildings going up in different portions of town. Not only one new building in progress, but others are being beautified and improved. The city authorities seem to be anxious to keep the public square in a condition of no disparagement when compared with the suburbs. One item of improvement deserving special commendation is the removing the up and down plank walk in front of the buildings surrounding the public square and supplying their place by a good brick pavement. True it costs something, and the times are hard, but who would not rather pay a trifle and have an even walk than to have his sides jolted and his tongue bitten every time he attempted to pass along the sidewalk. Besides this it is a good policy to keep our mechanics engaged, their bread comes by the labor of their hands and if they can not find employment their means of getting provisions are proportionably lessened.

HARRISON FLAG [MARSHALL, TX], September 1, 1860, p. 2, c. 2

**Hemp Doings.**—On the 16<sup>th</sup> of August, a notorious horse thief, named Robert Tucker, was hung at Poluxy Springs, Johnson county.

The Vigilance Committee of Henderson sentenced a negro woman, concerned in burning that town, to be hung on the 26<sup>th</sup> ult.

A man named Morrison was hung in the suburbs of Gilmer, for inciting negroes in Wood, Titus and Hopkins counties, to insurrection.

Three abolitionists, named Templeton, Hensley and Kirk, were hung in Gainsville, Cook county. These men implicated fifteen other men belonging to the abolition conspiracy.

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], September 8, 1860, p. 2, c. 3

### An Abolition Document.

The following is the copy of a letter we believe was found and published in the State Gazette. If true it will afford some clue to the late outrages perpetrated in Northern and Eastern Texas by Abolitionists:

Denton Creek, July 3, 1860.—Dear Sir: A painful abscess on my right thumb, is my apology for not writing at Anderson. Our glorious cause is progressing finely as far South as Brenham. I there parted with Bro. Wempler; he went still further south; he will do good wherever he goes. I traveled up through the frontier counties, part of the time under a fictitious name. I found many friends who had been initiated, and understand the Mystic Red. I met with a good number of our friends near Georgetown; we held a consultation and were unanimously of opinion that we should be cautious of our new associates; most of them are desperate characters, and may betray us, as there are slaveholders among them, and value poor negro much higher than a horse. The only good they will do us will be destroying towns, mills, &c., which is our only hope in Texas at present. If we can break Southern merchants and millers, and have their places filled by honest Republicans, Texas will be an easy prey, if we only do our duty. All wanted for the time being is control of trade. Trade, assisted by preaching and teaching, will soon control public opinion. Public opinion is mighty, and will prevail. Lincoln will certainly be elected; we will then have the Indian Nation, cost what it will. Squatter sovereignty will prevail there as it has in Kansas; that accomplished, we have at least one more step to take—but one more struggle to make—that is, free Texas. We will then have a connected link from the Lakes to the Gulf. Slavery will then be surrounded by land and by water, and soon sting itself to death. I repeat, Texas we must have, and our only chance is to break up the present inhabitants, in whatever way we can, and it must be done. Some of us will most assuredly suffer in accomplishing our object, but our Heavenly Father will reward us for assisting him in blotting out the greatest curse on earth. It would be impossible for us to do an act that is as blasphemous in the sight of God as holding slaves. We must have frequent consultations with our colored friends. (Let your meetings be in the night.) Impress upon their clouded intellects the blessings of freedom, induce all to leave you can; our arrangements for their accommodation to go North are better than they have been, but not as good as I would like. We need more agents, both local and traveling. I will send out traveling agents when I get home. You must appoint a local agent in every neighborhood in your district. I will recommend a few I think will do to rely upon, viz: Bro's Leake, Wood, Ives, Evans, Mr. Daniel Viery, Cole, Nugent, Shaw, White, Gilford, Ashley, Drake, Meeks, Shultz and Newman. Brother Leake, the bearer of this, will take a circuitous route, and see as many of our colored friends as he can; he also recommends a different material to be used about town, etc. Our friends sent a very inferior article; they emit too much smoke, and do not contain enough camphine. They are calculated to get some of our friends hurt. I will send a supply when I get home. I will have to reprove you and your co-workers for your negligence in sending funds to our agents; but few have been compensated for their trouble. Our faithful correspondent and industrious agent, Bro. Webber, has received but a trifle, not so much as apprentice's wages, neither have Bro. Willet, Mangun and others. You must call upon our colored friends for more money; they must not expect us to do all; they certainly will give every cent if they know how soon their shackles will be broken. My hand is very painful, and I close.

Yours truly,  
W. H. Bailey.

N.B.—Bro. Leake will give you what few numbers of "Impending Crisis" I have, also Bro. Summer's speech and Bro. Beecher's letter, etc. Farewell.

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], September 8, 1860, p. 2, c. 6

### The Recent Fires.

Whatever exaggerations there may have been in the recent incendiary movements (and we admit there have been many exaggerations) in Texas, one thing is evident, they have been too numerous to have resulted from accident. Over a million of dollars worth of property has been destroyed in the course of a few weeks. And if we are to place any reliance in the testimony elicited by an examination of the negroes, all these outrages were the work of abolition emissaries.

That the followers of Lincoln in the Northern States should endeavor to shield themselves from the necessary result of their doctrines, by charging that the abolition raid in Texas was a mere electioneering trick, is not surprising. But that a public man or a newspaper published in the State, where the facts are known should endeavor to aid the abolitionists in such an escape surpasses our comprehension. Yet there is such a newspaper, and such men, as will be seen from the subjoined extract from an article in the Houston Telegraph:

The Austin Intelligencer and some other papers of that class, are quite busy in attempting to establish the idea that the reports of the burning of towns and other outrages in Northern and Eastern Texas, were started "just previous to the election" in order to influence the election. The attempt is a significant one, and one worthy the attention of the public. Judge Paschal, the former editor of the Intelligencer, and who is responsible for its leading ideas, in a speech at Austin, a short time since, attempted to disprove the burnings, and to show there was no cause whatever for alarm. The Intelligencer even yet omits no opportunity to throw discredit on the reports. Other papers are doing the same thing. We now ask: ARE THESE MEN SOUND ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION?

We do not ask whether they own slaves, or whether they are identified enough with us to constitute a security for their good conduct. What we ask, is, whether they have not for three years past, and are not yet pursuing a course calculated to weaken the institution in the South, calculated, in fact, to invite just such an inroad into the State as we have had for the past two months, and calculated to keep the wicked men engaged in that inroad, upon their work?

It will be recollected that we have ever since 1858 when they were first promulgated in Texas, denounced Paschal's free labor notions as the very essence of abolition. We have stated, again and again, that they were doctrines against which we had contended from our very youth, both in the North and in the South, that in the North they had always been called abolitionism, and were the very foundation of that party, that we were astonished that they should have found an advocate in the South, and that the fact of their advocacy alone was enough to satisfy us of the badness of heart, or the want of wisdom of their advocate—badness of heart in the leader, want of wisdom in the dupes. The Galveston News contains an indignant article upon the same subject, and other papers are following suit. Such men, and such newspapers are as denounced, are, in our opinion, far more dangerous than the Palmers, the Lemmons, and others who have been run out of the country.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, September 8, 1860, p. 2, c. 5

Mr. R. B. Wright's dwelling house, about 8 miles from Augusta, in Houston county, was destroyed by fire on the 13<sup>th</sup> ult. A negro man belonging to Mr. Mike Davis, has confessed that he set it on fire. He was lodged in jail at Crockett.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, September 8, 1860, p. 2, c. 2

**The Effects of Undue Excitement and Lynch Law.**—A correspondent of the Paris Press, referring to the excitement prevalent throughout our State and the effects of mob law upon our interests, after stating that everything abroad is exaggerated, says:

"I learned, whilst in Arkansas, that hundreds of persons on their way to look at the country were deterred from coming any farther, and had turned back. This is the first injury to our State, and from the effects of which it will take years to recover."

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, September 8, 1860, p. 2, c. 2

**Hard Butter Without Ice.**—To have delightfully hard butter in summer, without ice, the plan recommended by that excellent and useful publication, the Scientific American, is a good one. Put a trivet, or any open flat thing with legs, in a saucer; put on this trivet the plate of butter; fill the saucer with water; turn a common flower-pot over the butter, so that its edge shall be within the saucer and under the water; plug the flower-pot with a cork, then drench the flower-pot with water; set in a cool place until morning, or if done at breakfast the butter will be very hard by supper time. How many of our town boarding-school girls, who have been learning philosophy, astronomy, syntax and prosody, can write an explanation of this within a month.

BELLVILLE [TX] COUNTRYMAN, September 8, 1860, p. 1, c. 7

A vial of *supposed* poison was found in a well-bucket, at Mr. Thompson's place, in Forkstown, one day this week. A meeting of the Vigilance Committee of that beat was called to investigate the matter. Nothing definite was discovered at latest dates. Let everybody be on their guard. Lincolnites *must* have been about recently.—[Bellville Countryman.

Muggins found an old jack-knife the other day. His suspicions are aroused to the highest pitch, and he says, "let every body be on their guard. Lincolnites *must* have been around recently."

ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], September 10, 1860, p. 1, c. 6

**Significant.**—A correspondent of the Gazette, writing from Fairfield, makes the following significant remarks: "We are, however vigilant and are guarding our village every night, and *expect to do so until the November election.*" That is just what we have been telling people that this infernal agitation about the "Abolition plot" was only gotten up for effect, and that it would die out after the election.—Intelligencer.

ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], September 10, 1860, p. 2, c. 3

A country girl recently asked a city acquaintance to go with her to purchase some articles, and to act as spokeswoman. They entered a store, and the city girl asked, "Have you any hose?" "I don't want hoes," said the country maiden, "I want stockings."

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], September 22, 1860, p. 1, c. 7

We are indebted to Mr. T. P. Dick, for six kind of Turnip Seeds from Scotland.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], September 22, 1860, p. 2, c. 2

**GEN. HOUSTON'S ADVICE.**—Gen. Sam Houston, of Texas, has just written a letter to his friends in New York, withdrawing his name from the field as a candidate for the Presidency. The letter review for the present state of the canvass, and tell the opponents of Lincoln very plainly that their favorite plans for defeating him by specious combinations will not work with success. If they really intend to defeat him, they must do it by dropping the system of "electioneering and claptrap platforms," and concentrate themselves upon a common principle. This is what every sensible man knows to be impossible, and Gen. Houston concludes that the disrupted factions will have to be content with the election of Mr. Lincoln. As to the favorite scheme of taking the election to the House, so much dwelt upon by Lincoln's opponents, the General very distinctly says: -

"Let not those who rely upon carrying the election into the House of Representatives deceive themselves. The people have been taught to dread such a consummation. Neither four, three nor two opponents to the Republican candidates can carry it there; and if they could, the strife which is being engendered among the different factions would render the result very uncertain."

The General here strikes a nerve of popular sentiment that will respond with telling power. The people of this country hold fast to the privilege of electing their own President, and they will not knowingly surrender the choice to Congress. Every man want to know exactly who he is voting for; and thousands upon thousands will prefer by their votes to insure the election of Lincoln by the people, to throwing the unsettled question into a body where their own sentiments can have no weight. In the warning words above quoted, General Houston has set forth a wise example to his fellow-citizens of every party.

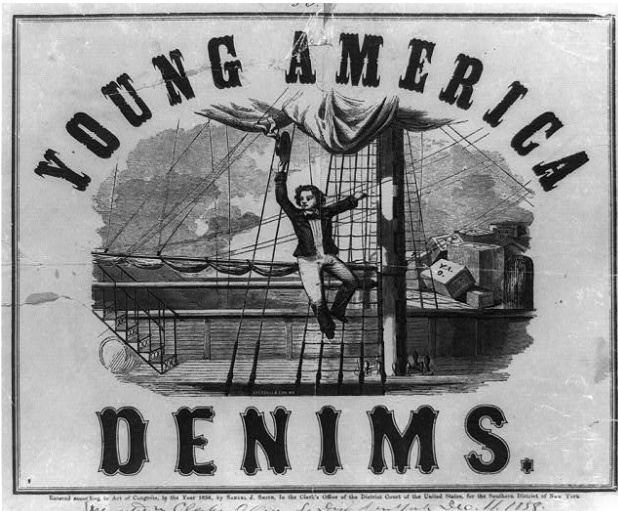
Pennsylvania Telegraph, Sept 13, 1860. Transcribed by Kimberly Scott

**K. G. C.**—A detachment of Knights of the Golden Circle, under the command of Capt. P. H. Thorpe, passed through this city—leaving here this morning on foot, for the general rendezvous near Brownsville, on the Rio Grande.

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], September 15, 1860, p. 2, c. 3

**Young America**—had a happy time of it on Wednesday evening last. Judging from the noise they made there were about one thousand boys on the main plaza and as they are not interested in Squatter Sovereignty and politics generally, they take it upon themselves to build bonfires, throw turpentine balls and keep up a noise. A more energetic set of youngsters cannot be scared up anywhere; they declared themselves decidedly pleased with the arrangement of having speaking on this side the river, as they had "burnt out" the Alamo.—Foraging parties were dispatched over the city and a bonfire soon made out of a collection of barrels, boxes &c. Turpentine balls went sailing thro' the air and were particularly annoying to some melon vendors near the old Catholic church. One little fellow got his coat tail on fire and went a kiting with the whole tribe at his heels. Fuel getting scarce, some keen scented youngsters discovered that the vegetable vendors had their benches &c stowed away on the corner amongst the old buildings they were immediately brought forth amidst yells and shouts and consigned to the flames. There were an angry set folks at market next morning.

ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], September 24, 1860, p. 3, c. 3



From the Galveston News.

**Letter from Dallas.**

Dallas, August 18<sup>th</sup>, 1860.

Editor News:--It is very much to be regretted that exaggerated reports should have been circulated regarding the recent excitement in this section while the community has been deeply agitated, there has been very little confusion, and the sentences of the committees passed after long and patient investigation, have been carried out to the letter.

The most absurd rumors as to the state of affairs have gained credence; while there are among us more men of Northern birth than there are in South Eastern Texas, the community is sound on the subject of African Slavery. Those of our Northern fellow-citizens who came here at an early day are identified with us in feeling, sentiment, and interest. In most cases, they are owners of slaves and as vigilant in detecting and as severe in punishing abolitionists as any others. A large proportion of those who have come in recent years from Illinois and Indiana are natives of the South, and have come here on account of their preference for southern men and southern institutions. During the recent excitement the community seemed as one man in sentiment. If there were among us any more disposed to leniency than others, it was generally a Southern man who could not believe his own household servants could be guilty of complicity in a plot of murder and conflagration.

Most particularly is it to be regretted that such statements as were copied into your columns from the Gilmer Tribune should gain currency. I allude to the statements that the country between Grayson county and Upshur "not to be excelled for richness and beauty of scenery," was "settled by a majority of abolitionists in some places." I think this must be a mistake. During the past few years the people there have been very prompt in getting rid of such characters. In no part of Texas have the been more roughly handled. If any have been detected in complicity with the recent disturbances and caught, they have been emissaries recently arrived, and will hardly be seen again in Texas, unless some of them reach the low country after the next rise in the Trinity.

We presume the prairie counties lying North of the parallel of 32° may be considered in Northern Texas. We venture the assertion that there is not in the South as large a body of the richest land, out of the Mississippi bottom, nor a country where negro property is more secure. We have come nearer failure in crops this year than ever before, and yet we have both corn and oats to sell. Our soil and climate are suited to cotton, and as the railroads approach us the culture of the great staple is extending. The increase of our slave population has been very rapid. In 1850 by the U. S. Census the slaves in Northern Texas numbered 3559. By the assessors' returns for 1859, there were 12,975; and as the assessor's return for 1850 fell short of the U. S. Marshalls', nearly 25 per cent, it is fair to presume that the number here now is much greater than that indicated. In conclusion we would say to Southern men, come and look at our fine country. You will find the richest land, excellent health, good water, and perhaps some day or other, a railroad both to Galveston, and through Shreveport to Vicksburg on the Mississippi. At present your down freight hence to the railroad would be \$1,00 to \$1,25 per hundred.

F. A. W. S.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, September 15, 1860, p. 1, c. 7

We call attention to law card of Stanford C. Burney Esq., Bonham, Texas. Mr. Burney having established business relations in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations can secure permits to trade for those who desire them.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], September 22, 1860, p. 2, c. 2

**Mansfield Female College.**

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**Faculty**

Rev. Charles B. Stuart, President.  
Professor of Moral, Mental, and Natural Science.  
John W. Stuart, A.M.  
Professor of Ancient Languages and Mathematics.  
W. S. Donaldson, M.D.  
Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music Thorough Bass and Composition.  
Mrs. Lizzie Stuart.  
Instructress in English Literature and Mathematics.  
Miss F. A. Batchelor.  
Instructress in the Primary Department.  
M'll \_\_\_\_\_ (a native of France.)  
Instructress in Modern Languages and Music.  
Miss Hattie M. Cushman,  
Instructress in Vocal and Instrumental Music.  
Miss Annette C. Rice,  
Instructress in the Ornamental Department.  
Mr. A. H. Thomas,  
Steward and Bursar.  
Mrs. Emma E. A. Thomas.  
Stewardess.

The next Collegiate year commences on Wednesday, October 3d, 1860. For further information apply to Mr. A. H. Thomas or to J. L. Scales, Secretary Board of Trustees.

Lewis Phillips,  
President Board Trustees.  
J. L. Scales, Secretary.

HARRISON FLAG [MARSHALL, TX], September 15, 1860, p. 3, c. 3

**New Barber Shop.**

Shaving, Hair-Cutting and Shampooing.  
First Door East of Phil. Brown's Exchange.

Alex Douaire, recently from one of the most fashionable French saloons in New Orleans, has permanently located in Marshall for the purpose of carrying on the above business, and solicits a share of patronage. His experience is such as to enable him to give satisfaction even to the most fastidious. |

Among the many toilet articles manufactured and kept for sale by him, is his inimitable Hair coloring. Without staining the skin of the head this preparation darkens and gives to grey hair its original color, and while it causes the hair to grow strong and healthy, it keeps it glossy and clean. It is one of the best articles for dressing the hair ever prepared.

HARRISON FLAG [MARSHALL, TX], September 15, 1860, p. 3, c. 3

**Bite and Stings.**—Apply instantly with a soft rag, most freely, spirits of hartshorn. The venom of stings being an acid, the alkali nullifies them. Fresh wood ashes, moistened with water, and made into a poultice, frequently renewed, is an excellent substitute—or soda or salaratus—all being alkalies.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], September 22, 1860, p. 2, c. 6

**That Cannon.**—Promptly at nine o'clock each night, the venerable Corpus Christi cannon informs the citizen and stranger that thunder is not an exclusive monopoly of heaven's artillery. All the milk turns sour, nervous ladies protest, cats assume the shape of an inverted U, dogs show their teeth, and men take a hitch in their pantaloons when the brazen old chap gulphs the wind from his stomach. May he never *go on a "bust."*

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], September 29, 1860, p. 2, c. 1

**Apples.**

We bought apples in town, this week, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per bushel.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], September 22, 1860, p. 2, c. 2

### State Barbecue!

Grand Democratic Mass Meeting!!  
The Northern Prairies of Texas in a Blaze!  
The Fire of Democracy Lighted on every  
Hill and Plain!!

Breckinridge and Lane! the men for the times.  
Great Gathering of Patriots, at Dallas, Texas! Wednesday,  
October 3, 1860.

The Democracy, and people generally, throughout the State, are invited to attend a Grand State Barbecue, at Dallas, Texas, on Wednesday, the 3d of October, next. All friends of our common country, all patriots, all in favor of the equal rights of the States, all Democrats and all those who are friendly to the maintenance of the Union under the Constitution, are invited to attend. The most distinguished and valued citizens of the State are invited and expected to attend. Hon. H. R. Runnels, Hon. John Hemphill, Hon. L. T. Wigfall, Hon. John H. Reagan, Hon. Frank Lubbock, General T. N. Waul, Hon. M. D. Graham, Hon. A. T. Rainey, Hon. W. B. Wright, Hon. W. R. Scurry, Hon. G. M. Flournoy, Major John Marshall, E. H. Cushing, Major Nat. Terry, H. R. Latimer, Judge W. S. Oldham, Gen. Wm. Young, Major DeMorse, and others, too numerous to mention, from every part of the State, embracing our learned men and most distinguished orators.

An abundance of choice and substantial provisions will be provided, and every accommodation made for the comfort and attention of visitors. A large number of Ladies are expected and suitable preparation will be made for their entertainment.

Democrats and lovers of your country! come out from the North, East, South and West, and unite with your friends in Dallas and surrounding counties, which call upon you to rally to the support of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, the candidates under the doctrine of equality of rights for every section or State, and for the Union under the Constitution.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

Dallas, Sept. 1<sup>st</sup>, 1860.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], September 22, 1860, p. 2, c. 5

**VERY REMARKABLE JOKE** – While rails on our steam highways rest upon sleepers, Lincoln's political rails are borne up by Wide-Awakes.

Pennsylvania Telegraph, Sept 13, 1860. Transcribed by Kimberly Scott

### The Perry Monument at Cleveland

Cleveland, September 11 [1860]

The monument to Commodore Perry was inaugurated yesterday in the presence of 30,000 people. Fifteen military companies and one thousand Masons were in the procession; also, six survivors of the battle of Lake Erie, and a number of the soldiers of the war of 1812. An oration was delivered by George Bancroft, and the concluding ceremonies were conducted by the Masons Pennsylvania Telegraph,. Transcribed by Kimberly Scott

**The Knights.**—The last detachment of Knights of the Golden Circle that arrived here, instead of going farther toward the "seat of war," left, we understand, for their respective homes. Those who went to the Banquete, came back here and did likewise; and as they performed the trip into the country and back on foot, will satisfy the Civilian they did not carry bridles with them.

This morning another party of K. G. C., from the States, arrived here. There must be mismanagement on the part of the leaders, or else a concentration of forces would be better understood.

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], September 29, 1860, p. 2, c. 1

**The K. G. C.**—Another small detachment of K. G. C. arrived here this week. Those who passed through here last week are at the Banquete. It appears that they are bound to suffer disappointment, as they expected to meet a large force composed of members of their order at some point in Encinal county, a place of rendezvous, subsequent to a march upon Matamoras, which place was to be occupied by a portion, while the main force marched and occupied Monterey, as a place for headquarters. As it is, there are no Knights in Encinal county, nor no one, ten, or fifty thousand concentrated at any point in this section—hence the disappointment. Manuel Doblado is no where to be heard of and the *pronunciamento* of Comonfort is still in the dark.

The Knights who are here, and have passed through this place, are orderly and gentlemanly in their bearing, and one would suppose them to be of those who are not likely to be gulled by the prospect of a rancho in Mexico, or in case it did not suit, to receive in lieu thereof eight hundred dollars in cash. The fallacy of such stories, it seems, will never be apparent other than to such as have gone "regularly through the mill."

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], September 22, 1860, p. 2, c. 2

### Keachi Female College.

#### Faculty.

Rev. J. H. Tucker.

President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science and Ancient Languages

Miss S. C. Wilcox.

Instructress in English Literature, Drawing and Painting.

Miss P. E. Gary.

Instructress in Academic Department and Embroidery

Prof. C. F. Schultz.

Instructor of Music.

Miss Sallie E. Carlton.

Instructress in Music—Piano Forte.

Miss S. C. Wilcox.

Instructress in French and Music—Guitar and Piano.

Miss Sallie P. Scogin,

Librarian.

T. L. Scogin, Esq.

Steward's Department.

Mrs. T. L. Scogin,

Matron.

The Autumnal Term of this Institution commences on the 1<sup>st</sup> day of September. The Spring Term will immediately succeed, without any vacation. Each Term, twenty-one weeks.

Rates of Tuition for the term of twenty one weeks as follows:

Primary Department	\$15 00
Academic Department	20 00
Collegiate Department	25 00
Incidental Expense	1 00
Music—Piano or Guitar	25 00
Drawing and Painting	15 00
Embroidery	10 00
Board, including fuel, lights, and washing	55 00

Pupils entering at the opening of the Term, or two weeks thereafter, are charged for the Term. No deduction for absence, except in cases of protracted illness.

Thos. M. Gatlin,

President Board of Trustees.

HARRISON FLAG [MARSHALL, TX], September 15, 1860, p. 3, c. 3

**Hanged.**—We learn from Mr. Wright that he saw the people taking one Wm. Staten, a one-legged schoolmaster out to be hung, at or near Ioni P. O., on Friday last the 17<sup>th</sup>. Staten has taught school in this county for some year or more, was examined by the committee, but he professed to teach only primary scholars, and after some hesitation a certificate to that effect was granted him. His crime was tampering with negroes; his familiarity with them had long since brought suspicion upon him, and he had been repeatedly arrested for this offence. This time the evidence was broader, plainer, and of an ugly character: he had told several negroes to go ahead, burn and steal all that they could, that although now about to leave for a while he would not be far off to advise or counsel them. These and other like words and deeds made too strong a case. The people went after him, caught him about the river on the 15<sup>th</sup>, brought him back to the scene of his villainies, tried him and on the 17<sup>th</sup> hung him to a limb. His death *may* have saved our town—though mob law is terrible—terrible!!—Crockett Printer.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], September 22, 1860, p. 2, c. 5

The recent abundant rains has tended to raise mosquitoes as well as grass. The cattle come into the town by hundreds nightly to escape the gallinippers, and find a moment of ease to chew their cuds.

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], September 29, 1860, p. 2, c. 1

**A Contrast.**—When John Brown made his unsuccessful raid into Virginia, Henry A. Wise, then Governor of that State, brought all the weight of his great influence and all the power of the State to bear to bring the offenders to merited punishment and to preclude the possibility of further outbreaks. Will the citizens of Texas contrast the action of Gov. Wise with the "masterly inactivity" of the present Executive of this State? While his organ at Austin and some of his most prominent partisan friends are plastering over the abolition incendiaryism and attempts to excite the servile population to insurrection and massacre, Governor Houston has neither uttered a word of rebuke, nor has so much as suggested a single measure of protection or defense! What does this mean?

[GALVESTON, TX] THE CRISIS, September 10, 1860, p. 3, c. 3

### The Spirit of Exaggeration and Its Effect.

There have been two, and *but two*, severe fires in Texas—one at Dallas, and the other at Henderson. In each case a large portion of the public square and business houses were consumed, but in neither case was a tenth part of the *town*, in extent of value, destroyed. At Austin there was a steam mill and a carpenter's shop burned. A few other isolated cases have occurred, doubtless, but really at this writing we are unable to locate but one with certainty; that of a saw mill near Marshall. We have heard of rumors upon rumors of threatened destruction, report after report of poisons found with negroes, but we have heard of no insurrection nor attempt at insurrection, and with all the immense quantities of strychnine, arsenic, &c., &c., among the negroes, we have heard of not a single case of poisoning in the state.

However different it *may have been* at Dallas, it seems Henderson was fired by one of its own citizens. The burning of the steam mill at Austin, from the circumstances of the case, must have been accidental. The one near Marshall occurred at noonday, with the proprietor and operatives all on the ground. The carpenter shop at Austin was fired by a negro child only nine years old, of her own volition, just to see the shavings blaze. The great wonder is that there was not ten times the destruction from fire.

The season has been dry n Texas, beyond anything of the kind within the memory of man. The weather was hot, *intensely hot*, the mercury standing at one hundred and ten, and at one time as high as *a hundred and eleven [?] in the shade!* It is a well authenticated fact that glass tumblers split open on being suddenly filled with cold water—just as they do when plunged into hot water in freezing weather. All nature was up to fever heat so that you felt a man's hand to be far cooler than a piece of cold [?]. Every thing was as dry as the inside of a powder magazine and almost as combustible. In this country almost every body, children and grown folks, negroes and whites, handled matches. Half, perhaps more than half of the [ ] matches and many a Young American, and especially about the towns, [illegible section—get from original]

HARRISON FLAG [MARSHALL, TX], September 22, 1860, p. 2, c. 4

**Exchanging Compliments.**—"O. K." (Ordinarily Korned) gets off a good thing in the last Sentinel, published at Tyler. It is at our expense, and intended to be witty. It might be thought so had not "O. K." mistaken *vulgarity* for wit and attempted to *play the critic on a grave subject*—a dissolution of this Union.

We have only to say to "O. K." "that satire and ridicule is the argument of fools," and on all proper occasions we answer the class according to their folly. He can *cackle on or hiss on* as he will, for in the long catalogue of animated nature, we know of but two species with the undoubted right to question his prerogative. The one was a deceiver, and was condemned at creation to crawl upon his belly and lap the dust. It is his calling to wound the heel, and he has our permission to practice it; but he must not forget that it is our privilege to "*bruise his head*" and we shall not forget it. The other we speak of has not the *wisdom* of the serpent, but is sometimes useful.

Cackle on, cackle on then, by all means. Rome, the mistress of the world, was once saved by the *cackling of a goose*, and "O. K." may yet be useful.

Nero fiddled while Rome was in flames; then why should not "O. K." cackle over the Union (a thousand times greater than Rome) *in ruins?*

HARRISON FLAG [MARSHALL, TX], September 29, 1860, p. 2, c. 5

Belknap, Young Co. }  
Sept. 11<sup>th</sup>, 1860. }

Major DeMorse—Since my last, preparations were made to move up Red and Canadian rivers, from Rhadminski. When all was ready in fact some of the companies had started word was brought to Col. Johnson that there were 100 Kickapoo Indian Warriors, painted and on the war path, camped on Red River, near the mouth of the Witchata [sic], preparing to invade Texas. The information came so direct that Col. Johnson thought best to take part of the command, and attack them if they could be found. So, August 16<sup>th</sup>, Capt. Ross's, Capt. Johnson's, and the remainder of the Fannin County company, were ordered down to hunt the Indians, our force led in person by Col. Johnson. The Col. met with considerable opposition in determining to make the scout; met with opposition from officers and men. They thought the Indians would not dare to go into Texas.

Continued on page 12



## A Democratic Campaign Song

Air: "Auld Lang Syne"

Come rally round the Nation's flag,  
And catch the Nation's song,  
Ring forth our party battle-cry,  
In chorus loud and long,  
"For Breckinridge and Lane, my boys!"  
O'er valley, hill and plain,  
The cry now echoes through the land,  
"For Breckinridge and Lane!"

We fight, 'tis true, a mighty host,  
A host of every hue;  
But truth and right will nerve us on,  
And bear us bravely through,  
For Breckinridge and Lane, my boys,  
In forum and in field,  
Have met and vanquished better foes—  
To these they'll never yield.

O'er Buena Vista's blood-stained soil—  
O'er Mexico's domain,  
Fame spreads her scroll; there, high inscribed,  
Stand Breckinridge and Lane.  
Brave Breckinridge and Lane, my boys,  
Who led 'mid shot and shell,  
And gallantly won Victory,  
Once more will lead us well.

Our flag floats proudly on the breeze,  
Its motto waves on high—  
"The Constitution and the law—  
By these we live or die."  
Brave Breckinridge and Lane, my boys,  
Will yield that banner never,  
Their stalwart arms will bear it up  
Till hand and heart shall sever.

The rallying cry is heard afar;  
New England's granite hills—  
The Western wilds—the sunny South—  
The air will chorus fills.  
"For Breckinridge and Lane," my boys,  
Let speech and song now ring;  
Democracy's two noble sons  
Great victory will bring.

With traitors to our father's cause—  
For which they fought and died—  
With those denying "equal rights,"  
We cannot be allied.  
Though party factions we deplore,  
No brother love we feel  
For those who trample on the bond  
Our fathers' blood did seal.

Then shout for Breckinridge and Lane—  
Come, join the rallying cry,  
"The Constitution—Equal Rights!"—  
By these we live or die.  
No Northern prayers o'er Southern wrongs,  
No sectional distrust—  
We'll drive all discord to the winds—  
Make traitors bite the dust.

Hark! hear the eagle, as he sweeps  
Through yonder azure sky,  
Scream out, in tones of victory,  
Our glorious battle-cry—  
"For Breckinridge and Lane, my boys!"  
And hill and dale again  
Catch up the echo, and repeat—  
"For Breckinridge and Lane!"

[GALVESTON, TX] THE CRISIS, September 17, 1860, p. 4, c. 3

## A CAMPAIGN SONG

By H. C. Ballard

Tune – Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!

Old Abe's the man to win the fight,  
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!  
He strikes for freedom and the right  
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!  
He'll give Old Buck his walking papers,  
And make poor Deg cut wond'rous capers,  
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah, hurrah,  
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!

The hour has brought the people's man  
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!  
His stalwart form shall lead the van,  
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!  
And freedom's battle is begun  
We will not rest till victory's won,  
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah, &c.

Our leader's true and tried and brave,  
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!  
His honor will our country save  
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!  
And lo! He comes, his towering form  
Stands firm before the rising storm.  
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah, &c.

Shamocracy is not the stuff  
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!  
Of this vile trash we've had enough;  
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!  
Old Abe will cleanse the Augean stable,  
He's ready, willing, true and able!  
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah, &c.

Old fossil Buck his things must pack,  
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!  
We've got a live man on his track,  
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!  
And Buck and Dug shall go together,  
And row their craft way up Salt river.  
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah, &c.

Pennsylvania Telegraph, Sept 11, 1860. Transcribed by Kimberly Scott

## For the Texas Republican.

Kaufman, Sept. 8<sup>th</sup>, 1860.

Mr. Editor:

While a large portion of the Press in this State are continually filled with the most alarming accounts of incendiarism and of excitement of negroes to insurrection, the large part of which perhaps have no foundation in fact, I have been much gratified to see that your paper is lending its large influence to conserve the peace of society by the able articles you have published from your own pen and others, on this subject. Having been absent from the State for sometime past, and to which I have but just returned, I have but little personal knowledge of what has been taking place at home, but I do know that the exaggerated accounts published, are having a very injurious effect in preventing emigrants from even the Southern States settling among us, and also in the withholding of foreign capital so greatly needed to help forward our internal improvement enterprise.

It appears to have been represented by most of the papers, that almost every town, particularly in eastern and northern Texas has been burnt, and that the negro's [sic] have not only been excited to insurrection, but that

Continued page 10

### For the Texas Republican, cont. from page 9

large quantities of poison has been found in their possession, for the purpose of destroying the white families to which they belonged; most of which reports are untrue so far as I have been able to ascertain.

In some of our counties we have a considerable population from the free States, and who are in general, a worthy class of citizens, while I am also satisfied that there are some abolitionists among them, who have given "aid and comfort" to others from abroad of the same stripe. The violent expulsion of certain abolitionists by the whip, instead of the rope, it is reasonable to suppose, excited a spirit of revenge and retaliation, which has probably been the cause of the beginning of the excitement, which when once started ran like wildfire over the country, and almost frenzied the mind of many people. Altho' the facts in many instances were really startling, yet all sorts of exaggerated and untrue statements have obtained currency, under the fevered state of the public mind.

Your allusion Mr. Editor to the history of the 17<sup>th</sup> century in regard to the plague, and the witch excitement, may have an applicability to some cases, which it would be serious to contemplate. If persons then from coercion or intimidation, acknowledged themselves as having been the cause of the plague, and under the witchcraft excitement, acknowledged that they had direct intercourse with the Devil and were put to death, may not some of the confessions retorted under the lash, particularly from negroes, partake somewhat of this character. As you truly say, "these things should teach caution" at least.

My only object in writing then, is to allay undue excitement, correct false and injurious impressions, that have went [sic] abroad and where our laws provide remedies, I would with yourself and other correspondents urge the enforcement of those laws.

The wheat and corn crops of this county are more than amply sufficient for our own population, but the quantities being taken to the other counties less favored, serves to keep up the prices very high, so that many of our farmers are realizing more cash than they have in more favored seasons, and the citizens here in general will be much better able to meet their engagements than those who depend upon cotton, which not only in Texas, but throughout the cotton states has this year been so great a failure.

There is a peculiar system of agriculture adapted to Texas and particularly to our prairie country, which must be observed to secure good crops. In the first place the lands should be broken up early and subsoiled, so that the winter rains may go down into the earth, instead of running off and being wasted. Besides the early plowing enables the frosts to have a more fertilizing effect upon the soil, and causes it to pulverize much better than it otherwise would do. Preparing the land thus, planting early and pushing the crop forward from the start will prevent the miserable failures so much complained of, while the late shallow surface plowing and half working of crops is in general so much work thrown away.

Although the soil and climate of our rich Prairies are well adapted to cotton, yet the growing of wheat, barley, and other grains, together with the advantages of stock raising, will for many years at least, make them much more profitable for our prairie farmers than the raising of cotton. True there have been some partial failures of our small grain from causes, the most of which might have been easily remedied. Much of our last crop of wheat was winter killed, from not having been put in properly and particularly from not rolling the ground after being sown.

In some future number I would be pleased to enlarge upon this subject, but for the present must close.

Warsaw.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, September 22, 1860, p. 1, c. 5

### Happy Women.

A happy woman! is not she the very sparkle and sunshine of life? A woman who is happy because she can't help it—whose smiles even the coldest sprinkling of misfortune cannot dampen. Men make a terrible mistake when they marry for beauty or for talent, or for style; the sweetest wives are those who possess the magic secret of being contented under any and every circumstance. Rich or poor, high or low, it makes no difference; the bright little fountain of joy bubbles up just as musically in their hearts. Do they live in a log cabin? the fire light that leaps up on its humble hearth becomes brighter than the gilded chandeliers in an Aladdin palace! Do they eat brown bread and drink cold water from the well? it affords them more solid satisfaction than the millionaire's patte de foie grass [sic], and iced champagne.

Nothing ever goes wrong with them—no trouble is too serious for them to "make the best of it." Was ever stream of calamity so dark and deep that the sunlight of a happy face, falling across its turbid tide, would not make an answering gleam! Why, then, joyous-tempered people don't know half the good they do. No matter how cross and savage you feel, Mr. Grumbler no matter if your brain is packed full of meditations on "afflicting dispensations," and your stomach with medicines pills, and tonics, just set one of these cheery little women talking to you, and we are not afraid to wager anything she can cure you.

The long drawn lines about the mouth will relax—the cloud of settled gloom will vanish—nobody knows when, and the first you know, you'll be laughing—yes positively laughing! Why? That is another thing; we can no more tell why than we can tell why you smile involuntarily to listen to the first blue-bird of the season, among the maple blossoms, or to meet a knot of yellow eyed dandelions in the crack of a city paving stone. We only know that it is so.

Oh, these happy women! how often their slender shoulders bear the weight of burdens that would smite man to the ground! how often their little hands guide the ponderous machinery of life, with an almost invisible touch! how we look forward through the weary day, to their fireside smiles! how often their cheerful eyes see couleur de rose where we only behold thunder-charged clouds! No one knows—no one ever will know, until the day of judgment, how much we owe to these helpful, hopeful, uncomplaining women!

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], September 29, 1860, p. 1, c. 4

### Hunt and Fannin Counties.

On Sunday evening, the 2<sup>nd</sup> inst., the editor of this paper started for Hunt Court.—Getting towards the Sulphur, we learned that it was out of its banks, and turning down, we crossed at McCrory's bridge. Rising from the muddy bottom, over which the water was running close to the roadside, we rose upon the high prairies south of Sulphur. These prairies contain the finest roads we know of in Texas—whether wet or dry, always firm and agreeable to travel over. It was in the night, when we got to the house of Mr. Westerman, South of the Ringo crossing, in Hopkins County, on a high prairie ridge. This is our usual place of rest on the way from home to Hopkins or Hunt, and every morning after our arrival, we are exhilarated with the same beautiful prospect; at sunrise. The Country around, as the sun rises, has the look of a bold mountainous region, broken enough for beauty. The Sulphur timber in sight, is far below the elevation of the prairie ridge upon which the house is situated, and the ravines slightly skirted with timber, which break the ridge toward the Sulphur line, carry out this appearance of a hill country. Yet taking the road and traveling this idea fades out; but it is renewed at every sunrise, from the point we speak of. It is a

Continued on page 11

## Hunt and Fannin Counties, cont from page 10

delightful region to travel over in the Spring or Fall, whether you follow the ridge route to Black Jack, or pass by way of Tarrant, or Sulphur Springs, to Black Jack, and the road all the way to Sorrelle's in Hunt County superb—the finest natural road we have ever seen. It always presents a fine park like display of grass too, all the way—this season, uncommonly luxuriant and dotted always with herds of cattle, sheep and horses.

In Hopkins there is getting to be a universal appreciation of prairie pools of water readily constructed by damming any prairie ravine with a little dirt dug out of the bed. These pools in Hopkins, are getting to be numerous, are prepared at slight cost of labor, and held water like a jug. They are a great convenience to travellers, as well as to the landed proprietors; stock raisers.

A friend of ours has tested them in Hunt, on black prairie; held water in one, throughout all the late drought sufficient for his own large stock of cattle, and all in the neighborhood that would come to it. He has promised to write out the mode—which however is little more than to tramp with oxen, the bank of fresh earth which constitutes the dam. So tramped, if the water rises high enough to pass over, it will not wash away the dam.

Arriving at the Rev. Mr. Sorrelle's in Hunt, we were shown an effect of Magnetism. Mr. Sorrelle has been quite lame for years, walking always with a stick, and laboriously, the muscles of one leg much contracted. After talking with us a while, he jumped up, walked rapidly about without his stick, ran briskly up and down the very steep steps to his front gallery—a flight of six or seven feet, and said to us, "Do you see that."

We saw it! and learned from him, that it was the effect of passing the hand over the contracted limb, without the administration of medicine internally, or any other external application other than the hand. He gave us the name of the Operator, who lives in the County, and has performed other similar cures. We were prepared to comprehend this, for the late General Rusk who gave much attention to Magnetism, told us in 1850, of two remarkable cures by himself, at Nacogdoches, accomplished in a similar manner, on persons whom medicines had failed to relieve.

Hunt County seems to be getting along as well as its neighbors. It has no surplus grain, but enough to answer the requirements of the inhabitants. Greenville improves a little.

Leaving Greenville, on Sunday morning about five o'clock, a party of us went on to our friend Joel Webb, 13 miles on the road to Bonham, and breakfasted, and early in the afternoon got to Bonham. The County between Greenville and Bonham, midway, is sparsely settled, and affords a variety of roads. The selection of these of late, become a matter of taste. Some prefer going directly, some from an ambiguity of tendency, or a love of scenery or a topographical surveying capacity, always take the wrong road, or at least the longest road between the two towns; and in this case, following behind the District Attorney, and a distinguished K. N. from Titus, and keeping no look out myself, I was surprised on noting a familiar road passing between the forks of Sulphur to find myself taking the route eastward, instead of North. Getting direction from some negroes near by, we made for a different point of the compass, and got to our destination, in good time, with a loss of four or five miles. I note this fact to show that certain natural tendencies, may run into travelling the road, as well as to travelling a political course. Once before attempting to make the same journey in the buggy of a distinguished K. N. who insisted upon our riding behind his ponies, he took precisely the same course out of the true route; could not be persuaded, and when finally put in the true course for Bonham after three or four miles took out again, and after breaking down his ponies in untravelled roads, splashy with melted snow, was at last, in opposition

to all his own reasoning, and under protest, finally got into Bonham. Our experience of these topographical surveys under K. N. guides is quite sufficient. The next time we travel from Greenville to Bonham, we will eschew K. N. associates, or lead the way ourself.

At Bonham, everything looked much as usual, except the new Court House, which is finished substantially, and is the best Court House in Northern Texas, the largest and the best wall; and the wood work good. We do not admire its external architectural aspect, for the windows are too small for the size of the building, and the cupola wants relief—is too plain—looks more like the top of a light house than an ornamental structure on a public building. Nevertheless as we have said, it is the best Court House in Northern Texas, and creditable to the County. Its cupola may be changed hereafter, as ample means and taste may dictate; and porticoes to the entrances, will give great relief to its plainness of appearance.

Court held in Bonham until Saturday morning of the first week. . . .

In Fannin as elsewhere, grain and money are scarce; but there will be no suffering.—Fannin is a first class county and always in thrifty condition. Money may be scarce, but indebtedness is not great in amount. STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], September 29, 1860, p. 2, c. 2-4

### Marshall University,

a

Classical, Mathematical,  
Scientific, and Military  
Institute,

F. S. Bass, V.M.I., Pres't,

Supported by a Corps of able and experienced Professors and Teachers.

This Institution will re-open on Monday, September 3<sup>rd</sup>.

Negotiations are now pending to place in every department, professors of the highest qualifications and experience to fill their positions.

The salaries paid to teachers are such as to command the best talent, and no pains or expense shall be spared to make this school well worthy the patronage of an educated and intelligent community.

The Tuition fees have been fixed at the following rates, viz:

Ancient Languages, Pure and Mixed Mathematics, the solid Sciences, Civil and Military Engineering, Fix'd Fortifications, &c., per Session \$30 00

English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, History, &c.

20 00  
Primary Class 15 00

French, Spanish, German, and Italian, each (extra.) 10 00

Fuel for College 1 00

F. S. Bass, President.



### Continued from page 8

The Col. thought it was better to be positive, and not go on and leave an enemy in his rear, and between him and the settlements; so we went down, scoured the country—could not find any Indians,—found some troops, who said there were no Indians there, and had not been. So we returned back to Rhadminski; our company stopped on Otter Creek; the rest of the command went up the river 40 miles. Col. Johnson came by our camp, (having remained behind a few days,) said we would be discharged—(which information elated the *majority* of us very much)—ordered Capt. Woods to proceed up to head quarters, and turn all camp equipage over to the Quartermaster, and straighten up company accounts, and receive our discharge. Capt. Woods went. When we got there, he received an order from Col. Johnson (as fresh Indian signs had been discovered) to bring the *available* part of his command, and join the scout, or take his entire company (38 men all told) and guard the waggons [sic] to Belknap, and remain there until the scout came in—Capt. Woods preferred the scout; sent me an order to bring the men. I sent all the *available* men; the rest, unavailable. I brought to Belknap, where we now are, awaiting their return, which I look for in about 20 or 30 days.

The beeves have all stampeded and gone; the scout will have to depend on Buffalo for meat. There are plenty of them. . . .

From Rhadminski to Trinity, there have been very heavy rains. The prairies had all been burned, so that the grass is coming up very fine. So, between the grass and muskeet [sic] beans the horses can do well; but it comes at the 11<sup>th</sup> hour, when our time has nearly expired. The drouth has been very severe here, this summer. There has been scarcely anything raised. There will be thousands of Buffalo upon the Witchatas [sic] and Red River, this fall, so that any and all who may desire the excitement of a Buffalo hunt, can have it in comparative safety, by coming up Red River as far as the mouth of the Witchata. More anon.

Respectfully, I remain yours, &c.,

A. M. Gass,  
1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. Capt. Wood's Comp.  
Texas Rangers.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], September 29, 1860, p. 2, c. 4

Two persons were recently hung in Robertson county for tampering with negroes.

ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], September 10, 1860, p. 1, c. 1

### The White Man.

We are pleased to see upon our Table, once more, The White man, now published at Weatherford, Parker County, probably a better locality for the purpose at present, than Jackboro [sic]. It is issued now upon the Press and type of the late Fort Worth Chief. The type are much worn, but are to be soon replaced by new type. We wish Capt's Hamner and Baylor much success; their personal (in camp) as well as editorial services, merit extended recognition.

For what the senior editor says of the offer of the editor of this paper, we can only say further, that we should have been more pleased to find our propositions, of essential service to him, than to save the amount to ourself.—If he has been able to accomplish his objects otherwise, however it is doubtless more satisfactory to him, and we are much gratified at his success, in the mode most acceptable to him.

We earnestly commend his paper to the universal support of the frontier people, as due to their untiring and unselfish advocate. Many readers far interior would derive gratification from the visits of the White Man, its editorial subjects, and news matter being peculiar to its local position. Subscription price \$2,50 per annum.

We hope soon to see another burnt out *confre*, again upon the field of action.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], September 29, 1860, p. 2, c. 2

**WE EAT TOO MUCH!** – It would be a curious but instructive calculation, says a cotemporary(sic), to count up, in dollars and cents, the amount annually wasted in the United States in excessive eating. We have no doubt that the aggregate would buy up food, year by year, for all famine struck nations in the world. Millions would be inadequate to represent the total. Thin k how much greater the realized wealth of the American people would be, if a healthful temperance in eating had characterized them for the last two generations! There would have been, in that event, more than enough to liquidate our whole foreign debt, including all the money borrowed for our railroads, canals, coal mines, &c. It is probable that, on an average, one-fourth of the money now spent on the table, everywhere throughout the Union, might be saved, not only without injury to those eating, but positively to their advantage. Intemperance in food is almost as general in intemperance in drink once was, only the former, from being less deleterious, does not attract so much notice.

Pennsylvania Telegraph, Sept 11, 1860. Transcribed by Kimberly Scott