
THE HENKEL SQUARE HERALD

VOL. 1

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NO. 4

Texas Enterprises.

From editorial correspondence in the San Antonio Herald, we clip the following items, showing that our State has resources for progress, just developing, outside of its immense agricultural resources. From a friend, we learn that Toby & Booth have been heretofore, and perhaps are yet, Beefpackers on an extensive scale, at Chicago. We suppose that a nice calculation has shown them that the cost of ice, to cool the beef in the mild climate of South-Western Texas, is more than compensated by the low price of the beef; or in other words that it is cheaper to bring schooner loads of ice to Indianola, than to drive beef from the vicinage of Indianola to Chicago; and then the freight of the packed beef from Indianola to New York by sea, will not be more than from Chicago to New York by canal or Railroad. The enterprise will be of great advantage to the stockraisers of the South West:

["] In company with several gentlemen of this place, I visited on Saturday the Green Turtle Soup manufactory of Messrs. H. Mulrennan, in the upper part of the city, under the management of Mr. J. J. Harrison, and was truly astonished at the scale upon which this rather out of the way branch of industry is carried on by them:--Every thing is conducted by steam, and from 500 to 100 turtles, weighing from two to four hundred pounds each, are slaughtered and "put through" per week. The soup is put up in hermetically sealed cans and sent by thousands to all parts of the world, but chiefly to the New York market. The Messrs. Harrisons formerly carried on their business at Key West, Florida, but as the Green Turtle can be had much cheaper here than in any other portion of the country, they have determined to make a permanent thing of it here, and during winter to add the oyster business to it, putting them up in the same manner with the turtle.

I am much gratified to see such a branch of enterprise prosecuted among us. Probably their operations will amount to a hundred thousand dollars per year, every dollar of which is a clear gain to the capital of our section of country.

Another very important branch of business is soon to be inaugurated here by Messrs. Toby & Booth, recently from Chicago—namely, Beef-packing, which is to be carried on upon a large scale. The buildings are soon to be commenced, and will be very extensive, embracing an ice-house of gigantic proportions.["]

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], June 16, 1860, p. 2, c. 5

Lake and Bayou Improvement.—Capt. Wm. Perry, who has lately returned with all the necessary improvements, will commence his work of improving our Lake and Bayou navigation, as soon as the water becomes two feet lower. He will dam up such points as need work, and by the means of a pump he has, purchased which will discharge 3,000 gallons of water per minute, expects to keep the bed of the stream naked, and accessible, thereby enabling every lick to be advantageously struck. This mode of work has proved highly successful elsewhere, and the Capt. manifests the utmost confidence in its successful application to his contract. It is not only sure but, he believes, the most speedy process by which to complete his contract—and, moreover, when the work is done it will be well done. Our citizens have the utmost confidence in his experience and judgment about such matters, and that he will complete the work as soon as it can be done.—Jefferson Herald & Gazette.

HARRISON FLAG [MARSHALL, TX], June 8, 1860, p. 1, c. 5

The numerous friends of Rev. O. A. Fisher, who was the preacher here some two years since, will be glad to learn that he is again in our city, and will preach in the Methodist church to-morrow. He was once a disciple of Faust, and though at present engaged in another field, he still cherishes the greatest respect for "the art preservative of arts." THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], June 2, 1860, p. 2, c. 1

We met Mr. Frank S. R[iff], Traveling Agent of Weed's Sewing Machines. We have seen one in this place bought by Mrs. James Gray. They make a strong lock stitch that can not be unraveled or pulled out. The stitches are alike on both sides of the work; any spool of cotton thread or silk is used as bought at the stores—they will stitch, gather, hem, fell, quilt, bind and tuck. They are perfectly simple, easily learned and kept in order.

These machines can be had at Rev. James E. Paxton's boarding house.

TEXAS BAPTIST [Anderson, TX], June 14, 1860, p. 1, c. 3

"In Out of the Wet."—A couple of our citizens, one day this week, in the space of four hours, took one thousand lbs. fine red fish from the Bay with the hook and line. Fine sport that for four hours.

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

The Allentown (Pa.) papers state that within a week the greater portion of the Southern pupils of the Bethlehem Female Institute have been withdrawn from the school.

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

Troops on the Frontier.—The San Antonio Herald publishes the following as the disposition made of the U. S. troops on the Rio Grande frontier:

Light battery M, 2d Artillery, with companies M and L, 1st Artillery, will garrison Fort Brown until further orders; companies C and D, 8th Infantry, will occupy Ringgold Barracks, until the arrival of the three companies of the 3d Infantry ordered to that post; company F, 8th Infantry will continue at Camp McIntosh, near Laredo; company F, 1st Artillery, will remain for the present at or near Eagle Pass; companies F, G, I and H, 2d Cavalry, will occupy the country on the Rio Grande between Brownsville and Ringgold Barracks.

The cavalry companies will select camps where they can best guard the country and procure grass for their horses, and will change them as often as may be required. The senior officer, Captain George Stoneman, will regulate their movements, and give such other directions as the nature and good of the service may demand.

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

We have before us No. 1 Vol. 1 of "The Union," published at Mt. Pleasant, Titus County, by Ober & Marple, Editors and Proprietors. The sheet is 22 x 32 inches in size, neatly printed, and has a large quantity of editorial in this number, much of which has a familiar air to us. It purports to be entirely independent and somewhat Democratic, though its notice of the Charleston Convention is rather in terms which would indicate a Sam Houston sort of Democracy, not evincing any strong desire for the harmonious action of the Democracy at Baltimore. This is rather inferential on our part, and may be erroneous. We shall be pleased to find our impressions unfounded. The proprietors are both known to us, have both been subscribers to the Standard up to a late period, and from personal consideration as well as from their unquestionable energy and industry, are entitled to our good wishes.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], June 30, 1860, p. 2, c. 2

The party given last night at the New Store of the Messrs. Rhines, passed off pleasantly and satisfactorily to all present. The dance was kept up, until the lateness of the hour warned all that it was time to desist. Though the attendance was small—All hearts beat happily; and when Music arose with its voluptuous swell, Soft eyes looked love, to eyes which spake again, And all went merry as a marriage bell.

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

The Matagorda Gazette says "the report that a cargo of Africans had been landed near Aransas Pass, turns out to be an egregious hoax. No Africans have been landed on this coast for many years." No, nothing but camels!

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], June 30, 1860, p. 2, c. 2

Improved Liquor.

DeKalb, Tex., June 6th, 1860.

Major DeMorse:--

On my way from Jefferson to this place, I stopped at Dalby Springs, for a cool drink of water, and a little rest, which fact I would not trouble to relate; but while sauntering around, I found two individuals named A**** and S*****, who had a large load of groceries, consisting in part of bust-head whiskey, mean tobacco, &c. They halted a few days at this watering place, and the water being the color of old "Monongahela," they were busily engaged in "mixing." Well, I suppose it rendered it more harmless.

As they expect to find purchasers in your section, I concluded it would be right to let it be known; and therefore, for the benefit of all those who may be concerned, give you their invaluable recipe for making "smooth-bore whiskey"—Considerable Sulphur water.

A little mean whiskey.

Season with tobacco and pepper, to suit the taste.

Yours truly,

Traveller.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], June 16, 1860, p. 3, c. 1

Maps by Photograph.—In the Land Office at Austin, they are getting up a photographic apparatus, which will enable them to print any number of maps from the original copy; with perfect accuracy, and thus save a vast amount of labor in the Draughtsman's department.—Cor. Galveston News.

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], June 9, 1860, p. 2, c. 6

No More Wool.—Through our advertisement columns, notice is given by the Financial Agent of the Texas Penitentiary, that no more wool is wanted until further notice. Wool sellers will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

TEXAS BAPTIST [Anderson, TX], June 28, 1860, p. 2, c. 7

The Bell Ringers.

This company gave two concerts at this place, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, at the Masonic Hall. Music upon bells being quite a novelty here, naturally induced more to attend that are generally wont to do, at musical performances. They performed each night to crowded houses, and each performance vied in excelling the other.

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

Mrs. A. Monkhouse. Wm. Monkhouse.

**Mrs. Ann Monkhouse & Son,
Receiving & Forwarding Merchants,
and Retail Dealers in
Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.**

On the Levee,
Rowland, Texas.

Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding Merchandise and Cotton.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], June 16, 1860, p. 2, c. 5

["]The Tea Plant grows in the agricultural garden at Washington. It is said that it makes a finer flavored dish of tea than that usually imported. It is drank without milk and has a rich oily taste.["]

We saw these plants growing thriftily, at the place of Dr. Duncan, two miles from Tarrant, Hopkins County, three weeks ago.

Those were from the Patent Office. Will some one of our members of Congress have our address entered, so that a few plants may be forwarded to us, in the fall or winter?

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], June 23, 1860, p. 2, c. 1

See the advertisement of Kellum's Springs in to-day's paper. This old, well known and popular watering place will doubtless be visited by the usual crowd during the summer months. The Doctor is better prepared than ever for the accommodation of visitors. He has for sale, too, some of the finest French and Spanish merino Bucks, Buck lambs, and a 20 horse power steam engine, &c. See advertisement. TEXAS BAPTIST [Anderson, TX], June 14, 1860, p. 2, c. 1

Texas Wool—Shipments from this County.

Ed. Ranchero:--We were much pleased to notice on board the steamer *Mexico*, as she was leaving for Indianola on her last trip, quite a large shipment of wool, marked "Prattville Manufacturing Company," and shipped by our fellow-citizens, John McLane and W. L. Rogers, Esqs. We were pleased for two reasons. One, because the superior quality of the wool, and the neat manner in which it was baled, give substantial evidence of the increasing interest taken in wool-growing in Nueces county. Heretofore, although most every rancho has had its few sheep, they were but a secondary consideration, and kept only for the purpose of supplying fresh meat. They were of the commonest Mexican breed, running wild and uncared for; while the wool was hardly thought worth the shearing, and if sent to market at all, it was scraped together in such a dirty condition, and sacked in such a ragged state, that it would hardly pay freight and charges. But now we can count up more than a dozen sheep estancias in our county, where sheep-raising is the primary occupation. The proprietors are giving the business careful attention, increasing and improving their flocks, and are attended with so great success, that they are giving up the raising of other stock, and turning their attention and capital to sheep-raising entirely.

Our other reason for being pleased, was to see the marks on the bales—"Prattville Manufacturing Company, Prattville, Alabama"—a Southern manufactory—showing that our citizens are alive to the necessities and advantages of sending their produce to Southern markets. Mr. McLane sold his wool at the same place last year, and assures us that he realized a better price than he could have obtained at the North. He advises all his friends and neighbors to follow his example.

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], June 16, 1860, p. 2, c. 6

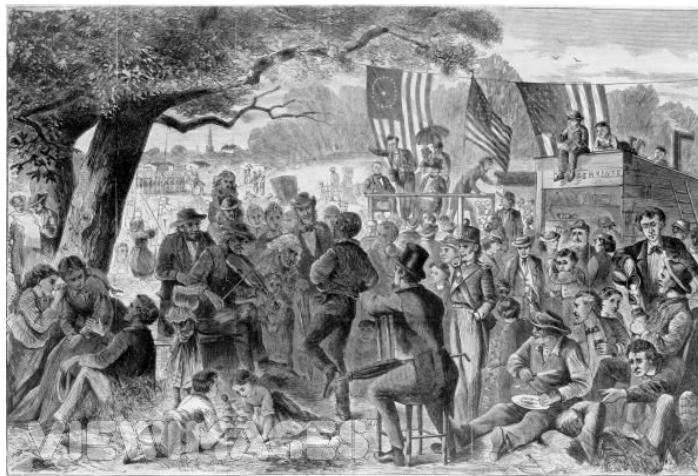
The 4th of July.

As this great national day once more approaches, preparations should be made throughout the whole Union for public celebration, to rejoice once more over the return of the birth-day of American independence. Eighty-four years ago the independence of these United States was declared, and afterwards recognized by Great Britain. On that day a Nation was born, destined to outvie any of antiquity, in the form of government, the dispensation of its laws, and the fruits of its resources. Everywhere is felt the power of these United States, the strength of its institutions, and the stability of its government. Over every quarter of the globe floats the star spangled banner waves, and the American citizen walks upon foreign lands beneath its folds, conscious of its protection. Throughout the Union, in every little village and hamlet in each State, the influence of the day will be felt. For one day, at least, internal dissensions and political wranglings, should be forgotten, and all unite in celebrating our National birth-day.

And whilst upon the subject, we would suggest to the citizens of this place the propriety of preparing some proper mode of public festivity.

Whether this be done or not, we will say, that all who will assemble at the Presbyterian Church upon that day, can have the pleasure of listening to the reading of the Declaration of Independence, and an address by a selected orator for the occasion.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], June 23, 1860, p. 2, c. 3



Euphemisms.—It has always been considered ungentlemanly to call a man drunk, however obnoxious that fact might be. Hence, various synonyms [sic] have been invented which convey the idea, without transgressing the regulations of polite society. Elevated, exhilarated, slewed, cut, half seas over, are but a few of those refined modes of expression. But, with all the inventive genius which have been directed to the subject, the language long remained destitute of a parliamentary word for this idea, one which would not subject the speaker to the usual appeal to the code of honor. Cont. page 4 column 2

Belknap, Tex., June 9th, 1860.

Major DeMorse, Clarksville Standard:

Dear Sir:--Being on the eve of marching, I drop you a few lines although there is nothing of interest to chronicle. Yesterday we received orders from Lieut. Col. Smith; (Col. Johnson being absent,) to march to old Fort Shadminski, which I think is situated on Otter creek, in or near the Wichita mountains. Our orders are to start on the 10th inst. The Reserve Indians are getting scared at finding so many volunteers on the Frontiers, and they have sent a request to the Governor of Texas, to send Commissioners to the Reserve and they will open their houses, and wigwams, and show said commissioners through their caballados, to shew that they have none of the Texas stolen horses, or other plunder. Of course they will be able to establish their honesty. At least, if they have not time to hide any and all plunder and destroy all traces of guilt, (if they are guilty,) they are not as shrewd as I give them credit for being. From Shadminski, the Commissioners will start for the reserve accompanied by an escort of soldiers (volunteers.) After the investigation of the Reserves, establishes their honesty, (which it will,) Col. Smith's opinion is that we will move further out into the wild Comanche county, and whip *somebody*. The reserve Indians have offered to furnish 100 warriors as guides, for the command, and show them 'Texas' enemies, and the stolen property, and all they ask is protection from their enemies, the wild Comanches. *Prodigiously good and disinterested* ain't they? Our election resulted in electing M. T. Johnson, Col; Capt. Smith; Lieut. Col; Capt. Fitzhugh, Major. The staff is generally courteous and kind. They are well thought of by the companies. Court week, here, there were several men killed in the county. Some in private squabbles; some in resisting the civil laws. Some of our commissioned officers have resigned their commissions, and we have been compelled to discharge some—cause drunkenness; and our law says dishonorably discharged for the first offence of intoxication. Gambling, horse racing, or anything of the kind not allowed in or near camp. The command will have to do what it does do, very soon, for there has been only 90 days rations for 400 men, furnished, dating from 15th May. Powder, lead and caps have been issued to the amount, for each man, powder 4 52-87 ozs., lead 7 31-87 ozs., caps 34. You will instantly perceive from the heavy issue, that something terrible is in contemplation; when I inform you that we have nearly lead enough to lead our shot guns and six shooters *once*. None need be surprised if the startling news suddenly bursts upon them that the whole Indian world is completely annihilated, by the invincible well armed and *prodigally* furnished Texas Rangers. Taking everything into consideration I would respectfully suggest to his Excellency the propriety of sending out commissioners to the wild Comanches [sic] and investigate and inspect their camps, caballados, weapons and munitions of war;

and if they have plenty to eat, and no defensive arms, that we the Invincibles be sent out against them immediately after the first rain that may fall, and cause our arms to be in excellent working condition. "*Humbug*." More anon. For the present adieu!

Respectfully

yours &c.,

A. M. Gass.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], June 23, 1860, p. 2, c.

Euphemisms, continued from page 3

That word is now found. The inventor or discoverer is Mr. Wilkinson, of Minnesota, who the other day, in the senate, informed Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, that he was slightly obtuse. The expression is a felicitous one, and we trust it will be generally adopted. It is fitted for universal application, as it obviously admits of all the degrees of comparison. But we would like to know, if a Senator who, in his place, asserts the right of his State to gamble away her public lands in _____, a place not to be mentioned here, is only slightly obtuse, what subhuman state would be indicated by the superlative.—[Philadelphia Inquirer.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], June 30, 1860, p. 1, c. 7

The whole town and a goodly portion of the country turned out on Saturday evening to witness the balloon ascension of Prof. Wilson. One of our citizens, Mr. E. L. Trickey, the proprietor of the elegant jewelry establishment on the west side of the public square, gave ten dollars towards raising the sum required by Prof. Wilson, upon the condition of being allowed the privilege of making the ascension. The balloon was cut loose after sun down, and ascended very prettily, Mr. Trickey alone occupying the car, and waving a couple of flags as he went up. The balloon ascended about four hundred yards, and was carried rapidly toward the North. In less than five minutes it descended and landed safely about a half mile from town, directly beyond the Marshall Cemetery. The trip was a novel one, but one which we should regard as hazardous. [MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, June 2, 1860, p. 2, c. 2

Piedmont Sulphur Springs, Grimes County, Texas

This desirable watering place is now ready for reception of visitors. The success of the past two seasons, and proximity to the Rail Road justify us in expecting a large company for which ample arrangements have been made. When you reach Navasota city call for the Piedmont coach and you will be here in two hours. Good music whenever desired.

Mr. Cramer of Navasota city has established here a nice saloon, supplied with Ice Creams, Fruits, &c.

Give us a call and we will warrant you a pleasant time.

Lee & Tallaferro, Proprietors.

TEXAS BAPTIST [Anderson, TX], June 14, 1860, p. 3, c. 5

C. C. ALEXANDER,

Has in store, and offers for sale, at Bonham, Texas—

100,000 lbs bar and slab Iron, assorted,
25,000 lbs. " " Steel, "
5 tons Castings "
300 kegs cut Nails.
25 kegs horse-shoe Nails.
25 set iron Axles for wagons,
20 " " " " buggies,
30 steel Spring, 3 and 4 leaf,
20 sets Blacksmith Tools.
100 Peoria steel Plows,
100 Cooking Stoves,
30 Office and Parlor Stoves,
200 pair Trace Chains,
5 casks Coil Chain,
10 " Log Chains,
100 doz. bright steel Planters' Hoes,
20 doz. Grub Hoes,
3 doz. cast steel Picks,
25 doz. cast steel Shovels and Spades,
500 lbs Iron Wedges,
100 Browsers, [Prowers? Frowers?]
50 doz. Chopping Axes,
6 " Broad Axes, |
20 " Broad and hand Hatches [sic]
50 Nova Scotia Grind Stones,
150 sets Wagon Boxes, 3 to 6 inches,
20 sets Grindstone fixtures,
20 doz. horse and mule Collars,
20 " wood and iron-bound Hames,
75 boxes Tin Plate, assorted,
50 steel Corn Mills,
50 sets Carpenters' Tools,
300 boxes Glass-ware, assorted,
50 " pint and quart Flasks,
25 crates Queensware, assorted, Druggist's bottles & vials,
500 kegs White Lead,
50 " Zinc White,
300 boxes Window Glass, 8x10 to 10x20,
1000 gallons Linseed Oil,
200 gallons Turpentine,
300 " Lard and Machine Oil,
Neats Foot and Tanners' Oil,
100 gallons Copa., Furniture, Belle Leather, Japan, Damar,
Polishing and Coach Varnishes,
Red and Black Lead, Spanish Brown, Venetian Red,
Chrome Green and Yellow, Prussian Blue; Litthage,
Bridgewater, and various colored Paints dry and in oil,
50 doz. paint and varnish brushes,
2000 pieces Wall Paper, for parlors, halls, &c.
100 Shades and Fire-Screens,
50 Curtains,
100 bales Brown Domestics and Osnabergs,
20 bales Stripes,
20,000 lbs spun Thread,
500 cotton batting,
2000 pieces Calicos, and a large variety of all kinds of Dry
Goods, clothing, Shoes, Hats and Fancy Goods,
20 pieces Carriage Curtain Cloth,
3 " Oil Cloth,
Buggy Trimmings, Dashes, Hub Bands, Moulding, Lace
Fringe, Buttons, Seat Cloth, and a variety of articles used in
making Buggies

300 boxes Chewing Tobacco,
100,000 Cegars [sic] assorted,
50 doz. Brandy Peaches and Cherries,
50 " Pure Lemon Syrup,
100 " Sauces and Catsups, assorted,
5 bbls. Almonds,
30 doz. Pickles, assorted,

100 " ground Ginger, in one lb cans,
50 " Yeast Powders,
100 casks Newcastle Soda,
300 reams Wrapping Paper,
500 lbs. wrapping Twine,
150 bbls. Olive, Rose, and Welshire Whiskey,
150 half bbls. Kentucky Whiskey,
50 bbls Monongahela, Rye and Bourbon,
100 " Brandies, assorted,
50 " bbls. Port, Maderia [sic], Sherry, Malaga and
Claret Wines.
5 bbls pure Holland Gin,
100 doz. Schnapps,
25 lbs. PURE Imported Brandies and Wines,
300 doz. bottles Liquor, Blackberry and Ginger Brandy
and Wines; Sherry, Malaga, Port, Mederia [sic], and
Claret Wines; French and Cognac Brandy; Apple and
Peach Brandy, Mint Julip, Morning Call, Eye-Opener,
Stroughton Stomach and Forest Wine Bitters, Absynth
Cuiacoa, &c. &c.
25 baskets Champagne Wine,
50 doz. Champagne Cider,
100 " Ale and Porter, in jugs,
50 half bbls. Molasses,
25 bbls. Molasses,
50 " Pepper, Spice, Sulphur, &c.,
100 lbs. Nutmegs,
50 doz. Mustard,
50 drums Figs,
150 doz. garrets [sic] Scotch Snuff,
50 drests [chests?] Imperial and Gunpowder Tea, Sage,
Tapioca, Pearl, Barley, Bermuda Arrow Root.
100 doz. Cognes and Extracts,
50 " Hair Oils and Tricopherous,
50 " Shaving Soaps and Compounds, |
10 Lather Brushes,
100 Cedar Churns, assorted,
200 doz. painted Buckets and Tubs,
50 " 2 and 3 gallon water Kegs,
20 " Well Buckets.
Wooden Trays, Washboards, &c., with a general variety
of other kinds of goods, which I offer for sale by the
package, or at retail.
100 bbls. white Sugar,
150 " brown do
100 sacks Rio Coffee,
100 boxes assorted Candies,
200 " Star Candles,
300 coils Grass and Cotton Rope,
20 gross Playing Cards,
20 bags Bottle Corks,
100 doz. fresh Oysters, \$1 and \$2 cans,
50 " Salmon, Lobster, Shad,
90 [illegible] No. 1 Mackerel.
2000 boxes Sardines,
50 bbls Wine and Soda Biscuit,
4 boxes prepared Cocoa,
10 " Prunes
100 boxes Raisins,
14 bbls. Rice,
200 boxes Starch,
300 brags [sic?] Drop and Buck-Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Rifle Powder,
20 " blasting Powder,
2000 feet Safety Fuse,
10 cases Eagle Rifle Powder, expressly for pistol and
rifle-shooting
200 gross Friction Matches,
100 boxes Soaps,
50 " Pipes,
100 " fine cut Smoking Tobacco,
STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], June 30, 1860, p. 2, c. 6

Sad Affair.

During District Court at Bonham, a little son of Alfred E. Pace, about six years of age, was missing one day, and for several hours some enquiry was made for him, without much anxiety, as he was in the habit of roving about freely. As night came on, however, alarm came with it, and search was continued unsuccessfully. At daylight next morning, his father took his horse and pushed out to search, and a large body of men took Bois d'Arc bottom in line, to let no foot of ground pass unnoticed. Others were out singly. About eight o'clock in the morning, the body of the missing boy was found in the Creek not far from his father's residence, without much indication of violence. It was in water only a few inches deep. Suspicion was fastened upon a negro woman belonging to Mr. Pace, with whom the child went to the cowpen in the morning before. She was confined and questioned, but not threatened. After awhile questions based upon her movements led her to conclude that her guilt had been discovered, and she acknowledged that she strangled the boy, and threw him into the water, a few yards above where he was found; and that the motive for her conduct was that some statement made by the boy to his mother, a few days before, had caused the negro's own boy to be whipped.

After consultation among the citizens, a Jury of Inquest was held, evidence received, conclusively making out a case of murder, and the woman was hanged. The grief of the Parents may be imagined. The little boy was their only son—a pet; and the mother in delicate health.

STANDARD [CLARKSVILLE, TX], June 30, 1860, p. 2, c. 2

Fire in San Antonio.

From the Daily Herald of the 29th ult., we learn that a most destructive fire—the largest ever known in that city—occurred the 26th ult. It originated in the buildings around the "old Alamo," used by the U. S. Quartermaster, and belonged to the Hon. S. A. Maverick. The firemen, citizens, soldiers and Mexicans worked hard to prevent the destruction of the main building, where the government property to the amount of \$300,000; and after much exertion against a high wind, succeeded. The buildings destroyed were old and not of much value; the Government property destroyed is valued at \$10,000. An altercation took place during the fire, between marshal Byrn and his deputy Gibson, and a soldier of Co. I, 1st Infantry, in which the latter was shot. The two officials were arrested and held to bail, for trial at the next term of the District Court.

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], June 9, 1860, p. 2, c. 4

Marshall University.—The public will remember that the examination of the above institution will commence on Monday next. Although the number of students is not very great we are led to believe that it will be one of the most interesting examinations ever had in the building. Some of the classes are sufficiently advanced for their examinations to afford interest to men of education. Exhibition of declamation during the exercises.

HARRISON FLAG [MARSHALL, TX], June 29, 1860, p. 1, c. 7

Henderson Masonic Female Institute.—The East Texas Times of Henderson gives notice of a meeting to be held there on the 16th inst. for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of employing a competent teacher to preside over the Institute. The editor says that Prof. Eaton, of Marshall has been spoken of as a proper person for the position of which, we have to say, that those who have canvassed his claims are not in the least mistaken as to his merits, nor to those of his excellent and accomplished lady whose name has also been favorably mentioned in this connection. Whether the people of Harrison county will listen to the proposition for their removal, and whether the able President of the Marshall Masonic Institute, the Rev. Otis Smith, will consent to part with them are difficulties that present themselves to our mind.

HARRISON FLAG [MARSHALL, TX], June 15, 1860, p. 2, c. 1

The Examination—the examination of the pupils of the Marshall Masonic Female Institute has been the paramount subject of interest for the week. Our health would not permit us to attend. The public manifested intense interest in the exercises, as proven by very large audiences from the beginning to the close. Many persons were in attendance from sister Counties and Parishes of Louisiana. We have heard the expression of but one opinion, and that is highly flattering to the Faculty and students. As we presume a report will be prepared by a committee for publication we shall not extend our remarks.

HARRISON FLAG [MARSHALL, TX], June 29, 1860, p. 1, c. 7

KELLUM'S SPRINGS.

This establishment is open for the reception of Company.

	Terms:
Per week	\$10
Perday [sic]	\$2
Children at 2d table half price.	
Servants ont [sic] of service half price.	
The above includes bathing, etc. Fine bar Ice Cream, Bowling saloon, and other sources of amusement on the premises. Sawyer & Co's U. S. Mail coaches leave Navasoto Depot for these Springs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, and <i>positively</i> every day when the travel demands it.	

I have for sale 25 Pure Blooded French and Spanish Merino Bucks and 35 Buck Lambs, all imported by me direct from the flocks of the Hon. H. S. Randall, N. Y. Price from \$50 to \$100.

For sale One Steam Engine and Boiler, full 20 horse power, with or without complete circular saw mill. Price for the whole \$1650.

N. K. Kellum.

TEXAS BAPTIST [Anderson, TX], June 14, 1860, p. 3, c. 4

The Dress of Little Girls.

As before intimated, the race of girls is well nigh extinct in America, and, instead of the natural girl of the olden time, we have a kind of nondescript species to which we apply the name of girl. This species is somewhat difficult to describe. In their general conformation, so far as we are able to judge, they have a strong resemblance to real natural girls; but then their habits are very different from those of the natural species. A genuine girl is very much like a boy in her habits; she is free and unrestrained in her movements, disposed to be boisterous, has all the artlessness of childhood, runs, romps, and kicks up her heels, without the fear of man before her eyes, and cares not a pin for dress or the opinions of the world. On the contrary, our modern nondescripts are prim, demure, affected, reserved, stiff, artful, dressy, vain, miniature women. Still they do not seem to be in their element, having a kind of unnatural, amphibious look, like a duck out of water. Occasionally they will break through all restraints, tear their clothes, freely indulge in rude sports, and, in short, act like any other child; but then a lecture on their duties and grave responsibilities as "little ladies," together with some extra dressing, generally recalls them from their wanderings and restores them to the sphere of womanhood.

In dress, they are like women, only a little more so; where low necks are worn by older women, the "little women" wear VERY low ones; where short skirts are worn by the grown ones, our small ones wear very short skirts; where short sleeves are worn only occasionally by the mothers and older sisters, our little tribe of feminines are often seen without any sleeves at all; and while grown women have a semblance of protection at least for the lower extremities [sic], our embryo women have not even the shadowy protection of lace to cover the parts exposed by the shortness of the skirt. Now, let us ask seriously, what must be the effects, physical and moral, of such absurdities in dressing girls? After what has been said on the importance of preserving proper warmth and circulation in the extremities, in speaking of the dress of infants, it is needless to dwell on the disastrous effects of low necks, no sleeves and unprotected legs in little girls of feeble heat generating powers while undergoing those active changes of all the vital organs which cause a strong predisposition to inflammatory affections. We will only say, then, that so long as the absurd fashions of the day are followed in dressing girls, just so long will those "mysterious dispensations" continue that are daily chronicled in the papers, and that bring such grief and desolation to the family circle.

To speak of the moral effects of fostering a spirit of pride and vanity by useless finery in dressing girls, may rather out of our province; we will only remark, then, that so long as girls are taught from their infancy that their chief attraction consists in the external adornment of their persons, just so long will the cultivation of the mind and the graces of the spirit be neglected; just so long will we have vain, light, frivolous women, who are fitted only to shine in the ball room among men as frivolous as themselves, while they are wholly incapacitated for the solid enjoyments and important duties of domestic life.

TEXAS BAPTIST [Anderson, TX], June 14, 1860, p. 3, c. 2

The Nueces Valley—Agricultural Capacities. Number II.

Modern improvements have greatly facilitated the labor of cultivation. A man and horse can do, after plowing, nearly all the work necessary in a cornfield of ordinary size. The rows for planting are marked by a roughly made rake of long teeth, so wide apart as to mark three rows at once. To this a horse is attached by thills. The driver in the rear with reins, and looking at an object ahead, can scratch the ground in straight lines deep enough to be readily seen. The field is cross-marked in the same way, and the corn is dropped in the corner of each square. The same horse and man, in the hoeing time, can run a cultivator between the rows both ways, killing the weeds and leaving but little work for the hoe. There is great beauty in such a field, and the cultivator keeps the ground light, and substitutes fresh earth for the dry soil. Professor Mapes recommends the flat hill, and a light double plow with two shares turning a shallow furrow each way to the centre of the rows, and between the shares is what he calls a V, and also a comb which levels the ground and throws the weeds back clear of dirt, and sure to die. It would be economy to use some of these labor-saving implements, and to take more pains in preparing the ground for a crop. In the way that some men plow and plant, a return for their labor would be asking too much of Nature in any country. Other grains beside corn should be subjected to a faithful tillage, to ascertain what may be done, and a vegetable garden might be cultivated with more or less profit. In some cases, gardens can be easily watered, and the high prices at which all vegetables sell, make their cultivation an important object. A few have succeeded in horticulture, and if a few, why not the many?

A word upon Irish potatoes. I have tried all experiments, on a small scale, which is as good as a large one, and ascertained the truth in a few particulars. The eye of the potato, with a little chip cut off to support it, will produce, perhaps, two or three small potatoes. The seed costs nothing, and the increase is worth about the same. We say to children, "you cannot eat your cake and have your cake." The next experiment is planting that part of the potato which contains the eyes, or the seed end. This does better if the potato is large; but the whole is best. It is needed to give nourishment and moisture to the sprouts, and it does this till the new potatoes are grown; and even then it is sound, and is often mistaken for one of its own progeny. Three small potatoes, two of moderate size, and one large one divided, leaving eyes on each half, are each enough for a hill; and the spaces between the hills and rows should be about three feet. If the soil is rich, closer planting will do, and the hills shade each other with some advantage. There is a mistake, too, in deep planting and in throwing up high ridges. This is proper only in a wet soil. In this climate, it is just the wrong thing. The potato does not require much depth, and a flat hill at hoeing is best. I have seen good potatoes raised by laying them on an unplowed ground, and covering them with straw. but this requires an abundance of rain. Now since agriculture is the ground of national wealth, and indispensable to life and health, it is worth while to make protracted and skillful efforts—selecting the best season—preparing the ground in the best manner, and sowing the best seed.

C. B.

THE RANCHERO [Corpus Christi, TX], June 9, 1860, p. 2, c. 5