

---

---

# THE HENKEL SQUARE HERALD

---

---

Articles transcribed by Vicki Betts at [http://www.uttler.edu/vbetts/newspaper\\_intro.htm](http://www.uttler.edu/vbetts/newspaper_intro.htm) unless otherwise noted

---

---

VOL. 2

Henkel Square, Round Top, Texas, April 1861

NO. 4

---

---

The editor of the Ledger and Texan," entirely destitute of matter to feed his morbid brain, singles out our German fellow-citizens, to scandalize and misrepresent, and if possible to raise an unjust prejudice against. We remember full well the laudations of this same sheet upon the very people which it now abuses, and why, because they do not choose to forget that they are American citizens and allow themselves to be led by the nose of a set of demagogues.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], April 3, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

**"Old Virginny."**—The Augusta (Geo.) Dispatch says:

The negroes employed in grading the Macon & Warrenton Railroad, near Warrenton, have hoisted secession flag on their dirt carts, bearing eight well executed stars.—On being asked why they added the eighth star, the reply was "Ole Wirginnys bound to come."

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

The flag of the Southern Confederacy was raised at Ferry Point, near Norfolk, Va., on the 20<sup>th</sup> ult., amid loud and prolonged applause.

DALLAS HERALD, April 3, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

We wish our neighbor of the Herald to understand that 'our flag' is that glorious old banner invented by Washington, and raised in 1776 and confirmed by congress in 1777; that was carried triumphantly through three glorious wars and will continue to wave while a true American lives. We claim no new fangled banner no bastard imitation of the banner of Washington.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], April 3, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

**"The German Element."**—Who is it that has worked our stone quarries, built our fine edifices, our bridges and in fact have been our artizans [sic], our engineers and scientific men, who have contributed principally to the wealth, prosperity and adornment of our city? "The German Element." Who is it that cultivates our soil and supply our markets? The Germans. What portion of the community is it that is known for its honesty, industry, intelligence and thrift? "The German Element." All this we can put to their account, now let us record one *sin* against them. Who was that built up and gave power and office to the courthouse clique? "The German Element." But we ballance [sic] this *sin* by the sincere repentance which they feel and for their devotion to the Union the constitution and they [sic] laws, they have sworn to support.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], April 3, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

The fashionable patriotism among secessionists is to claim the State in which they were born as their country. The great pity is, that this doctrine is only demonstrated by natives of the revolting States. By a review of the names of the conventionites or "Evergreens," we see that a large portion of them were born in conservative portions; of the country, to wit: Virginia [sic], North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and we even see Massachusetts, the British Provinces and Germany represented. This kind of patriotism is too small, too contracted, to be held by any true American. When love of country becomes sectional, then farewell to national greatness. From a love of one particular section and dislike of another it will narrow down to the smallest limit possible to contain a mean selfish spirit.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], April 3, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Today, Friday, we had quite a lively demonstration of two kinds of *rains*—rain from Heaven and the *reign* of Terror. The first in a refreshing shower, which imparted a pleasant spring-like softness to the air and comfortable moisture to the earth.—*Reign* of terror, in the marching through of the last of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Cavalry, which made our hearts sad and thoughts ominous of the future, while we cheered them on their way.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], April 5, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

The last of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Cavalry, consisting of two companies, under command of Capt. Johnson, passed through our city this morning, Friday, on their way to the coast. They were accompanied by a fine brass band. The people cheered them lustily thro' the city and accompanied them to the suburbs, where an American flag was presented to Capt. Johnson.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], April 5, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

**What Constitutes a Handsome Man.**—In Fanny Fern's way of thinking, "He must have a beard; whiskers, as the gods please, but a beard I insist upon, else one might as well look at a girl. Let his voice have a dash of Niagara, with the music of a baby's laugh in it. Let his smile be like the breaking forth of the sunshine on a spring morning. As to his figure, it should be strong enough to contend with a man, and slight enough to tremble in the presence of the woman he loves." What girl would like to marry a man with "a dash of Niagara" in his voice, and the "breaking forth of the sunshine" around his lips?

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, April 6, 1861, p. 1, c. 3

## For the Texas Baptist.

Tyler.

Trinity Mills, Dallas

Co.,}

March 22, 1861. }

Started for the above named town March 12<sup>th</sup>, passed through the town of Dallas and preached at brother Barton's, four miles from town, next day; came to Kaufman and found an appointment for a prayer meeting, went with brother Parsons to meeting, was invited by the pastor, brother Broughton, to preach for the congregation and complied; received good attention.—Kaufman is a pretty town, and has improved considerably in the past three years. The Baptists have no church at this place. Next day got to Canton, circulated an appointment to preach at night, filled the promise to a small and well ordered congregation. From Dallas to Kauffman [sic] the distance is 33 miles, from Kauffman [sic] to Canton 26 miles. Canton is a small town, and we have no church at this point. After a ride of forty miles next day reached Tyler, found it to be some larger than I expected. After some inquiries found Elder Morrill, staid all night with him. Brother Merrill is greatly beloved by his church. I felt truly that I was at home with this kind brother.—The Executive Board of the Convention met on Saturday, the 16<sup>th</sup> inst. The attendance was small. Brother Rainey, Treasurer, was absent. But few reports were read. The Board, in view of the hard times, discontinued all her missionaries. I tried to get the Board to walk by faith a few hundred dollars, but found it useless to talk about walking by faith at this time. May the Lord increase their faith and confirm their hopes by the time we meet again. I found a noble set of brethren and sisters at this place, enjoying to some extent the Spirit of God and ready to every good work. Tried in my weak manner to preach to them three times, and felt that God was there. On Sabbath the church commemorated the death of our once bleeding Savior, at 3 o'clock P.M. Brother Merrill preached to the colored portion of the church a feeling sermon, and administered the sacrament amidst flowing tears and rejoicing hearts. This portion of the church numbers about forty. Our schools at this place are suffering to some extent in consequence of the hard times. I made the acquaintance of Prof. J. T. Hand, A. M., President Eastern Texas Female College, who will do justice to all committed to his trust. Our Male College at this place is under the care of Elders Featherston and Clark. Will not our Baptist brethren in Eastern Texas go to work and liberally sustain the brethren at the head of each department. The Male Department has just started [illegible] awful monetary affairs of [illegible] Our beloved brethren had made great sacrifices to come and start the Male Department, and shall it be a failure? Recollect our motto is "No Baptist failures in Texas." In these trying times we must have faith, hope and charity. Recollect we walk by faith and not by sight. Will not the friends of learning and sound theology come with open hands and sustain the infant school. It is our child, our school, and should be fed and clothed by our brethren. Toil on, brethren; I see by faith a better day fast approaching. You now have the thanks and prayers of many brethren. You soon will have more than these. Scholars and ministers are to go forth to

bless the church and world. Toil on; science will make progress and art display her boundless stores. Send out your Virgils, Ciceros and Judsons to bless and charm the world.

Started home on Monday, the 19<sup>th</sup> inst., reached Canton at night and filled an appointment made as I went down. Congregation larger than it was as I went down. Good behavior. Arrived at Kauffman [sic] about two o'clock P. M., stopped with my old and tried friend, Dr. Parsons, found the Presbyterian church house at night filled with people, was treated by the pastor and people with all the respect I could desire, preached the best I could. There was marked attention and good feeling, was offered the use of their house whenever I would come. Started next morning for Halford's bridge, on the east fork of Trinity, near which place I filled at night an appointment to a respectable congregation. Made home [illegible] today, found [illegible] family [illegible] The distance [illegible] to Tyler is about 115 miles.

Yours in gospel bonds,

J. M. Myers.

TEXAS BAPTIST [Anderson, TX], April 4, 1861, p. 1, c. 2

## Public Debate.

There will be a public debate at the Court House on Thursday evening next. Question, *Resolved*, That Education contributes more to success in life, than native Genius. Attendance of the Ladies respectfully invited.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], April 6, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

We have received the "Sword of Gideon" extra, published at Waco, and devoted to saying sharp things against the late State Convention and the new Confederacy. It has a dismal looking cut of a man hanging to a gallows, for Treason; and published under the cut Judge Frazer's definition of Treason. Variety is the spice of reading as well as of life.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], April 6, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

## Flag of the Confederate States.

[drawing of flag]

It is composed of three stripes—the upper and lower red, and the middle white, with a blue union, containing a circle of seven stars; the union reaching down to the lower stripe.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], April 6, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

**Difficulty at Savannah.**—The Savannah correspondent of the Augusta Dispatch, gives the following account of an insult to a British sea captain at Savannah. The British Government will, of course, take cognizance of this affair: I guess it will not be long before a muss is kicked up in Savannah. Yesterday an English Captain of a Liverpool bark was tarred and feathered, (cottoned,) by the "Rattle Snake" boys, for asking a colored stevedore to dine with him, and family. His sable majesty accepted the invitation, and this fine old English "gentleman," refusing to permit his mate to dine with him, did his uttermost to render his guest comfortable and happy. The "Rattle Snake" boys, not wishing to be thus eclipsed in gallantry, invited the captain ashore; whereupon they treated him with a genuine hospitality, one that he will ever appreciate and long remember.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], April 6, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

**The Flag of All Nations.** The Americans of Victoria, Australia, asked permission to erect a liberty-pole, to which they would put the star-spangled banner. The request was immediately declined. "Well," said the crowd, "let's raise a pole and stick the 'flag of all nations' upon it." And so they did what they said they would do, and a *petticoat* waved from the liberty-pole!

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], April 6, 1861, p. 2, c. 7

Blanco, Texas, C.S.A., March 31, '61.

Ed. Gazette.

Although we were rather bashful and backward in retiring from the old Union, the flag of the Confederate States is flying here, with its red, white and blue.

Yours truly,

One of the 5,000,000.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, April 6, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

### Public Meeting.

A public meeting of all those in favor of preserving our government from total destruction, and restoring harmony and prosperity to our distracted country, will be held on the Main Plaza, Tuesday night the 9<sup>th</sup> inst., at 8 o'clock.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], April 8, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

**Judge Davis and the Test Oath.**—Our readers will peruse with pleasure the manly refusal of Judge Davis to take the "test oath."

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], April 8, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Another company of U. S. regulars past [sic] through our city on Saturday last, and were warmly welcomed and cheered by our citizens.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], April 8, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

**Keep Cool.**—Summer weather, if not summer time, is upon us, and in view of this fact, Winston & Milton, professors of capillary abridgment, have erected a comfortable bath house in the rear of their capillary establishment on Main street, and are now ready for customers. Bathing is a luxury that promises an earlier advent this season than usual, so gentlemen when you want to get cool just call at the above mentioned establishment.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], April 8, 1861, p. 3, c.1

**The Flag of Our Country.**—Last Thursday two or three hundred troops from the posts above marched through town on their way to the coast. We did not see them, but we are informed by a paper published in town the next day, that they marched under "the flag of *our* country."

We knew there was great disaffection generally among the Federal troops in this State, that many were friendly to the Southern cause, and had joined our standard, refusing to return to a Black Republican country. But we must admit that we were somewhat surprised to learn that the companies in marching out of the country, had adopted *our* flag.—S. A. Herald.

DALLAS HERALD, April 10, 1861, p. 1, c. 6

The Flag of the Confederate States is now floating in our town. It is simple, yet easily distinguished from that of all other nations.

TEXAS BAPTIST [Anderson, TX], April 11, 1861, p. 2, c. 6

We hear of balls and rumors of balls, among the young people about town. The Waco South-West announces that a "Calico Ball" was to come off in that city last week. In these hard times, we think it would be more economical for the young ladies and young gentlemen "*to wear out*" all their old party rigging, and save the expense of even a calico dress. We see no evidence of hard times, in the splendid toilettries that are exhibited daily on our streets, proving there is no necessity yet a while for calico parties.

DALLAS HERALD, April 10, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

We learn that an attempt was made to get Capt. Tobin's company of rangers, [now encamped at the head of the San Pedro Springs] to enterfere [sic] and break up the meeting on Tuesday night, *but* that the proposition was not countenanced by the company. Happening to be personally acquainted with some members of this company, and taking them as a criterion for the ballance [sic], we believe that it is composed of gentlemen, who would be above all such dirty work, however much they might differ with the objects of the meeting, and would not interfere with a freeman's privilage [sic], even at the instigation of the court-house clique.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], April 10, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Today, Wednesday, we noticed some families on their way from the frontier to northern Texas.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], April 10, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

**Reading Room at Houston.**—We are glad to learn from a correspondent that our enterprising neighbors of the Bayou City have established there a public reading room, open at all hours to any that wish to see the news. We know of no enterprise that at once gives a traveler a higher opinion of a place in the city at which they can go and learn all the news.

TEXAS BAPTIST [Anderson, TX], April 11, 1861, p. 2, c. 5

### Lagerbeer.

My friends and acquaintances and all other gentlemen are invited to visit my Beer Saloon near the mill bridge, next to Mr. Louis Gresser's grocery store; you will find Menger's lagerbeer in bottles kept in a good cool cellar the most refreshing drink in town.—Only 20 cents a quart and 10 cents a pint bottle.—Respectfully

Aug. J. Koenig.

San Antonio, April 1861.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], April 12, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

### True Time.

Our Watch-maker, Mr. Greenleaf, has received a DIAL, and set it, for the purpose of having uniformity of time. Now, there will be one authority upon this subject generally recognized in the vicinage, and we shall be able to find some two watches indicating the passage of the hours alike.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], April 13, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

We are indebted to a fair neighbor, for some seed of the Mespilus Japonica, some Spanish Chestnuts, and Oranges. Many thanks!

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], April 13, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

**W. H. Cousins,  
Wholesale  
and Retail  
Grocer.**

(North west Cor. Public Square,  
Tyler Texas,

Keeps constantly on hand a large and fresh supply of Provisions, in fact every article usually kept in that line, all of which he offers to the public cheaper than has ever before been sold in this market. His stock consists in part of the following articles:

Coffee, Sugar,  
Molasses, Teas,  
Tobacco, Segars,  
Snuff,  
Wines and Liquors,  
Candies Fruits &c., &c.

Tyler, march 7, 1861, v6n241y.  
TYLER REPORTER, April 11, 1861, p. 1, c. 7

**J. H. Warren, M. C.  
Physician and Surgeon,  
Tyler Texas.**

Offers his professional services to the public.  
Office East side of the public.

TYLER REPORTER, April 11, 1861, p. 1, c. 7

The Dallas *Herald* thinks the proposition of the Sherman *Patriot*, to form a new State of a portion of Texas and the Indian Territory, will stimulate Abolition emigration to that section.

TYLER REPORTER, April 11, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

W. H. Cousins showed us yesterday a new lot of tobacco which he had just opened. We pronounce it very good and very cheap. You can't do better than to buy groceries from this house.

TYLER REPORTER, April 11, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

The Sherman Monitor mentions a rumor that Gen. Houston intends to remove to Grayson county, and become a candidate for Governor of the new State to be made out of north Texas and the Chocktaw [sic], Chickasaw, Cherokee and Creek nations. The rumor lacks confirmation. The new State has little favor with the Monitor.

TYLER REPORTER, April 11, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

We have now in hand an excellent romance, from the pen of our esteemed friend and correspondent, Mollie E. Moore, which will soon appear.

TYLER REPORTER, April 11, 1861, p. 2, c. 5

Tyler Dragoons.

Owing to the state of the weather on last regular drill day, the Dragoons failed to perform their usual duty. The Company will drill on Saturday, 20th inst., at the usual hour.

6-29-2w.

J. R. Erwin, O. C.

TYLER REPORTER, April 11, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

**Home Manufactory.**

The undersigned informs the public that he is prepared to put up

Wool Carding Machines,  
according to the most modern style. He also proposes to repair and set in order these Machines. Having followed his business for many years, he hopes to give general satisfaction. Address

A. M. Elkins,

6-17 6m. Troupe, Smith county, Texas.

TYLER REPORTER, April 11, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

**O. Kolstad & Co.,  
Watchmakers  
and  
Jewelers,  
Tyler, Texas.**

Are prepared to make and repair all article of Gold and Silver Jewelry, with or without sets, such as

Spoons

Knives, Forks,

Goblets, Breastpins,

Locketts, Ear-rings, Finger-rings,

Sleeve-Buttons, &c.

Every article will be warranted to contain the genuine metal, and made at New Orleans prices. Particular attention paid to the Repairing of Watches and Clocks, and the work warranted.

Engraving

of all kinds, done at reasonable prices.

O. Kolstad & Co.

TYLER REPORTER, April 11, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

**New Spring & Summer  
Goods.**

Fleishl & Smith,

They are Now Receiving Their

New Stock of

Spring and Summer

Goods,

[illegible] at exceeding low Figures for CASH, or to punctual paying Customers on time.

Call around at the NEW BRICK STORE, South side Public Square, and examine for yourself.

Tyler, March 27<sup>th</sup>, 1861.

TYLER REPORTER, April 11, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

**300,000.**

**Fall and Winter  
Goods.**

I am now in receipt of my FALL AND WINTER stock; the stock complete, and containing in part as follows:

A General Stock Dry Goods;

N. C. Jeans, and Casimeres;

Gents and Boys Clothing;

Ladies' Cloaks; Hardware;

Sausage Grinders, Cutlery;

Guns, Axes, &c.

Boots and Shoes, Russets, Kip

Brogans, Ladies'

Goat Boots, &c.

School Books,

Stationery, Pens, Pencils, &c.

Yankee Notions, Jewelry, Clocks,

Mouse-Traps, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, a good stock constantly on hand.

Crockery and Glass Ware, a complete stock.

&c. &c. &c.

All of which were selected in person, and bought on the most favorable terms to which I invite the special attention of all persons through the surrounding country, who wish to purchase. Give me a call, as superior inducements are offered, both in price and quality.

Oct. 5<sup>th</sup>, 1860. [6-7] Geo. Yarbrough.

TYLER REPORTER, April 11, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

### Letter from Col. R. B. Hubbard.

The following private letter from Col. R. B. Hubbard, contains interesting details of affairs at Austin. The Col. will pardon us for taking the liberty of its publication:

Austin, Texas, March 24, 1861.

James P. Douglas, Esq.,

My Dear Sir:--I embrace this opportunity of writing you a short letter, by our fellow-citizen, Col. Jones, who leaves to-morrow for Tyler. He will inform you more particularly than I can in the limits of a hurriedly written letter, of the acts of the Convention. Suffice it to say, that General Houston, failing and refusing to take the oath prescribed by the Convention, incidental to and demanded by our change of government, the office of Governor was declared to be vacated. Lieut. Gov. Clark now fills the Gubernatorial chair *de facto* and *de jure*.—The Legislature recognises the act of the Convention, by holding official communication with the late Lt. Governor as the present Executive of Texas. The Convention has left to the Legislature all matters of legislation over which the State Constitution gives it legislative power, and has very properly abstained from any interference with the province of the Legislature, and made no changes in the organic law, except such as were called for by the act of secession. What changes were made, I think, will commend themselves to the country, as eminently necessary and proper. The most important act of that body was the ratification of the Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States. The Convention wisely, I think, took the responsibility of doing this, and their action, I am confident, will be approved by the whole State. That instrument, which you have doubtless seen ere this, is all that the advocates of States rights and the lovers of republican government could demand. All the clauses in the old Federal Constitution of *doubtful construction* have been stricken out, and we have presented to us a compact which secures, for all time, liberty and equality, and whose provisions may be understood and appreciated by the humblest citizen of the Republic. You have seen that Texas, under that Constitution, is entitled to six Representatives in the Congress of the Confederate States. it will become the duty of the present Legislature to divide the State into six Congressional Districts which will be done at an early day, and upon the basis of the late census.

Inasmuch as the Congress of the Confederate States, under the permanent Constitution, does not convene until December next, and Senators will not be elected until the "regular" meeting of the Legislature, which takes place in the month of November. The permanent Constitution requires that elections for Senators shall be held at the first regular session of the Legislature next preceding the meeting of Congress.

Much business of importance to the State devolves upon the present Legislature. The State, though her resources are vast, is in debt, and the expense of protecting our exposed borders, incident to our change of government, has been necessarily great. This embarrassment will be, however, temporary in its character, and the debt incurred will ere long be doubtless assumed by the Confederate States. president Davis has already ordered the raising of one regiment for our frontier protection, and the

men are now being enlisted for that service. The Convention has also provided for an additional regiment to be put in the field when the exigency demands it. To provide for these temporary wants is the duty of the Legislature. When the permanent Government of the Confederate States shall go into operation, better protection will be afforded us than we received at the hands of the former United States.

To relieve the State of *present* indebtedness, and to meet the demands of the future, will receive the earliest attention of the Legislature. We think that a system will be adopted which, based upon State securities, with the payment of interest provided for beyond contingency, as well as a "sinking fund," from the annual revenues, will enable the State to effect a loan, (the Convention having removed the constitutional restriction,) on most favorable terms; and that, too, without incurring the necessity of heavily increased taxation. I cannot, as yet, give you the details of the Bill. Our warrants will then be at par, and the State possess all the means requisite to carry on the government either in *peace* or *war*. In a revolution, however, like this, where liberty and self-preservation are the great impelling incentives to action, a patriotic people will not murmur at the burdens of government, if their imposition is necessary to triumph. The Legislature will do all in its power to organize the militia, and to secure arms for our volunteer companies. I think our session will end about the 15<sup>th</sup> April. In the meantime I will write you. Our delegation is well. Yours truly,

R. B. Hubbard.

TYLER REPORTER, April 11, 1861, p. 2, c. 5

### To Arms! To Arms!!

J. C. Short.

Would respectfully return his thanks to the public for their liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and inform the Southern people that he is still manufacturing some of those fine Kentucky Rifles, warranted to kill an

Abolitionist 400 Yards!

He also manufactures Superior Double Barrel Rifles and Shot Guns, and has just opened a fine lot of Colt's Repeating Pistols, English Repeaters, Derringer Pistols, and a variety of single Pistols, Bowie Knives, Shot Bags, Powder Flasks, Game Bags, Patent Wadding, Dram Bottles, &c. Also keeps on hand a good lot of double and single Shot Guns.

A fine lot of Caps, Powder and Lead, and every thing usually kept in the Gun Maker's line, all of which will be sold to suit the hard times.

Repairing,

of all kinds in the Gun line, attended to with neatness and dispatch, and all work warranted. Shop on the East side of the Square in Tyler, Texas.

TYLER REPORTER, April 11, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

### Blacksmithing,

The Subscriber

has established a new

Blacksmith Shop

in Tyler, on North Broadway, where the public can be accommodated on the shortest order, and most [illegible] terms. All work guaranteed.

[6-18-1y] Jan. 22, 1861.

J. M.

Douglas.

TYLER REPORTER, April 11, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

**Rogers & Sheppard,  
Furniture Merchants  
and  
Cabinet Makers.**

North Broadway next door to  
Reporter Office, Tyler, Texas.

The Subscribers continue to keep on hand a full assortment of Furniture, consisting of Bureaus, Wardrobes, Lounges, Book cases, Cupboards, Sofas, Bedsteads, Washstands, Dining Tables, Toilet tables, and every description of Furniture usually found in the country.

Connected with their establishment they have in operation an extensive Cabinet Shop. Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention. Rogers & Sheppard.  
Mar. 20, 1861, n26.

TYLER REPORTER, April 11, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

**New Carriage Manufactory,  
In Tyler,**

W. L. Johnson & B. Y. Guyer.

Respectfully informs the citizens of Tyler and Smith county, that he has purchased the Carriage Shop formerly owned by

Booth & Hebierson,  
adjoining the Williams' Livery Stable, and is now prepared to fill all orders, from the

Finest Carriage  
down to a common Wheel-Barrow. In a few months I will have connected with my shop a splendid

Blacksmith's Establishment,  
and will then be able to do all kinds of work in that line. My work will be warranted, and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize me. My terms will be cheap for CASH, and no mistake. Bring in your orders, and I pledge myself that you will be fully satisfied with my work. A living share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

Oct. 24, 1860 [6-7]

Johnson & Guyer.

TYLER REPORTER, April 11, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

**Improved Cotton Gins  
And Patent Threshing Machine  
Manufactory.**

The attention of the public is directed to the superiority of all work done at the above establishment. The undersigned is now prepared to fill all orders for Cotton Gins, Cotton Cleaners, Threshing Machines and Mills. Especial attention is paid to the manufacture of and improvements in Cotton Gins. All Gins warranted to perform well, and to be of the best material and workmanship. These Gins have a universal celebrity for fast ginning and lint [?] draught.

Repairing of all kinds of machinery done at short notice; and repairing of Cotton Gins especially solicited. All repairing will be done in the best manner for Cash. All orders will meet with prompt attention. For any information relating to Cotton Gins, or other agricultural machinery, address  
J. Winship.

Tyler, Texas, May 1<sup>st</sup>, 1860. 1y

TYLER REPORTER, April 11, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

**The Smile.**

Lovelady & Davis.

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Tyler and visitors generally, that they have opened

A New Saloon,

on the East side of the Public Square, near the "Holman House," where they have now, and will keep constantly on hand, a large supply of the best  
Wines and Liquors,  
in the country. Attentive bar-keepers will always be on hand, to attend to the calls of the thirsty.

Drop in at the "Smile."

TYLER REPORTER, April 11, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

**Carolina House.**

The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they have completed their new

Saloon,

bearing the above title, and have on hand the finest assortment of Liquors and Wines ever brought to this market. Polite and attentive bar keepers on hand to attend to the wants of the thirsty. All those disposed to indulge in a "smile" are invited to give us a call.

Tyler, April 25<sup>th</sup>.

J. W. Murphy.

TYLER REPORTER, April 11, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

**Groceries!!!**

T. Albertsen & Bro.

Have just received, direct from New Orleans, a large and splendid assortment of

Family Groceries,  
Wines, Brandies, Tobacco, Cigars, Sugar, Coffee, etc., etc., which they will sell cheaper for Cash, than any other house in Tyler.

All that we ask, is a call, being convinced that we can demonstrate to purchasers that they can obtain

Bargains

at our house. We shall continue the BAKERY establishment as heretofore.

TYLER REPORTER, April 11, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

A. E. Larkin.

Nath. C. Harris

Larkin & Harris,

(Sign of the Golden Mortar.)

Large Brick building,

North-West Corner Public Square,

Tyler, Texas.

**Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Drugs,**

Medicines, Pure Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Brushes, Stationery, Fancy Articles, &c., &c., all fresh, and selected with the greatest care in the Cities of New York and Philadelphia. v5n23

TYLER REPORTER, April 11, 1861, p. 3, c. 4-5

**Felton & Wiggins,**

Tyler, Texa. [sic]

**Wholesale & Retail Dealers in  
Drugs, Oils, Stationery, &c.**

We take pleasure in announcing to the public that we are now receiving the largest and finest assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Chemicals, Stationery, Fancy Articles, &c., ever offered in this Market. We buy of New York Importers, and are thereby enabled to sell (to prompt and reliable purchasers) on good terms. Every article warranted Fresh and Pure. We occupy a new brick building on the North side of the Square, adjoining Mr. Woldert.

v5n23

TYLER REPORTER, April 11, 1861, p. 3, c. 4-5

**The State of Texas,  
Smith County.**

The State of Texas to the Sheriff of Smith  
County—Greeting:

Whereas, Martin Horn and Julius Pabst, have this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the District Clerk of the district court of said county their petition, setting forth, that in the year 1860 they associated themselves together to buy and sell hides and peltrie on speculation, that sometime in December 1860, or Jany, 1861, they shipped to A. M. Hull, H. E. Hull and D. B. Hull, receiving and forwarding merchants in the city of Shreveport, and State of Louisiana, doing business under the name and style of A. M. Hull & Co., eleven bales of hides and peltry to be forwarded to A. D. Donovan, a commission merchant in the city of New Orleans and State of Louisiana, that instead of forwarding the said eleven bales, they disregarded their duty and obligations as such merchants, and appropriated six hundred dollars, a part of the value of said hides to their own use and benefit, and refuse to pay petitioners for the same, wherefore they sue to recover the amount thus appropriated, all cost of suit, and they pray for general relief, and as said A. M. Hull & Co., are non-residents of the State of Texas, they pray for process of service by publication in the Tyler Reporter.

You are therefore hereby commanded to summon the said A. M. Hull, H. E. Hull and D. B. Hull, by publication in the Tyler Reporter, a newspaper published in said county of Smith, four consecutive weeks before the return day hereof, to be and personally appear at the court house in the town of Tyler and said county of Smith, on the 17<sup>th</sup> Monday after the 3d Monday in February A. D. 1861, before the district court, then and there to be held, to answer the complaint of Martin Horn and Julius Pabst as per their petition filed an abstract of which is set forth, and have you then and there, this writ, with your return thereon how you have executed the same.

[Seal] Test. R. B. Long, Clerk of said Court, Given under my hand and seal of office at Tyler this 20<sup>th</sup> day of March, A.D. 1861.

R. B. Long, Clk. P. C. S. C.

Received in office the 20<sup>th</sup> day March 1861.

Benj. Scott, Shff, S. C.

TYLER REPORTER, April 11, 1861, p. 3, c. 4

**H. R. Bethe,  
House & Sign Painter,  
Tyler, Texas.**

Will do all kinds of work customary in his business, to wit: House & sign Painting, insured not to crack, Graining, marbling, paper hanging, glazing, &c. And particularly would he call attention to his new style of his China or French glass finish for parlors, and a new and improved plan of glazing wall paper, which permits it to be washed without injury. He proposes to do work within Smith county or within 30 miles of Tyler.

TYLER REPORTER, April 11, 1861, p. 3, c. 4

**D. D. Capshaw,  
Goldsmith & Dentist,  
Late of Livingston, Tenn.**

is prepared to repair Watches and Jewelry with dispatch. His skill in the use of instruments in silversmithing, enables him to mount, on gold plate, every complete sets of Artificial teeth, with clasps or by Atmospheric Pressure, and to fill teeth with gold foil, or sponge gold. His instruments for extracting teeth are of the most approved style now in use.—All work entrusted to his care will be promptly and well executed.

Ladies waited on at their residence when de-ed [sic] Office, Tyler, Texas. May 1<sup>st</sup> 1860

**Texas Seceded**

On the First Day of February,  
And the undersigned shortly afterwards enlarged  
his business to meet the demand of  
the manufactory of every  
article made in a  
Tin Shop!  
In connection with his shop, he has erected a  
Hardware Repository,  
In which every article of Castings needed in  
Southern Confederacy,  
Can be found and bought at prices to suit purchasers.  
Repairing and Job-Work  
Of all kinds in this line, done on the shortest notice and  
in the best style. Establishment on the South side Public  
Square, Tyler.

v6n22-1y

M. Horn.

TYLER REPORTER, April 11, 1861, p. 3, c. 6

J. G. Woldert,  
Tyler, Texas,  
Importer

And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
Dry Goods, Hosiery, Fancy Goods, Toys, Musical  
Instruments, all kinds of Strings, Embroid-  
eries, Trimmings, Artificial Flowers,  
Jewelry, Cutlery, China  
and Bohoemein [sic]  
Glass-Ware.

Guns, Pistols, Pictures, Linens, Perfumeries, Combs,  
Brushes, Willow-Ware, Wines, Cigars, and fine  
Smoking Tobacco.

Having the facilities, and being in connection  
with some of the first class Factories in Europe enables  
me to sell as low as in New York. v6n21-1y

TYLER REPORTER, April 11, 1861, p. 4, c. 1

**Dr. Warren & Jones,**

Having associated themselves together in the practice of the various branches of their profession, tender their professional services to the citizens of Smith county. They hope by prompt attention to business, to merit the continued patronage of their friends. Special attention will be given to Surgery, and the diseases of Females and Children. Where the attention of both is necessary, in consultation extra charges will not be made. Office on the East side of the Public Square, at Dr. Warren's old stand, where one or both may always be found, unless professionally absent.

John H. Warren, M. D.  
E. Jones, M. D.

January 11, 1860

v5n19—tf

TYLER REPORTER, April 11, 1861, p. 4, c. 1

**Sky-Light  
Photographic & Ambrotype  
Rooms,**

[Over O. Kolstad's Jewelry Store.]  
Tyler, Texas.

J. M. Hill, Artist.

Takes great pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Tyler, and the public generally that he has permanently located at this place, and having furnished his rooms with every appliance of the Art, and believing himself complete master of his business, he asks a liberal patronage from all. His rooms are furnished with all the [illegible] and conveniences of a parlor, and all the ladies especially are invited to call and examine specimens &c. No department of this beautiful art is [illegible]

TYLER REPORTER, April 11, 1861, p. 4, c. 1

**C. S. Mail Line  
Between Tyler and Nacogdoches.**

The undersigned would inform the traveling public that he continues to run a line of two horse hacks between Tyler and Nacogdoches, and will make regular Tri-Weekly Trips between these two points. Comfortable Hacks, good horses and safe drivers will be kept constantly on the line.

This line connects regularly with the route from Nacogdoches to Alexandria and also to Austin. Leaves Tyler every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leaves Nacogdoches every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday.

Rates of Fare.

From Tyler to Nacogdoches	\$8.00
" " Canton	1.50
" " Knoxville	2.50
" " Griffin	3.00
" " Salem.	4.00
" " Linn Flat.	6.50

E. Huston, Proprietor.

TYLER REPORTER, April 11, 1861, p. 4, c. 5

**Texas Baptist  
College.**

The exercises of this Institution will commence in the town of Tyler, on the 1<sup>st</sup> Monday in February, 1861. As many are aware, this College was located at the last Session of the Eastern Baptist Convention, and the undersigned were elected to take charge of it. We would say, that we will not disappoint the confidence our brethren have put in us, backed by the experience of years in the School-room, and is sanguine in the hope of giving general satisfaction to those who may patronize us. We have secured the large brick building erected by the Masonic fraternity in which to commence. Board can be had in the town, in good families, at \$10.00 per month, including washing and fuel. As soon as a reaction takes place in monetary affairs, the brethren design building a commodious Boarding House upon the College premises. The exercises will be divided into two Sessions, each five months:--First Session commencing 1<sup>st</sup> Monday in February, and ending the last June; Second commencing the 1<sup>st</sup> Monday in September, and ending the last of January.

Rates of Tuition.

Primary Class—per annum	\$20.00
Preparatory, " "	40.00
Collegiate, " "	50.00
College Matriculation Fee,	5.00
Incidental Expenses,	2.00

Pupils will be charged from the time of entrance to the end of the Session. No deduction will be made except in cases of protracted sickness.

Wm. B. Featherston,

v6-n18-1y.

J. R. Clark.

TYLER REPORTER, April 11, 1861, p. 4, c. 6

**A Homespun Party.**—Col. Donald, of Leake county, Miss., recently gave a novel party to the young people of his neighborhood. The ticket sent to each young lady required that she should come dressed in Mississippi manufactured apparel, in the manufacture of which she must in some way assist. The young gentlemen were also required to dress in the manufacture of Mississippi, made in Leake and Attala. There were near one hundred persons of both sexes in attendance, all attired as specified above.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, April 20, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

**English & Classical  
Seminary,  
For Boys and Girls.**

The next term of the Institution, in charge of the undersigned, will be opened for the reception of pupils on the First Monday in February, 1861. Competent Assistants will be employed when the interests of the school demand it.

Terms of Tuition per Month.

Orthography, Reading, Penmanship	\$2.00
Arithmetic, Eng. Grammar, Geography, &c.	3.00
Higher English Branches, Mathematics, Latin and Greek	4.00

Each pupil will be required to pay an Incidental Fee of One Dollar upon entering. The Principal having devoted eleven years to teaching, hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage. Every reasonable effort will be made to give ample satisfaction both to pupils and patrons.

B. Frank Humphreys.

v6-n15.

Jan. 1<sup>st</sup>, 1861.

TYLER REPORTER, April 11, 1861, p. 4, c. 6

**Wool.**

As many of our readers are interested in this article, which will ere long be one of the staples of the State, we feel we will be doing them a favor to give the following from the enterprising house of Wm. Brady & Co., of Houston. They say:

We have taken great pains to ascertain the probable status of the wool market for the coming season, and the facts elicited so far, as approximating prices do not warrant us in coming to any very definite conclusions. Our political troubles have seriously depressed the value of this article, and prices have been nearly nominal since the 7<sup>th</sup> of November last; but within the last few weeks and since there is an increased probability of a peaceful settlement of our international difficulties, and an accumulation of unemployed capital in all the principal cities both North and South, dealers have manifested a degree of anxiety which inclines us to look forward to an active market at an early day.

We are gratified to note that a considerable portion of the middle grades of the Texas wool clip for the year 1860 was taken by manufactories now situated within the Confederate States. The tariff as now adopted by this new government imposes a duty of about 24 per cent. upon all imported woolen goods, which is a great protection, and must stimulate the activity of Southern manufactories, and greatly increase the demand for the raw material in our own home markets; of the last year's clip, a great deal was sold in our market, at prices which generally rendered the nett proceeds more satisfactory to the grower than those received in Northern markets.

At present there is no wool in this market, therefore we can give no quotations. In New Orleans, on the 30<sup>th</sup> ult., the article was quoted as follows: American, clear of burs, 18@20c. per pound; coarser qualities, 12@16c. per pound; Mexican 8@10c. per pound.

Advices from Northern cities state that the trade in this article is still checked by the lingering doubt as to the future political events and its effect upon the stability of their manufactories—sales are so nominal, and prices so irregular as to admit of no reliable quotations.

TEXAS BAPTIST [Anderson, TX], April 11, 1861, p. 2, c. 5



**Enthusiastic Meeting!**  
**The People Moving!**  
**Col. Robt. Taylor's Speech.**

The following modest notice was posted about our city on Tuesday morning:

Public Meeting.

A public meeting of all those in favor of preserving our government from total destruction, and restoring harmony and prosperity to our distracted country, will be held on the Main Plaza, Tuesday night the 9<sup>th</sup> inst., at 8 o'clock.

All say there was evident excitement and much talk upon the corners and about the streets. The court-house clique were busy caucusing among the people and prominent citizens, attempting to persuade them that it would not do to have a meeting,—that there would be excitement and trouble. But there was no use talking, night came, and the people poured into the Main Plaza from all parts of the city, and long before the time appointed there were at least a thousand upon the ground. They came as a free people, as they had been wont to do in time past, to meet together to talk over their affairs and listen to what had to be said—they came as a people who were not to be bullied or frightened from assembling in public meeting—they came not to the attractions of a sumptuous feast or a long list of prominent names, but as THE PEOPLE responding spontaneously to a call, which embraced in its terms something dearer than life—liberty, and their country's welfare—they came as a people who have been reviled and misrepresented abroad and at home by a miserable clique and who had become somewhat uneasy about the liberty of speech.

A brilliant bonfire lighted up the plaza and a brass band kept the impatient people entertained until the time of speaking arrived by discoursing national airs. The balconies of the Plaza House and the buildings around the square were crowded with ladies and the whole scene was that of life and enthusiasm.

But it was impossible to keep so large and impatient an assemblage quiet long; they cheered for the Union and the American flag and upon Judge Paschal appearing among the spectators upon the balcony of the hotel, he was loudly called for, he responded in a few words excusing himself and mentioning that Col. Rob't. Taylor from Fanin [sic] was expected to speak and he was satisfied the people would be fully gratified with the Colonel's speech; Col. Taylor was then called for, who not being upon the ground at the moment arrived shortly afterwards and took the stand amidst three hearty cheers.

We are unable to give any extended idea of Col. Taylor's speech not having taken any notes, but it was just such a speech as Col. Robt. Taylor can make; full of sound, practical sense, eloquence, moderation and patriotism. He [illegible top of next column] than that the public heart was uneasy. He alluded to his former visits to our city; in '44 when we were threatened with invasion from Mexico, in '46, on his way to Mexico to assist in maintaining the rights of Texas under the stars and stripes, [a small American flag floated near him on the stand] in '49 when the cholera swept our people into the grave yards, and a year since when the din of business was deafening—our streets were blockaded with building material and trains of carts and wagons laden with merchandice

[sic], and the sound of the stone mason's hammer way [sic] every where heard; he now witnessed commercial distress and our thirfty [sic] city desolated—and why? had we made less crops than usual? no pestilence raged. Then why was it? because public confidence had been destroyed in consequence of the breaking up of our government. Better far, he said, that the cholera raged, for the dead tell no tales.

Col. Taylor went over an extensive field of argument tracing this disunion matter back many years and showing that slavery was not the cause, but the lever that had been used to precipitate the people into revolution. He denounced in unmeasured terms the usurpations of the convention and alluded in a feeling manner to Gen. Houston. He counseled moderation and obedience to the laws, and if our Government became oppressive that we could exercise the right of changing it at the ballot box. His main point was "reconstruction" of the Union upon the failure of the Southern Confederacy to give us a good or better government than we had broken loose from. He pledged the people amongst whom he lived as the first who would gladly raise the standard of reconstruction.

The gallant Colonel's speech was listened to with profound attention in spite of a few futile efforts to create a disturbance, and he was cheered with the greatest enthusiasm throughout.

After Col. T. was through, Judge Paschal was called for with such a vim that he was forced to take the stand, which he did, with simply the intention of saying a few words in excuse or explanation of his position, when a few persons, who, no doubt had been cut to the quick by Col. T's speech began to call for someone else, this created so much noise that it was impossible for the Judge to be heard. Some miscreant, however, taking advantage of the night, was herd to say "abolitionist," which was to [sic] much for the Judge's good temper—he denounced the utterer in unmeasured terms, and who, had he been of sufficient courage, would have shown himself.

The band struck up Yankee Doodle and the people dispersed to their homes full of enthusiasm. A large number of the assemblage proceeded [sic] to Judge Paschal's residence, where he responded to their call in a short and eloquent speech.

So ended a glorious night. We have given the "reconstruction" ball a roll—let it be kept rolling over the state until all opposition is crushed out.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], April 10, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

The news of the reduction of Fort Sumpter [sic] reached here on the 18<sup>th</sup> inst. The event was celebrated on Thursday night in this city, amidst much rejoicing and the firing of cannon. Ten guns were fired, seven for the Confederate States, one for Jeff. Davis, one for Gen. Beauregard, and one for Gov. Clark.

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], April 20, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

The following is an extract of a letter from Greenville, Hunt county, dated April 13<sup>th</sup>, 1861:

"Many of our young men are enlisting in the frontier defence. The wheat crop is very promising; times getting a little easier.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], April 20, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

**The Propitious Moment.**—At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen held on Monday evening inst., there happened to be two of the board absent which left them equally divided upon the question concerning the delivering over of the arms in the hands of the Ward companies, which being revived at this *propitious* moment and there being a tie the Mayor decided in favor of giving up the arms. Now, the next thing is to get them. The officers of these companies have given bond for these arms and it has been nothing but a miserable peace [sic] of domineering marked with fear and mistrust on the part of the court-house clique, to disarm these citizens. The value of these arms are well secured and are in safe and careful hands and there is no reason for this demand, and we have no doubt that they have been withheld because of the spirit in which the demand has been made.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], April 17, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Below we give an extract from a letter from Gen. R. Williams of St. Mary's Texas. We are pained to admit that there are many like the General, unwilling to submit to the fierce rule which has been inaugurated in our state, but we had rather see them moving to the Union portion of our State than out of it altogether. Our advice is to stay, for all evils will in due time be corrected by the people, who have been deceived and misled:

St. Mary's, April 7<sup>th</sup>, '61.

Dear Newcomb:--

I will leave Texas in a few days for Kentucky; you will please send your paper to my address at Mt. Sterling, Ky. I must say that I can not reconcile myself to the loss of so loyal a paper to the Union and Constitution. I am leaving Texas because it is too humiliating to submit to the insults which are offered me almost daily. I will go where I can express my devotions to the Union without being branded as an abolitionist. I was born in a Slave State, raised in one, and have owned slaves from my infancy, own them now, and expect to own them the remnant of my life, and will resist any attempt at emancipation come from quarter, it may; but I am not willing to be deprived of that protection which was given to us by our fathers as a legacy, constitutional protection.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], April 17, 1861, p. 3, c.

**Revenue Flag of the Confederate States.**—We learn from the Montgomery Advertiser that the revenue flag of the Confederate States was adopted on the 2d. The design was furnished by Dr. H. D. Capers, of South Carolina. It is described as follows: Three broad bars, arranged perpendicularly instead of horizontally as in the national flag. The colors are, consequently, blue, white, and red. In the blue bar there are seven stars, ranged in a circle. The flag, with the exception of the arrangement of the colors, very much resembles that of the French nation.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, April 20, 1861, p. 1, c. 6

### New Paper.

We have received No. 1 Vol. 1 of the Shreveport Daily News, a neat little paper just issued by John Dickinson editor and proprietor, at \$8 per year. Success to enterprise.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], April 20, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

### Austin Facts and Fancies.

Correspondence of The Ranchero.

Austin, City, April 1, 1861.

... Austin is now in a state of comparative stagnation, and I suppose when the Legislature adjourns—the last excitement of the season—the city will go into her usual summer torpor, reversing the hibernating order of animals, and quietly sleeping through the months of burning days, recuperating her energies for the gaities of the coming winter. Whatever may be the opinion of Austin in other respects, the beauty of its situation is hardly a matter of question. It requires but little stretch of the imagination, standing upon the Capitol dome, viewing the dark outlines of the surrounding mountains, with their rugged peaks reaching out in bold relief against the voluptuous sky, to fancy one's self among the mountains of Switzerland. The heavens are not less blue, nor the scene more enchanting than here; and when mellowed by twilight, they assume a more imposing grandeur, than if clothed in the glare of day. To the romantic and picturesque beauty of this hill-girded city, is now being added foliage and flowers. Spring time is here among the hills, spreading her green robes on the trees, and leaving her breath on the gale. The whole air is vocal with melody, and health and vigor seems infused into every vein. The ladies and the birds, associated by a sort of natural propriety, seem to appropriate a large portion of the season to themselves, each respectively displaying the instincts of their nature, one flirting with the beaux, and the other as innocently fluttering among the flowers. . .

This naturally introduces the masquerade ball, a species of fashionable amusement that I cannot sufficiently condemn. If a man can find a good reason for making a public fool of himself, that argument will be adduced in favor of the masquerade; it has no other. With the gentler sex it is a little more excusable, for under the cloak of disguise, they are enabled to display charms which society might deem inadmissible elsewhere. This entertainment was followed by a calico dress ball, where the ladies appeared in a simplicity of attire which was really grateful and refreshing. The consequence of manner, and the formalities of society seemed ill at home without kid, silk and lubin. May their shadows ever grow less. I should regard him as a public benefactor, who could devise some plan to infuse more feeling into our society, and stay that heartless coquetry, which is fast assuming the form of a national curse. . .

Southron.

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], April 13, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

**Capital Coming South.**—A few days ago four wealthy planters from Maryland, one owning a hundred slaves, passed through this place, on their way to Alabama, to purchase plantations, with the intention of settling in the Confederate States.—Rome, Georgia, Southerner.

c. 1

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], April 20, 1861, p. 2, c. 6

## "Nice Girls."

By a Bachelor.

We take the following from an exchange; we have read it with much pleasure, and with true admiration for the delicate, genial taste and heart of the writer:

"To my mind, there is nothing in all the world half so beautiful, half so delightful, or half so lovable as a 'nice girl.' I don't mean a pretty girl, or an elegant girl, but a nice girl; one of those lively, amiable, neat, natty, domestic creatures, whom we meet in the sphere of home, diffusing around the domestic hearth the influence of her goodness, like the essence of sweet flowers.

"What we all know by a 'nice girl,' is not the languishing beauty, who dawdles on a sofa and talks of the last new novel or the last new opera—or the great giraffe-looking girl, who creates an effect by sweeping majestically through a drawing room. The 'nice girl' does not even dance well, or play well, and she does not know a bit how to use her eyes or coquette with a fan. She never languishes, she is too active for that; she is not given to novel reading, for she is always too busy. Who is it that puts buttons on the boys shirts, waters the flowers, and feeds the chickens, and makes everything bright and comfortable in the parlor? Is it the sofa beauty, or the giraffe, or the elegant creature? By no means. It is the 'nice girl.' And then how neat and cheerful at breakfast every morning. Her unaided toilet has been performed in the shortest possible space of time—yet how charmingly her hair is done! How simply elegant is her dress and plain white collar! What hearty kisses she distributes, unasked, among the members of the family. She does not present her cheek or her brow, like the 'fine girl,' but takes the initiative herself, and kisses the boys one after the other with an audible 'smack,' which says aloud, 'I love you ever so much.' If ever I covet anything in my life, it is one of those kisses from that 'nice girl.'

"She is quite at home in all the domestic duties, and all day long she is cheerful and light-hearted. She never ceases to be active and useful until the day is done, when she will polka with the boys, and sing old songs, and play old tunes to her father for hours together, and never tire. She is a perfect treasure, is the 'nice girl.' When illness comes, it is she that attends with unwearied patience the sick chamber. There is no amount of fatigue or risk that she will not undergo; no sacrifice that she will not make. She is all love, all devotion. I have often thought it would be happiness to be ill, to be watched by such loving eyes, and tended by such fair hands.

"One of the most strongly marked characteristics of a 'nice girl,' is tidiness and simplicity of dress. She is invariably associated in my mind with a high frock, a plain collar, and the neatest of neck ribbons, bound with the most modest little brooch in the world. I never knew a 'nice girl' yet, who displayed a profusion of rings and bracelets, or who wore low dresses or a splendid bonnet. Nor can I imagine a 'nice girl' with curls—but this may be a prejudice.

"I am quite sure, however, that 'coaxers' or 'c-c-c's' those funny little curls which it has been the fashion to gum upon the cheek with bandoline, are totally inconsistent with the character of the 'nice girl.' And if whom I have been disposed to regard as a 'nice girl' were to appear with her bonnet stuck on the back

of her head I should cease to believe in her from that moment. The only degree of latitude which I feel at all disposed to allow to my *beau ideal*—or should it be in this case, *belle ideal*?—is kid boots with brass holes. There is a nameless charm about tidy feet, which I believe the whole world recognizes. I maintain that a neatly booted foot and a well shaped ankle, in conjunction with a white petticoat and tight stocking will make amends for many other defects. Young men is it not so? Yes, you confess it.

"I may say again, there is nothing half so beautiful, half so intrinsically good as a 'nice girl.' She is the sweetest flower in the path of life. There are others far more stately, far more gorgeous—but these we merely admire as we go by. It is where the daisy grows that we like to lie down to rest."

Who is there that does not know a "nice girl," that might have been the original of the above? The nice girl is often something more than nice—she has often the most refined intelligence, nobility of soul, and that glorious pride which is the highest attitude of female perfection—but they are all toned down with common sense and warm heartedness, and the gentleness and loving kindness of daily life. God bless all the nice girls!

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, April 13, 1861, p. 1, c. 4

1  
The following is the blank formula of the "pass" furnished people in the Province or State of Texas, a portion of the Kingdom over which his majesty Davis the first reigns:

San Antonio, \_\_\_\_\_,

1861.

"To all citizens, guards, patrols [sic] and troops of the State of Texas.

GENTLEMEN:

You are hereby requested to allow the bearer (with \_\_\_\_\_), to proceed to and return to this place, without delay or hindrance of any kind."

Which is signed by the Commissioners on behalf of the Committee of Public Safety.

Mexico no longer hampers the trader or foreign traveller with the passport system but here in Texas a man must now have a permit to pass without hindrance over the highways: the tables are turned.

We suppose that ere long it becomes a tenet in southern faith to make a pilgrimage to the palace at Montgomery and kiss King Davis' big toe.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], April 17, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

**Cameron.**—Hon. Stephen Powers, on the part of the ladies of Brownsville, has presented a flag of the Confederate States to the volunteer corps in Fort Brown.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, April 20, 1861, p. 2, c. 7

A war has been commenced by the Charlestonians upon the question of supplying sixty men in Fort Sumter with pork and beans for a few days.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], April 17, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

**Interesting Ceremony.**—We learn that it is the intention of the ladies of Marshall to present the company of Rangers which leaves town to-day, (Saturday) with a splendid flag, as a mark of their high appreciation of the zeal and patriotism which has prompted them to respond with such alacrity to the call made upon them for their services. One of Marshall's fairest daughters, and it can boast of many such, will make the presentation. The ladies have thus nobly resolved to offer to the gallant Rangers on their departure, a public expression of their heartfelt sympathies for the arduous but glorious cause in which they have engaged. This is as it should be. The love and beauty of woman have always been intimately associated with the valor of the soldier and the sanctity of his cause. In the days of chivalry, no knight went forth to combat whose proud crest did not gleam with the light of some "fayre ladye's" gift. So will our gallant Rangers go forth with the smiles, the tears, and the sympathies of woman to animate and inspire their hearts to nobly perform the arduous task which they have voluntarily undertaken.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, April 20, 1861, p. 2,

Mr. Oscar Dalton, the well known proprietor of the Crockett Printer, died on Monday the 25<sup>th</sup> ult. after a long illness. He was a native of Baton Rouge, La. where he was born on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of February, 1820. He came to Texas as a volunteer in her army, in 1837, settling permanently in the State in 1840.—He started the "Printer" in 1853, and worked hard perseveringly to place it on a firm foundation, in which he was seconded by the labors of his family. He wielded a sharp and ready pen, and was an excellent paragraphist. About a year ago, he was shot, in a difficulty, a result of a virulent newspaper controversy between himself, and Mr. Hepperla, of the Crockett Argus, and his constitution being weak, received a shock from which it did not recover. He was twice married, and leaves a widow and nine children to mourn his loss.

The Printer, we see, is to be continued.

Gal. News.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], April 20, 1861, p. 2, c. 6

**Photographic  
Premium Pictures!  
Made on Glass, or Sheet-Iron!!  
Mr. E. T. Dudley,**

One of the best practical operators in Sunlight Drawing, offers his services to the citizens of Clarksville, and vicinity, for a short time.

All those wishing good and life-like Pictures, at low prices, will give him a call.

I have just received a new lot of ambrotype stock, I can supply artists with anything in our line, cameras, head rests, cases, chemicals, &c.

Rooms over Rhine's Store.

No. 15—tf.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], April 20, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

From a passenger from the coast we learn that the railroad between Victoria and Lavaca, is now working splendidly. They make the time between these two points, counting all delays, in 50 minutes.

TRI-WEEKLY ALAMO EXPRESS [San Antonio, TX], April 24, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

**Galveston.**—The Civilian says that Miss M. E. Hopkins, of that city, was the first subscriber to the Confederate loan. She took six hundred dollars for the Baptist Sewing Society.

AUSTIN STATE GAZETTE, April 27, 1861, p. 3, c. 4

**The Best Breed of Swine.**

"Agricola," who says he has had considerable experience with most if not all of the breeds now known in the West, talking of the best breeds, says in the *Valley Farmer*:

First on the list, without hesitation, I place the Chester County White breed. I have found hogs of this breed to be perfectly hardy, prolific breeders and good nurses; thriving well in our climate, and under our management attaining a weight from four to five hundred pounds with good treatment, at the age of from twelve to eighteen months, and being in fact all that could be desired of a hog. They are quiet and peaceable, and good grazers, and fatten readily at any age you may desire.

The next breed on the list I would place the recently imported Berkshire. They fatten readily on a small amount of food, are good breeders, attain a good average size, and are a great improvement on the old imported stock; their color, black, is an objection, but this is only skin deep, and some think that black hogs are less liable to skin infections than white hogs.

If the Suffolks had a little more hair, and the pigs were not quite so tender, they would strongly contest the first rank—we mean the last importations. This breed has been greatly improved within a few years. The crosses of this breed on the Irish graziers, and our common breeds, make a decided improvement.—The crosses will keep much fatter and mature earlier than the common breed, and an inexperienced person may go among a large herd of the same age, having the same care, and very readily pick out the half breed Suffolks by their being in much better condition. The Essex are too poor breeders to raise as pure breed—but cross well on other large, coarse breeds. But taking all things into consideration, it will be difficult to find a breed possessing more good traits for the Western men, than the Chester White. And those who are raising hogs would find the cross of this breed of inestimable value. It would increase their size, improve their form, hasten their maturity, and what is more important than all else, materially lessen the amount of food for a given number of pounds of pork. This too would be the case with all the breeds mentioned—but none of the other breeds combine so many excellent qualities.—*Prairie Farmer*.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], April 20, 1861, p. 1, c. 7

**Military Spirit at Jonesville.—May day**

**Celebration.**—One of the finest drilled companies in this section of the State, composed of the young men of Jonesville, has been organized and offered to the Governor of the State of Texas. These are about forty members at present, and it is desired that the full complement shall be raised as early as possible. In accordance with [line lost to scratch in microfilm] will take place at Jonesville on the first day of May. The young ladies of the vicinity are preparing a banner which will be formally presented by one of their number, and an address is expected from a gentleman of talent.

In addition to these attractions, there will be a May Day Celebration in which a May Day Queen will be crowned. The Marshall Guards have been specially invited to attend, and the invitation is extended to the public generally. We have no doubt there will be a large attendance, as the Railroad leaves early in the morning, and can carry any number of persons.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, April 27, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

## Organization and Departure of the W. P. Lane Rangers.

Saturday last was an interesting day in Marshall, The "W. P. Lane Rangers," having elected their officers a day previous, were ready to take up their line of march for the State capital, to offer their services to Gov. Clark, and to take what ever position duty and patriotism may assign them. It was the first company raised in this section of the State for the war, and was made up mainly from young men of this county, with volunteers from Upshur, Cass, and Panola. Their ages would range from 18 to 25; young, vigorous, and enthusiastic. A finer body will not be presented to the State. Nearly every family in this community sends a representative in this company. The hearts of our people go with them. The Republican office furnished three of these volunteers, Messrs. Chambers and Elgin, and a son of the proprietor, R. W. Loughery, Jr.

The presentation of the Flag of the Confederate States, presented an interesting and imposing scene. The entire population of Marshall, with hundreds from the vicinity, were congregated at an early hour on the public square. The Rangers on horseback, and ready to take their departure, were drawn up into line. The Marshall Guards, under Capt. Bass, a company that expects to take up its line of march for the east in a few days, was marched to the right, fronting the Rangers. Miss Sallie O. Smith, had been selected to deliver the Flag, in behalf of the Ladies of Marshall, and Mr. Theodore Holcomb, by the Rangers to receive it. Miss Smith was beautifully and tastefully attired, and rode an elegant milk white steed. She presented a model of ease, grace, and loveliness, and as accompanied by her escort, she took her position, a thrill of admiration pervaded the concourse assembled to witness the scene. Her address was admirably delivered. Her voice was clear and musical, rendered the more harmonious by the sensibility with which her words were conveyed. We append the correspondence and the address.

Marshall, April 22, 1861.

Miss Sallie O. Smith:

The undersigned Committee, in the discharge of a pleasing and acceptable duty to themselves, and in behalf of the citizens of Harrison county, respectfully request a copy of the beautiful and patriotic address delivered by you in the presentation of the Flag of the Confederate States, to the W. P. Lane Rangers, on last Saturday morning.

The Revolution of 1776 was distinguished by the heroism and self-sacrificing spirit of your sex. It is gratifying to know and feel that the same spirit burns in the bosoms of their descendants; and that if the present revolution is to be marked by similar difficulties, trials, and dangers, that the fair ladies of the South will bear a part equally as memorable and glorious.

You have spoken for the ladies of Harrison county, and we believe that "the thoughts that breathe and the words that burn" in your address, will find a patriotic response in the hearts of your sex throughout the limits of the State.

Respectfully,  
A. W. Crawford,  
L. R. Ford,  
W. P. Lane,  
E. Greer.

### Reply.

Marshall, April 22, 1861.

Gentlemen: Your polite note of this date, requesting for publication the address which your kind partiality prompted me to deliver to the gallant "W. P. Lane Rangers" on the 20<sup>th</sup> inst., is before me.

Under ordinary circumstances, I should feel that a production so hastily written, and prepared amidst so many distractions and engagements as attended the preparation of this, would be more appropriately consigned to the privacy and oblivion of the boudoir, than to the scrutiny of public gaze. But the kindness of your invitation and the

courteous and flattering terms in which your request is conveyed, overcomes my scruples and deprives me of option.

The address is at your disposal. If this ephemeral, the offspring of a sudden effervescence of patriotic spirit, has to any extent satisfied the expectations of the Committee and will in any degree requite their gallant attentions upon the occasion of its delivery, the highest ambition of the writer will be realized.

With very great respect for you, gentlemen, individually and collectively, I am your friend and obedient servant,

Sallie O. Smith.

To Messrs. A. W. Crawford, W. P. Lane, L. R. Ford, E. Greer.

Address.

Citizen Soldiers—W. P. Lane Rangers:

We come to greet you this morning as the gallant inheritors of the renown and valor of the Alamo and San Jacinto!

The tocsin of war again echoes o'er our vales; again the manes [sic?] of slaughtered innocence and outraged humanity invoke your vengeance. The war whoop of the savage and the still more demonic yell of the dastardly Mexican call for retribution. Again the wail of woe breaks upon your generous ears. The tented field is invoked. The morning breeze and the evening zephyr, as they wing their flight from the wilds of the far West, come in tears. Tainted with the scent of blood, they bear the sad tale of conflagration and carnage. To arms! To arms! the patriot heart and the patriot tongue respond.

Hail, then, chivalry of Texas! All hail ye brave sons of heroic sires!

Our own patriot heart swells with generous pride, as we survey your manly forms, and fancy that we behold a hundred swords buckled to your sides, eager to leap from their scabbards to avenge the wrongs of savage violence, inflicted upon the widow, the orphan, and the patriot.

Think you our hearts are untouched by magnanimous, disinterested, heroic daring? Believe it not. Know that beneath these slender forms which ordinarily your gallantry "suffers not the winds of Heaven to visit too roughly," there slumbers no indifference to your fame, your fortune or your achievements. No! no! no! In behalf of a thousand bounding and exultant hearts, in behalf of the tender mothers, wives, sisters, loved,—and it may be *betrothed*, ones—you leave behind; in behalf of the more than ten thousand female hearts who this day pray God speed your patriotic toils, I come to present you this pledge, a pledge designed by patriotic hearts and wrought by patriotic fingers, that they will neither forget nor forsake you; our prayers and our contributions shall follow you. Through we wield no sword, and direct no unerring ball upon the field of battle, yet, be assured that in our bosoms burn a patriotism as lofty—a courage, in our appropriate sphere, as daring—and a heroism as chivalric, as that which nerves the brawniest arm which wields the battle-axe, and cleaves down the foe upon the field of carnage. I would it were my privilege to-day to buckle every sword to your heroic sides, to engrave upon every blade, "*semper paratus*"—"always ready," to tender to each of you a talismanic flag, and were I permitted to do it, would say—and every true Southern woman's heart would bound in response to the sentiment—bear this where glory waits you; let no faltering hand or timid heart ere sully its brightness. Do battle under its inspiration, and if you fall, fall amidst its trophies, make its folds your winding sheet, and "look proudly to Heaven from that death bed of fame."

Continued on page 14

## Organization and Departure of the W. P. Lane Rangers.

Continued from page 13

Gentlemen, the occasion awakens exciting and spirit-stirring memories and associations. Who has not studied with admiration the miracles of prowess and valor achieved by Texan heroes? They are *world renowned*. Fame, with her thousand trumpet tongues, has no prouder note to sound. Amid this throng to-day are heroic Rangers, gallant survivors of former cohorts, who endangered life and limb in their country's service. Their scarred and wasted forms point to the death scenes of San Jacinto, Monterey, Buena Vista, Saltillo, and Mexico.

Heroic Lane, and your brave companions in arms! Though no sculptured urn—no monumental marble, transmit your names to future generations, still, remember, that when your once stalwart frames and iron nerves shall have crumbled into dust, posterity, as her sons shall again tread the heights of Monterey, Buena Vista, Mexico, or San Jacinto, will regard those grounds as eternal mausoleums, reared by the hand of God himself, as imperishable monuments to your valor and patriotism.

Then, the valorous cohorts of Texas went forth under the guidance of that Lone Star which shone so long and so gloriously upon her fortunes, and so triumphantly conducted her to the Bethlehem of safety.

To-day, that hallowed luminary, around which cluster so many proud associations, shines in yon political firmament, girdled by six sister stars of the first magnitude. And that dazzling constellation, rising upon your vision to-day, like the seven stars in the celestial firmament, beckons you to the field, and bids you "like reapers descend to the harvest of death." How propitious its rising! Hopeful as the bow of promise which once spanned a deluged world. Rangers, the occasion is suggestive. Omens of fearful portent hourly salute us. Every gale which sweeps from the East is burdened with the machinations and menaces of maddened and discomfited *Fanaticism*.

The Northern Bear so lately startled from his lair, and so recently crouching and growling before the harbor of Charleston, *pretending* to await the favorable moment to seize and rend his prey, has wisely taken counsel of his prudence rather than his valor, and ingloriously sought refuge under cover of a tempest. In the terror and perturbation of his flight, he abandoned his half-starved bantlings kennelled in Fort Sumpter, and consigned them to the tender mercies of Charleston cannon, shells, and sabres.

All hail to the gallant Beauregard! Standing upon the ramparts of Charleston, he showed them, not the head of Medusa, but the still more appalling image of his deep-throated engines of death, gaping wide their hideous mouths charged with ten thousand thunders, and disgorging thunder-bolts, plagues, iron globes, leaden hail, and villainous saltpetre. Astounded and dismayed, they forgot resistance, dropt their idle weapons, and begged for leave to live.

Patriots of the Southern Confederacy, sound loud your notes of gratulation—

"Raise high your torches on each crag and cliff;  
Let countless lights blaze on your battlements;  
Shout, shout amid the thunder of the storm,  
And tell the dastards what to hope."

A brave people take no counsel of their fears. The Leonidas of the South, surrounded by twenty thousand Confederate sons, fearless and determined as Sparta ever knew in her palmyest days, now guards that Southern Thermopylae. On its ramparts waves that seven starred flag, and sooner than it shall trail in submission to the mandates of tyranny, or one abolition track contaminate the soil which it protects, the blood of a hundred thousand Southerners will fatten the soil and dye the waters over which it floats!

Nor will the fury of the contest end there. When

your strong arms shall all be palsied in death, and your dead bodies lie piled in hecatombs upon the beach there,—and let the Lincolns and Searsons and Garrisons of the day hear it and tremble—then some Southern Penthealea [?], some Joan—not of Arc, but of Texas; some Boadices, burning with Southern fire, shall leap from her retirement, and full panoplied, like Pallas from the head of Jupiter, shall brandish her sabre and call, like avenging spirits from the deep, another hundred thousand heroines to avenge the wrongs of their brothers and their country.

We will not, like Volumnia and the Roman matrons, approach the enemy's camp as suppliants, but rather in embattled squadrons, raging with the fire and fury of desperation, rush with dagger in hand and achieve victory or immolation.

Let the world know that Southern fathers and Southern mothers, Southern sons and Southern daughters are not to be enslaved or subdued upon Southern soil,

Volunteers of the "W. P. Lane Rangers" accept this Flag. I tender it to you in the name of the fair and the brave.

In the desert and on the mountain, in the city and in the forest, let it be your passport and your protection. On the field of carnage, where the roar of battle is loudest may this flag float high and long. And when in conflict with the foe, your gallant leader shall cast his eyes upon those stars and contemplate their import, and his bosom shall kindle with a more generous rage, and his sabre shall gleam with reburnished radiance, may you his brave companions in arms, catching renewed inspiration from the same source, bear it victorious o'er every battlement and fortress which it assails. Follow where those propitious omens shall lead you, and when the renown of its career shall be chronicled, then shall some Southern Sapho strike her lyre and link your deeds to immortality. If in sustaining its honor you fall, as some of you may fall, then, as the young Ascanius during his long sleep was borne by the Goddess of Love and Beauty to Ida's consecrated mount, and laid amidst the flowers and fragrance of that hallowed retreat, so shall your memories be embalmed upon the proudest heights of Parnassus, enchanting minstrelsy shall attune your praises, and poetry and song shall shed immortal fragrance and glory around your names.

Our parting injunction to you is, that you emulate the heroic example of the gallant leader whose worthy name you bear.

God speed the heroic enterprises of the W. P. Lane Rangers!

Mr. Holcomb's reply was warm and glowing. That flag would remind him of home, of kind friends, dear relatives, and warm hearts. Could the soldier look upon a flag thus consecrated, and fail or falter in his duty? They would think of the fair forms to whom they were indebted for that gorgeous ensign of their country and their country's rights, and honor. Never would they sully or dishonor it. We hoped to publish the speech but failed to obtain it.

The Rangers were accompanied to the outskirts of town by the Marshall Guards and large number of citizens. A brief, pointed and eloquent address was there delivered by Mr. T. J. Beall, when the Rangers took up their line of march for the west. We have no doubt that if duty calls them into action they will give a good account of themselves.

[Roll of the W. P. Lane Rangers]  
[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, April 27, 1861, p. 1, c. 2-3

The Flag of the Confederate States was raised at Sherman, Grayson county, Texas, on the 9<sup>th</sup>, and was hailed by the firing of guns, and the general rejoicings of the citizens. Northern Texas is rapidly becoming a unit.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, April 27, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

**The Twin Sisters.**—The two pieces of field artillery, six pounders, known as the "Twin Sisters," which were used at the battle of San Jacinto, and did such good service there, have been delivered at Galveston in accordance with a resolution passed by the Louisiana Convention some time since.

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], April 27, 1861, p. 2, c. 5

**Concert.**—On Friday next, the 3<sup>rd</sup> of May, Prof. Feller, assisted by several of the ladies and gentlemen of Marshall, will give a concert at the Masonic Female Institute, for the benefit of the Marshall Guards, who are expected to take up their line of march, in a few days thereafter, Eastward, to take their position in the Confederate Army. The reputation of Mr. Feller, as an accomplished musician, ensures a rich treat to those who attend. He deserves credit for the proposition. But if it promised to be even a poor concert, the occasion would fill the house to overflowing, even these hard times.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, April 27, 1861, p. 2, c. 1