

University of Texas at Tyler

Scholar Works at UT Tyler

By Title

Civil War Newspapers

2016

Marshall Texas Republican, 1860

Vicki Betts

University of Texas at Tyler, vbetts@uttyler.edu

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarworks.uttyler.edu/cw_newstitles

Recommended Citation

Betts, Vicki, "Marshall Texas Republican, 1860" (2016). *By Title*. Paper 66.
<http://hdl.handle.net/10950/720>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Civil War Newspapers at Scholar Works at UT Tyler. It has been accepted for inclusion in By Title by an authorized administrator of Scholar Works at UT Tyler. For more information, please contact tgullings@uttyler.edu.

MARSHALL TEXAS REPUBLICAN
1860

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, January 7, 1860, p. 2, c. 1

We acknowledge the pleasure of a visit from Col. A. R. Mitchell, the talented editor of the Upshur Democrat, who is spending a few days in our city.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, January 7, 1860, p. 2, c. 1

Saddlery.—Mr. J. B. Edwards, has removed his establishment to the building recently occupied by the Post Office. A fine workman, and always having a good stock on hand, he deserves to be liberally patronized.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, January 7, 1860, p. 2, c. 3

Storm Parties.

Marshall and vicinity have been unusually gay during the holidays. Storm parties, as they are termed, have been all the rage. The series of charming entertainments commenced, we believe, by an invasion of the premises of Hon. John T. Mills. We were not present at the delightful foray. The Judge lives two or three miles in the country; and although our friends acknowledge we possess a fine *carriage*, we are not the owner of a gig or buggy, and we yielded to the rapacity of those who at an early hour invaded the livery stables. Our friends who were present, reported themselves greatly refreshed; stated that it was a delightful evening, &c., which we regarded as a "romance," inasmuch as the weather was exceedingly inclement. Other parties followed in quick succession. Among those stormed was our friend of the Flag, who departed himself quite handsomely. The scene was one of enjoyment.

We had the pleasure of attending two of the parties. The first was at the residence of Mrs. E. A. Thompson, where there was quite a brilliant coterie of ladies and gentlemen. Everything was prepared and managed with exquisite taste. The supper table was amply supplied with every delicacy, and beautifully decorated. The second was at the residence of Rev. Otis Smith, where there was also a gay assemblage, and an array of beauty which it would be difficult to equal in any country. The supper was superb, and the taste manifested in the decoration of the table, we have never seen surpassed. Every one seemed to enjoy themselves very much at these parties.

The gale, we are inclined to believe, has not yet subsided. The eyes of the young and gay, it is rumored, are cast wistfully at the splendid suburban residences of the city. We look with considerable interest to the social events of the next ten days. These social gatherings exercise a beneficial influence upon society, and do much to promote good feeling. It is rumored that several marriages are on the tapis. As an editor never publishes any secrets, we must be excused from giving the names of the parties. An acquaintance of ours, a most estimable lady, who knows—but enough; we shall say no more about this matter at present.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, January 7, 1860, p. 2, c. 2

We extend to our readers, one and all, the compliments of the season. May the year that has just opened, prove propitious in blessings, individually and nationally; bringing happiness and prosperity to many households, and restoring peace to our distracted country.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, January 7, 1860, p. 2, c. 2

Cashmere Goats.—A week or ten days ago, there was an importation of two beautiful specimens of the breed of these goats, purchased, we understand, from Mr. Richard Peters of Atlanta, Georgia. The first was a ram owned by Mr. Lawrence Lister, a $\frac{3}{4}$ breed, and the other a 15/16, owned by Messrs. B. M. Baldwin and R. R. Haynes. The wool is exceedingly fine and beautiful. A great deal of fine stock has been introduced into Texas within the last twelve months.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, January 7, 1860, p. 2, c. 5

We learn that a few nights ago, Mr. Bell, our jailor, gave the prisoners who were in jail in the cage, an oven of coals to keep them warm, and that having a razor in the cage with them, they converted it into a saw, with which they cut the cage, and then with their fire burnt through the loft of the jail, and were preparing to pick the brick out of the gable end of the building, and let themselves down with their blankets. But the jailor happening to hear them at their work, went up and put a stop to their operations, and blasted their expectations of a Christmas frolic on the outside.—Henderson New Era.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, January 7, 1860, p. 3, c. 2

Wm. Bradfield

Chas. E. Talley

Messrs. Bradfield & Talley,

Having permanently located in Marshall for a number of years, beg leave to call the attention of the citizens of Harrison county and the public generally to their large and complete stock of

Fancy and Staple Goods,

which they are now offering at reduced prices.

Their stocks will at all times be complete, and their goods substantial, durable, and of the latest style.

Their stock is comprised in part of Alpacas, Merinos, Bombazine, Sack Flannel, White Flannel, Red Flannel, Fancy Delaines, together with a variety of other colors.

Calicoes,

of all kinds, and warranted colors,

Bleached and Brown Domestics,

Shirting, Osnaburgs, Bed Ticking, Striped Domestics, cotton Diapers, Furniture Damasks, Linen Diapers, Table Linens, Hosiery of every description, Kid Gloves, Buck Gloves, Cassimere Gloves, Irish Linens, Swiss, Check Muslin, Jackonet [sic] Muslin, Nainsook Muslin,

A Few Bonnets,

of the most desirable style.

Ready Made Clothing,

to suit the taste of any and all.

Hats and Caps,

of every kind. Also a very desirable lot of

Hardware,

such as Axes, Saws, Chisels, Hammers, Butts and Screws, Pocket Knives, Table Knives, Draw Knives, Locks of every kind, Strap Hinges, Wafer Irons, Waffle Irons, Andirons, Hames, &c., Tacks, Chains, Traces, also, Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Martingales, Girths, &c., together with a large stock of Crockery and Glass Ware.

Call and examine for yourselves before you buy elsewhere.

Bradfield & Talley;

Marshall, Jan. 7th, 1860.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, January 7, 1860, p. 3, c. 4

A Large and Superior Stock
of
Saddlery.

The undersigned is happy to inform his friends that he has just received a large and very Superior Stock of Saddlery, and is now fully prepared to fill all orders in his line in a manner to give complete satisfaction. An establishment properly furnished has been required for many years in Marshall. The undersigned, from his long experience in the business understood exactly what was needed, and he thinks he has filled it. He wishes the citizens of Marshall and surrounding country to call and examine for themselves before buying elsewhere. A superior lot of Saddles and Harness, and everything in his line kept constantly on hand.

J. B. Edwards.

Mar. 2, 1859.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, January 7, 1860, p. 3, c. 2

J. H. Vanhook,
[illustration]
Manufacturer of Tin Ware, Etc.,
Shop South of the Public Square, Marshall, Texas,

Has just received a large supply of Office, Parlor, Church, and Cooking Stoves. Great improvements have been made in stoves within the last few years, and these, which he is now offering for sale, are of the

Latest and Most Approved Models.

No Family ought to be without a Cooking Stove, and no Family will be, after having once tried them, and ascertained their value. Sufficient is saved, in labor and fuel, within a very short time, to pay for one.

J. H. Van Hook also carries on, in all its various branches, the

Tinning Business;

and is prepared to execute all work with which he may be favored, promptly, and on the most reasonable terms.

A large supply of Tin Ware, for Family purposes, always on hand, and which will be sold cheaper than can be purchased elsewhere.

Stores Supplied with Tin Ware cheaper than can be bought in New Orleans.

Guttering and Job Work done at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

March 25, 1859.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, January 7, 1860, p. 4, c. 1

M. Camille Vert, a Parisian, has invented a flying machine in the shape of a fish, which, while in the air, he can guide in any direction.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, January 7, 1860, p. 4, c. 1

To Cure Sore Throat.—Take the whites of two eggs and beat them with two spoonfuls of white sugar; grate in a little nutmeg, and then add a pint of luke warm water. Stir well, and drink often. Repeat the prescription if necessary, and it will cure the most obstinate case of hoarseness in a short time.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, January 14, 1860, p. 1, c. 4

Free Negro Act of Arkansas.—This very stringent measure goes into effect the 1st of January. All free negroes found in the State at that period are to be sold into slavery. The papers of the State are re-publishing the act to give those interested timely notice.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, January 14, 1860, p. 1, c. 4

It is a waste of raw materials to put five dollars worth of hat on ten cents' worth of brains.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, January 14, 1860, p. 2, c. 3

A Trip on the Southern Pacific Railroad.

On Sunday last, in company with Col. A. R. Mitchell, of the Upshur Democrat, and a number of our citizens, we took a trip over the Southern Pacific Railroad to Swanson's landing.

It had been about eighteen months since we were over this road, and hence we were agreeably surprised at the improvements made during that period. Until within a few months past, in consequence of litigation, the property was comparatively neglected, and the road out of repair. Mr. Hynson has exhibited great energy within that period, as Superintendent of the company. The road is now in complete repair, and is pronounced by competent judges, equal to any in the South. Mr. G. G. Gregg, who was one of our company, said it was only inferior to the best Northern roads; those for instance connecting immediately with the large cities. Sheds have been erected at this end of the line for storing cotton, and a commodious warehouse; temporary buildings. Scott's bears striking resemblance to a village. At Jonesville, also, there are like improvements. At Swanson's there is a large frame warehouse, sheds sufficient to store any amount of cotton, and all the other necessary buildings for the use of the Company. The engineer appears to be a very careful man, and the officers are polite and attentive.

The weather was delightful; a May day could not have been more beautiful. There had been two steamboats at Swanson's, we learned, that morning, and while we were there the Sallie Robinson a very respectable size boat, landed. The Lake is now up, sufficient to admit the larger class of Lake steamers. At Swanson's the wharf is nearly finished. It will be completed this week, so that there will be no difficulty experienced by steamboats in landing. We obtained a substantial dinner at the Lake. An hour or two afterwards, we got aboard of the cars, and started homeward in double quick time. At Jonesville we met the Shreveport stages loaded with passengers; among them Mr. Geo. L. Hill, and family, who were returning from Georgia, and Capt. R. H. Martin, as kind and accommodating a gentleman as ever commanded a steamboat. We reached Marshall at an early hour. It was conceded by all, that we had spent a very pleasant day. The connection which has been formed by the railroad company with the Shreveport stage line is an admirable one, particularly at this season of the year, when the roads are so bad.

We do not know the amount of cotton and produce shipped over the road this season; but we are satisfied that it has been considerable. We found cotton piled up on the road side between the depots, and a quantity at Swanson's which has doubtless ere this been shipped and is now on its way to the city. By next season, we hope to chronicle the fact, that a connection has been formed with Shreveport, and the road further extended into Texas from twenty-five to fifty miles.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, January 14, 1860, p. 2, c. 5

Stanley & Nimmo's Packery.

The Jefferson Gazette gives the subjoined interesting notice of this firm and their business operations.

We had the pleasure of attending, on Christmas day, in company with a few invited guests a Christmas Dinner, given by the proprietors of this extensive establishment to their operatives, numbering, we believe, some eighty or ninety men. The table was about one hundred feet in length, and spread in the second story of the main building.

At two o'clock, the bell summoned all parties to the feast—and a feast truly it was, for set before us in magnificent abundance, were "fish flesh and fowl," the substantial of life, with every variety of sweetmeats and delicacies to match all, too, having an air of neatness and care resembling a banquet to some tender bride, or a happy people's offering in commemoration of the day that gave our nation birth. No kid-gloved aristocracy nor jeweled millionaires, scarce

knowing how they are fed, were there, to cock their useless noses in sickly mockery at the hardy sons who alone keep the world in motion—but men with stalwart arms and cheeks redolent with the health and happiness that an active life alone can give, rendered the scene a grand exhibition of the nobility of labor. No bacchanalian guffaw nor vulgar wit was heard, to disturb and put to the blush the dignity that attaches to true gentility, but a modest reserve—an unassumed pride pervaded the whole assembly—a pride of conscious merit. The scene passed off quietly, without the assistance of police, and we hope that each succeeding Christmas day may bring about a repetition of the scene of happiness, sobriety and tranquility that characterized the occasion and its participants.

While on the subject, we may as well state that the slaughtering at this establishment is now pretty well over—four thousand head of cattle having been butchered for the season. And to show with what dispatch they transact business, we will state the fact that the morning of the 24th ult. found them with 177 head of cattle in the pen, and at 4 o'clock on the evening of the same day every beef was butchered, nicely cleaned, quartered and hanging in the cooling room. The reputation of this establishment with its extensive and convenient arrangements, has gone abroad. Men of experience, who have visited the best arranged packeries in the world, pronounce its whole construction unsurpassed by any thing of the kind in the country. Their cisterns are capacitated to hold, at the same time, two thousand head of six year old cattle, and every other arrangement is on a scale of equal magnitude. Their pumps are so arranged as to conduct water from the bayou to every department, enabling them to keep all things as clean and nice as their pride, comfort, or fancy may dictate. It is styled by competent judges a model packery, and, as we have no doubt, justly so. Their beef, we understand, has commanded the highest price in both New York and Liverpool markets, and, it is well known, has secured an enviable reputation wherever it is known. This is their second season, and it is to be hoped that each succeeding one will bring to them enlarged profits and an extended reputation.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, January 14, 1860, p. 2, c. 7

On the 5th inst., an abolitionist was arrested at Jefferson by the name of Fory R. Arnold. He had been heard to say that "he was born upon freesoil—that he was proud of it, and that he was an abolitionist and expected to be one as long as he lived." He had also been tampering with slaves. The citizens of Jefferson passed the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That we as a committee appointed to investigate the conduct of Fory R. Arnold, have unanimously concluded that the words and expressions used by him are of such a character as to deserve immediate action on the part of a southern community.

"Resolved, That we therefore require the said Fory R. Arnold to leave this country within 24 hours in search of a region more congenial to his abominable sentiments.

Resolved, That the day has at length arrived when the south must take decided action, and use the most cogent means to put a stop to every thing that has the least tendency to abolitionism.

"Therefore, we recommend to the legislature to repeal the laws authorising [sic] peddling, and affix a penalty for the violation of the same.

"Whereas this meeting is informed that the postmaster-general has declared that in States where incendiary publications are inhibited, postmasters may refuse to distribute such documents and destroy the same, that they be requested to do it."

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, January 14, 1860, p. 4, c. 1

Pew Talk for Sunday.

That tall young fellows here to-day!
I wonder what's his name?
His eyes are fixed upon our pew—
Do look at Sally Dame.

Who's that young lady dressed in green?
It can't be Mrs. Leach;
There's Mr. Jones with Deacon Giles!
I wonder if he'll preach?

Lend me your fan—it is so warm—
We both will sit in prayers;
Mourning becomes the Widow Ames—
How Mary's bonnet flares.

Do look at Nancy Slooper's veil,
It's full a breadth too wide;
I wonder if Susannah Ayres
Appears to-day as bride?

Lord! What a voice Jane Rice has got!
Oh, how that organ roars!
I'm glad we've left the singers' seat;
How hard Miss Johnson snores!

What ugly shawls are those in front!
Did you observe Ann Wild?
Her new straw bonnet's trimmed with black,
I guess she's lost a child.

I'm half asleep; that Mr. Jones!
His sermons are so long;
This afternoon we'll stay at home,
And practice that new song.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, January 21, 1860, p. 2, c. 3

The "East Texas Times" is the title of a new Democratic journal which has made its appearance at Henderson, Texas, Gould & Diamond, editors and proprietors. It is well gotten up and promises to prove an able auxiliary to the party whose principles it sustains. Its motto is, "Equality in the Union or Independence out of it." We wish it success. A paper sustained by men bearing such names ought, as a matter of consistence, to prove a mine of wealth.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, January 28, 1860, p. 2, c. 2

Emigration to Texas.

Our thanks are due Dr. E. J. Beall and T. J. Beall, Esq., for late New Orleans and Mobile papers. These gentlemen have been on a visit to Alabama. They reached home a few days ago. Mr. Beall states that the emigration from Alabama, and through that State, to Texas has been very great this year. When he came down the Alabama river, there were a number of steamboats that started about the same time, carrying in all about eighteen hundred passengers, the most of them destined for this State. He learned that more slaves had been cleared this year from the custom house at Mobile destined for Texas, than for five preceding years, as large as the emigration has been during that period. Every portion of the State reports a heavy immigration. If the increase has been as great elsewhere as through this immediate section, the prospects are indeed flattering. Our vast extent of territory, presenting millions of acres of unoccupied lands, from which to make selections; the fact that Texas herself possesses a hundred millions of public domain; that she has made ample provision out of this fund for common schools and for the endowment of a magnificent free University, to be open alike to poor and rich; but more than all, the inauguration of a liberal railroad policy, promising the most brilliant results, has stimulated capital and enterprise [sic] to seek this new theatre of exertion. None of our great public works are languishing; all of them are being prosecuted with redoubled energy. The confidence felt in their success has brought a vast emigration, and this increase of population, wealth, and enterprise [sic], is destined to give them an extraordinary impetus. If the history of Texas for the last ten years has been replete with interest, the succeeding decade will contain much more to challenge admiration. We have had roads opened through the haunts of the red man, counties created, and towns built up as if by magic; but within the next ten years, the great body of our lands will be settled, the State in all probability ramified by railroads, and cities rivaling in population and wealth many of the older States. The immigration into Texas since the period of annexation has been of the most desirable character. We venture to say that no State in the Union possesses so many intelligent, enterprising [sic] men, or presents a more fruitful field for the exercise of energy, talent, and capital.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, January 28, 1860, p. 2, c. 2

Stormed.—As this is "leap year," our bachelor friends must look out. On Friday night last the law office of Col. W. H. Bristow was blown open, and several hundred yards of crinoline, ribbons, and lace entered. Conversation, dancing, &c., followed. There was any amount of feminine beauty that might be called for; faces and forms that the graces might have envied, or which the poet, painter, and sculptor would have viewed with delight. In vain the venerable array of books frowned from their ponderous shelves upon the gay crowd. Law learning was at a discount. Blackstone was laughed out of countenance. Old chanticleer sent forth his clarion, midnight warnings all unheeded. The Col. was all smiles and all attention, and his best friends—his lady admirers we mean, of course—said that they never saw him look so well. We hear it whispered that the young ladies of Marshall contemplate giving shortly a "Leap Year" party in which they will avail themselves of the privileges of the season. It will be a rare, rich treat, the particulars of which will be very interesting.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, January 28, 1860, p. 2, c. 6

McCormick, late of the Panola Harbinger, turns up at Shelbyville, where he has started the "Echo," a newspaper whose fair proportions rival those of his Panola first love. He inquires

anxiously after his Carthage contemporary. "The accomplished editor is *in ease*, but we have heard nothing definitely yet, of the valuable *team* that belonged to the Bulletin office." One of them was recently in Marshall, but has gone back to Carthage, and we presume is once more in the *traces*. Mc. recounts several newspaper failures in Carthage during the last twelve months, and then exulting over the suspension of the Bulletin says:

"What a responsive half-acre, would not Carthage be now for an *echo*?—that graveyard, not the nursery of newspapers."

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

A. R. Mitchell, Esq., has retired from the editorial chair of the Upshur Democrat, and is succeeded by Mr. W. H. Hart. These gentlemen have our kind wishes.

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

We have received the "Student's Friend," a monthly of 32 pages, edited by Joshua Starr, published at Palestine, Anderson county, Texas. We have enjoyed the first number very much. Should the succeeding issues be equal to this, we are under the impression our health will improve. It is published at \$1 per annum.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, February 4, 1860, p. 3, c. 1

Wood Ware.

Just received and for sale by G. G. Gregg & Co., Brass Bound Cedar Buckets and Piggins, Tony Buckets, half Bushel Measures, Cany Pails, Well Buckets, Oak, Cedar, and painted Buckets, Spinning Wheels, Water Kegs, Barrel Covers, Cedar Churns, Trays, Wood Bowls, Coco Dippers, Zinc and Wood Washboards, Willow Wagons, Work, Market and Clothes Baskets, Cedar Painted and varnished Keelers, Cedar and Painted Tubs, Rolling Pins, Axe Helves, Whisk, Hearth, and Floor Brooms, sash cord, Trot Lines, &c., &c. All of which will be sold for cash and on time to prompt paying customers.

G. G. Gregg & Co.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, February 11, 1860, p. 3, c. 1

"Hundreds of people," observes Lola Montez, "are in their graves at present over whom a coroner's jury could find a verdict of 'died of petticoats.'" She means probably both men and women—and, perhaps, more of the former.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, February 18, 1860, p. 2, c. 2

Jefferson has now but one newspaper; Mr. Eggers having bought out the Herald and united it with his own paper, the Gazette. He is of course doing an excellent business, and enabled thereby to publish a paper better representing the commercial interests of the place, which is the great feature of attraction.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, February 18, 1860, p. 2, c. 2

The Texas Tribune is the title of a neat, spirited journal, published at Gilmer, Texas, Mr. J. H. Trowell, editor and proprietor, and B. W. Reilly, publisher. Our Gilmer friends with two respectable newspapers are looking up.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, February 18, 1860, p. 3, c. 2

Prospectus
of
"The Scool [sic] Girls' Greeting."
An Original Literary Journal,
Under the Exclusive Management
of the
Hale and LeVert Societies
of the Masonic Female Institute,
Marshall, Texas.

Miss Fannie Barrett,	}	
" Mary Bradfield,	}	
" Fannie Van Zandt,	}	Editresses.
" Eliza Rain,	}	

The young LADIES of the above named Societies, in obedience to the solicitations of many of their friends, have consented to publish a

Monthly Paper,

entitled "THE SCHOOL GIRLS' GREETING" to be edited and conducted entirely by their own members. The first number to be issued in APRIL next.

Impressed with the belief that much too little interest has been manifested for the encouragement and support of Southern Journalism, they enter upon the task, though new to them, with a hearty good will, and they hereby pledge themselves to use their best endeavors to merit a generous support. While we shall claim the right to speak independently upon all proper subjects,

"THE SCHOOL GIRLS' GREETING,"

will be almost exclusively devoted to ORIGINAL Literature. We are aware that we have assumed a weighty responsibility, for the honorable discharge of which, we look to the assistance of an enlightened and liberal public. As the success of our enterprise depends on our ability to pay for printing, we hope our friends will place it in our power to send forth our 'GREETING' filled with treasures from the store-house of learning, which will amply repay them for the trifling amount invested.

TERMS:

For single copies per annum	\$1 50
Four copies " "	5 00

All communications must be addressed to Miss Fannie Barrett, Marshall, Texas.
Feb. 18, 1860.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, February 25, 1860, p. 3, c. 1

Texas Plows,
Encourage Home Manufactures.

I have an urgency to sell Nash's Plows. These plows are manufactured at Nash's foundry, 16 miles west of Jefferson, Texas, where the iron is taken out of Texas soil, and the plows are made. They are therefore exclusively of Texas manufacture. It is harder than any other iron is made, and is regarded as far superior. These plows speak for themselves. Farmers would do well to look at them before purchasing. If found to fill the bill, they ought, as a matter of State pride, to claim the precedence over plows manufactured abroad. Call and see them.

D. McPhail.

Feb. 25, 1860.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, March 10, 1860, p. 2, c. 4

Shreveport, La., March 5, 1860.

I left home on Saturday morning last, taking the Southern Pacific Railroad preferring this mode of conveyance to a trip by stage to Shreveport, in the present condition of the roads. My expectations were fully realized. Upon arriving at the depot, I found a number of ladies and gentlemen; some of them destined for Jonesville and others to the Lake terminus of the road. There was quite a quantity of cotton at the Marshall depot; I should suppose between fifteen hundred and two thousand bales, and a considerable number of bales at every other station on the route.

The day was beautiful, and everything conspired to make the trip pleasant. The new Locomotive, "Sam Houston," is an exceedingly fine one, and I must say that I found it much more agreeable to ride behind it, than I did to ride *behind* "Old Sam" in the gubernatorial contest.

The presence of Ladies always gives interest to a journey, and when they are pretty and fascinating it is much more so. I do not know how it is with the majority of men, but I feel sometimes like Byron, when he wished that "womankind had but one rosy mouth." What is more innocent and exquisitely beautiful than a sweet girl just verging into womanhood, combining all the nameless graces of her sex? The ladies insisted that I should bring them a grateful return of candy from the "Crescent City," which I promised faithfully to do, and of course shall expect a notice of thanks in the literary journal of which one of these fair friends is to be the head.

Arrived at Swanson's, the next thing was to look around and see what was to be seen. The landing was covered with cotton. I should suppose there was enough on hand to load several steamboats, and it continues to arrive as rapidly as it is taken off. There are a number of hands engaged in constructing a new wharf. About 12 o'clock M., the steamer W. A. Andrew arrived from Jefferson and commenced taking in cotton, which detailed her until sometime in the night. She did not leave until near daylight the next morning. About 10 o'clock at night, the Steamer National came up. I embarked on the Andrew. The trip to Shreveport was pleasant. The fare on the Andrew is excellent, and the officers polite and kind.

I stopped at Shreveport at the Commercial, which is kept by Mr. Twitty, who it will be remembered was in Marshall for sometime, and our old friend Capt. Hart, formerly of the Adkins House. Of course I am in comfortable quarters; excellent fare, and the best of attentions.

Shreveport is an exceedingly inhospitable looking place. The streets are almost impassible for the mud. I never saw so much mud before anywhere. Yesterday an empty wagon, with a pretty good team, got through with difficulty. I am told that there are a great

number of dead oxen between this place and Marshall, animals that have just sunk and died by the road side. Why is it that people are silly enough to haul cotton and freight through such streets and roads, when, as in many cases, it could be avoided, is a mystery to me.

I propose leaving to-morrow night on the R. W. Powell.

L.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, March 17, 1860, p. 2, c. 3

Shreveport, March 6, 1860.

Yesterday was a very pretty day and the citizens of this mud fated city seemed to enjoy it very much. The reader may object to the term "mud fated", and evince surprise at my using it. Ordinarily I would be disposed to let him have his own way; but having been recently engaged in one or two hair-splitting discussions, I am not disposed to yield the point. It is customary to speak of a city or an individual as "ill-fated," and why can we not with as much or more propriety say "mud-fated?" "Ill-fated" is altogether imaginary; and although we may believe with Shakspeare [sic], that "There is a divinity that shapes our ends, Rough hew them as we will," we have no demonstrative proof of it. It is best but a lurid ignis fat-u-us. "Mud fated" is a practical idea; "eminently" so, as my friend Jenkins used to say when he desired to be emphatic. The pedestrian, as he wends his way along the side walks of the thoroughfares of this city, through four or five inches of mud, stepping and sliding about, now here, now there, happy if he can maintain his questionable footing, and consoled with the reflection of how much better it is than the middle of the street, and his mind wandering back to the time, as does mine, when Shreveport could scarcely boast of such a luxury as a side walk, would concede the point at once. The luckless Texas waggoner [sic], with sixteen famished looking steers, and five bales of cotton, looking as if he expected every moment to stick; men in buggies and on horseback; ladies as they gaze out from their houses, where they are safely caged, if the question was submitted to their decision would pronounce Shreveport without a moment's hesitation, a "mud-fated" city. It is "nothing else." We have mud every where; in doors and out; travel through it all day, and some perhaps dream of mud by night; but this last, I shall not insist upon. But as I remarked when I set out, yesterday was a very pretty day. The sun shone out grandly, having, I am pleased to say, a most wonderful effect upon the streets, which this morning are quite passable.

What a place is this city of Shreveport for business. The steamboats coming and going, the immense piles of freight, merchandise, produce, cotton, stock, &c., the large warehouses and stores, etc., filled to overflowing. Taking into consideration its size, I doubt whether there is another such shipping point and place of trade in the United States. Its population is peculiar, embracing the extremes of thrift and profligacy. One portion of the community seem to have but one object, and to recognize but one purpose in life, and that is to make money; the other portion seem engrossed with the one idea, and that is how to devise ways and means to spend it. The prince who offered a premium for the discovery of a new pleasure, if he had lived in Shreveport, would have offered a like inducement for an improvement upon the plan of spending money. Here they have the largest bar rooms, and the most numerous gambling hells, if report be true, of any town in the South. Here men look more desperate, wear the fiercest moustaches, and give them the most significant twist, of any place I ever saw. The business men are "all right;" they think and talk of nothing else but business.

Yesterday I saw the most interesting array of fine stock it has ever been my good fortune to inspect. They were brought out by Mr. Patterson of New York, a gentleman who has been engaged for many years in the stock business, and consists of 240 imported Spanish and French

merino rams and ewes; a portion of them mixed Spanish and French; and also a lot of the finest English cattle. Among the latter are seven bulls, five Durhams and 2 Devons. One of these bulls the proprietor thinks would weigh 2,000 pounds. He is a curiosity. These cattle and sheep come up fully to the pictures we sometimes see in agricultural books and newspapers. They leave here to day, and expect to reach Marshall sometime next week, when our planters will have an opportunity of purchasing some of them.

Last night, I went to the theatre, and saw the play of Ingomar performed. The leading characters were sustained by Mr. J. S. Charles and Mrs. Kate D. Kyan. Mr. Charles performed his part admirably. He never acquitted himself better. But what surprised me was the superior acting of Mrs. Kyan. I have heard the best readers on the American state, and the finest performers from England who have visited this country, and I think she will bear a favorable comparison with the best of them. It may be that I over estimate her abilities, but I cannot but think she is idling her time away to little profit, by staying in such a place as this. I am disgusted with the stage as it exists. It is the hand maid of drinking, gambling, and every other vice and immorality. Many applaud virtuous sentiments, who are led captive by the fascinations around them and remember them only while they are uttered.

There are several very fine buildings here; among them the bank, which I am inclined to believe is a considerable humbug. My old friend Ben Johnson was bank enough for this place, and I expect does more business now than the mammoth institution. What a splendid hotel this fine banking superstructure would make, and no town in the world so much needs a good hotel building as Shreveport.

The principal streets are lighted with gas, which gives Shreveport a city-like appearance. This gas is of excellent quality, and I am told the projectors of the gas works are making money. I will write again when I get on the river.

L.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, March 17, 1860, p. 2, c. 2

Complimentary Party.

We had the pleasure, on Friday night last, of attending the complimentary party, given to Mr. James Turner and Lady, at the Adkins House, by the young men of Marshall. It was decidedly one of the most brilliant affairs we ever witnessed. There were from a 150 to 200 persons in attendance, and we never before in all our life, saw so much beauty, as many pretty faces, and so many winning smiles concentrated within the walls of one house; indeed, Harrison county has good cause to boast of her fair daughters, for we believe they will favorably compare, in point of intellect, good behavior, gracefulness and beauty, with any community, not only in Texas, but in the Union, the fastidious and fashionable of London not excepted.

About half past 8, or 9 o'clock, the dance commenced, and it was a scene worthy to behold to see some of our young bloods "tip the fantastic toe," and to see how gracefully the fair daughters of old Harrison moved over the floor in keeping pace with the music. And we would have you know, dear reader, that there were others there who did not engage in the dance, whose sweet smiles and merry laughter made many a young man's heart beat more rapidly than it was want to do, and others mourn that they did not possess the treasure.

About 12 or 1 o'clock, supper was announced, which suspended the dance for a short time; the party then repaired to the spacious dining room, to partake of the luxuries of the table,

but as there was such a large number in attendance, we failed to obtain a seat at the first table, so a small party of us retired to the parlor, where we had the pleasure of listening to some of the most exquisite music, by the accomplished Miss _____, and to one of the clearest, sweetest, and most mellodious [sic] voices that ever fell upon mortal man's ear. The song we took such a fancy to, was called "the maiden's resolution," the last verse of which we fell most desperately in love with, where she says, "I rather think I will." We do not know what success other young men have met with, but our experience is that they always "rather think they won't." But we are digressing. The first table soon dispursed [sic] and we were invited in. The supper was a superb one, the table literally groaned with the good things of life; our worthy host and hostess deserve much credit for the elegant manner in which the supper was gotten up. After the dance was resumed, and kept up until about 3 o'clock in the morning, when they were admonished by old Sam's refusing to give them music, that it was time for them to retire.

It is useless to say that every one's happiness was complete, and that the fair bride looked as sweet as the first flowers of spring.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, March 17, 1860, p. 2, c. 7

Married.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Dunlap, Mr. James Turner to Miss Dora Knox, both of this county.

Accompanying the above notice, we received a huge cake, in the shape of a star, emblematic, we presume, of the Lone Star of Texas, for which the happy pair will accept our kindest regards. We wish them all the happiness that is known to the marriage state, and may the bark ever glide down life's rugged stream as it started, without a jar.

Are we not one? are we not join'd by heav'n?

Each interwoven with the other's fate?

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, March 24, 1860, p. 1, c. 4

A Nut for the Masculines to Crack.

Annie Trevor, in the Philadelphia Press, gives her readers, of "the sterner sex," something to ponder over:

Men are continually talking about women's dress, ridiculing woman's fashions, and having a good time of it to themselves. You don't hear women making such a noise about men's styles; they manage to mind their own business generally, on such matters as those anyhow. I break through forms, and give you an idea or two that are in my head now.

Men talked about hoops, unblushingly and ridiculously, when they first became "the rage." Ministers in the pulpit, orators on the rostrum, editors through the papers; in the parlor and boys in the street, seemed to think it a necessary duty to cry down hoops; they do it yet, and I'll wager, if crinoline were entirely discarded, not a man lives who wouldn't laugh at the long shrouded figures women would appear in the streets. To be sure, I have met some few sensible men who are willing to acknowledge that hoops are a wonderful improvement, that they wouldn't like to see ladies without them, but the number is very small compared with the other side. Even while the men do make such a fuss, I want to know if any one of the sex wears a pair of

pantaloon without some kind of stiffening around the hem of said articles. At any rate, I see some men who would look a deal better if they wore hoops in their pantaloons.

When ladies wore coats, tight to the form, and buttoned to the throat *a la militaire*, men indignantly declared that their styles were being appropriated by the other sex, and, at that very same time, every second man you met was wrapped in a monstrous shawl. I wonder if that wasn't appropriating with a vengeance.

Then they talk about padding, and there isn't a vest worn that the bosom isn't stuffed with cotton until it weighs more than any dress-body that was ever made. Padding, indeed! I wonder if you think we women are ignoramuses, because we have the good sense to say nothing. I wonder if you think we keep our eyes shut as well as our mouths. Not a bit of it. Don't I know that if the old style of knee-breeches and silk stockings should be revived, the demand for "false calves" would be alarming? To be sure I do.

And don't I know that there are plenty of men who lace themselves in stays just as tight as any woman ever did, and for the very same reason that women do that thing? I don't know anything about it do I? Oh, no, of course I don't.

I don't know that men dye their hair and whiskers when the natural color doesn't exactly suit them, do I?

I never see men with tow-heads and jetty moustaches, do I?

I don't know that old, gray-haired men are daily making efforts to rejuvenate themselves in appearance, by turning their gray hairs into 'glossy black,' wearing false teeth, &c., do I?

Maybe I don't.

Ladies wear tight shoes to make their feet look small, do they? Gentlemen never do such things, I suppose. They are never seen limping along the street in brand new patent leathers. Of course not. They never resort to artificial means to improve their beauty. They never wear woolen mittens all night to keep their hands white. Of course not. I don't know anything about it, do I?

"What a quantity of stuff it takes to cut ladies' sleeves now-a-days!" said a masculine in my hearing. Ten minutes afterwards I saw him with a coat on, the sleeves of which looked like enormous balloons, legs of mutton, or some other monstrosity. There is consistency for you.

Now, I advise you, men, to keep silence on matters you know nothing about. We *will* have our own way; we mean to wear hoops until we choose to take them off; we mean to wear coats *a la militaire* just when we please--aye and pantaloons, too, if it suits us. (They are worn by some married women now, are they not?) And you men had as well hold your tongues, and not be wasting your time and talents, talking about what you can't prevent.

Hurrah for our side!

Annie Trevor.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, March 31, 1860, p. 1, c. 4

Wedlock in the West.—Youths in the West are thus exhorted to marry, by one of the western journals: "A good wife is the best, most faithful companion you can possibly have by your side while performing the journey of life. A dog isn't a touch to her. She can smooth your linen and your cares for you; mend your trousers, and change your manners; sweeten sour moments, as well as your tea and coffee, ruffle, perhaps, your shirt bosom, but not your temper; and instead of sowing the seed of sorrow in your path, she will sew buttons on your shirt, and plant happiness, instead of harrow teeth, in your bosom. Yes! and if you are too confoundedly lazy, or too proud, to do such work yourself, she will carry swill to the hogs, chop wood, and dig

potatoes for dinner. Her love for her husband is such that she will do anything to please him—except to receive company in her every day clothes. Get married, I repeat you must. Concentrate your affections upon one object, and don't distribute them crumb by crumb, amongst a host of Susans, Marias, Elizas, Betseys, Peggies, Dorothies, allowing each scarcely enough to nibble at. Get married, I repeat you must. Get married, and have some one to cheer you up as you journey through this vale of tears—somebody to scour up your dull, melancholy moments, and keep your whole life, and whatever linen you possess, in some sort of Sunday-go-to-meeting order."

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, March 31, 1860, p. 1, c. 4

From the Dallas Herald.

To the Fair "Dippers."
By a Looker On.

"She that diggeth a pit shall fall into it; and whoso breaketh a hedge,* a serpent shall bite him."—Solomon.

This morning I sat by a maid,
And clasped her hand whiter than snow,
And thought that an angel had strayed
From her home to make heaven below!

Small hands, fair as the shells of the sea,
And sweet little fingers—oh, hush!
What is it they hold! Ah! I see,
'Tis a confounded "dipper"—stick-brush!

As rich as a half opened pink,
Is the soft, blushing tints of her lips!
They are parting to kiss me, I think,
Oh, no! 'tis for—Heavens, she dips!

How fair are her pearly-white teeth!
Compared to them ivory's stuff—
Let me drink the fresh balm of her breath—
By thunder—I'm sneezing!—'tis snuff!

Great God! and can lips that are sweet
As the dew in the cup of the rose,
Take a dose that a dog wouldn't eat—
That would make a hog turn up his nose!

Oh! beautiful maidens, refrain
From that vile, detestable stuff!

Never poison your dear lips again
With filthy street-sweepings—called snuff.

Just think, if your lovers should dare
To rob your red lips of a kiss,
And for honey, find snuff hidden there,
'Twould deprive you of Love's sweetest bliss!

Our old Father Adam, we're told,
Was *slightly* deluded by Eve,
But the way we poor fellows are sold,
Father Adam could never conceive!

Gainesville, 1860.

*Alluding to the great quantities of small timber annually destroyed for snuff mops.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, March 31, 1860, p. 2, c. 3

First Rate Idea.—The proprietor of a female boarding school at the north, has introduced into the catalogue of studies, the use of the sewing machine. He has provided a complete instructor, and each young lady is required to learn the art of sewing with the machine, before she graduates. This is one of the accomplishments that will pay a thousand fold better than one-half the studies superficially learned in our female colleges, institutes and high schools, and we hope our teachers will take the hint, and include the study of the sewing machine in the programme of qualifications for graduation. It ill prove more beneficial than studying Greek.—South-west.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, April 14, 1860, p. 2, c. 6

Pictures! Pictures!!

R. S. Allen begs leave to inform the citizens of Marshall and the public generally that he has purchased of Spybey & Allen their picture gallery and having refitted his rooms, is now ready to take pictures in all kinds of weather. He feels confident of giving satisfaction and would solicit a liberal share of patronage. All wishing a good picture will do well to call at his rooms over the store of Spybey & Allen.

He has also on hand a large and well assorted stock of Ambrotype Goods, which he will sell low for Cash.

Orders from the country filled with promptness and dispatch. Persons wishing to buy will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

R. S. Allen.

April 14, 1860

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, April 21, 1860, p. 3, c. 1

Spring and Summer Goods,
Bradfield & Talley.

Take great pleasure in inviting the attention of their friends and the public generally, of this and adjoining counties, in their very large and complete stock of Spring and Summer Goods, comprising every article kept in a country store.

Their stock is almost entirely new, and having been selected with great care by one of the partners in person, and on the most favorable terms, they are enabled to offer much greater facilities to purchasers than has been the custom heretofore in this market. Their stock is composed in part of

Fancy flounced silk Robes

Fancy plaid and striped silks

Black apron silk

Black dress silk

Marcaline silk, every color

Florence do, do do

Fancy silk tissue robes

do do do

do strip'd do

Fancy Florence bareges

Solid colored bareges, every color

do do crape do do

do do cut do do

Fancy English barege

Plain white barege, double width

Black English crape

Black, white, pink and blue Italian crape

Black hat crape

White dress silk

White satin

Gent's silk handkerchiefs

do do cravats

Organdie Muslin Robes, 3 to 10 Flounces

Double Skirt Organdies,

Corded and Plain do

Printed Muslins of every style

Jaconet and Swiss Muslin

Check and Striped Jaconet, and Swiss

Mull and Nainsook, a large lot

Thread Cambric

White, Blue, and Pink Tarlton

White and Black Silk Thule

Black Silk, Nett, small figure

Brown, Blue, and Green Veil Barege

do do do do Tissue

White Cotton Bobinett

Irish Linen, at any price

Jaconet Edging and Inserting

Swiss do do

Jaconet and Swiss Bands

Linen Bands

Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs

do hem stitched do

do Linen do

Ladies' Black silk Mantillas

do do do Lace Points

do Fancy Head Dresses

French Artificials

Bridal Wreaths

Bonnet Ribbons

Sash do

Narrow Satin; and Taffita [sic] Ribbons

Black, White, and Colored Kid Gloves

Silk Picknet Gloves for Ladies and Misses

Ladies' Lisle and Silk Gloves, great variety

We would invite particular attention to our stock of HEAVY GOODS, SUCH AS

Lowells, $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{7}{8}$

Striped Domestic

do Lowell

Hickory Shirting

Blue Denims

Bed Ticking 10 to 25

Brown Domestic $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{7}{8}$ and 4-4 wide

do Sheetting 6-4 8-4 10-4 and 11-4 wide

Twill Lowell

White Wool Kersey

Plaid Linsey, &c

Our stock of Gentleman's Furnishing Goods, is unsurpassed by any, comprising

Black Doeskin Cassimere

Colored Cassimer for Summer

Black French Cloth

Blue " "

Black French Drapd, etc

do English do

Planters Linen Duck

" " Drill

Cottonades of every grade

Spanish and Grass Linen COATINGS

White Linen Drill and Duck

do Marseilles Coating,

do do Vesting.

Our stock of Ready Made Clothing is one of the best ever offered to this market, and our Hats

and Caps, Boots and Shoes, are of the latest styles.

Call and examine for yourself at our new Brick Store, North side Public Square,
Marshall, Texas.

April 21, 1860.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, May 19, 1860, p. 2, c. 3

Balloon [sic] Ascension.—We are requested to state that Miss Myra Rossella, or Prof. Samuel Wilson, will make a balloon ascension in Marshall, on Saturday, May the 26th, at 4 o'clock, P. M., with the largest balloon in the South, being 4 feet in diameter and 65 feet high, and containing six hundred square yards. On the night before the ascension, Prof. Wilson will give a free lecture on aerial Navigation, describing his various ascensions in Mexico, Cuba, California, and other parts of the world. He claims to have made over 200 ascensions. Such a sight has never been witnessed in Marshall, and will consequently attract the attention of the country for many miles. In this connection, we publish the following from the Central Texian, published at Anderson, Grimes county:

"We learn that on Wednesday last Miss Myra Rosella made a successful balloon ascension from the town of Navasota. The fair aeronaut soared to the distance of about a mile, and after satisfying herself and the spectators generally, returned to terra firma but a few hundred yards from her place of departure."

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, May 19, 1860, p. 2, c. 4

Bread! Bread! Bread!
Henrich & Munz,
Confectioners & Bakers.
Marshall, Texas.

We will commence running a Bread Wagon (New Orleans style) on Monday the 28th day of May, and will continue to run regularly every day. Those wishing to be supplied with Bread, will please call at the Store, or apply to the Driver and procure tickets.

We offer 22 Tickets, 5 cts., loaf, for \$1.00.

And 11 " 10 cts., loaf, for \$1.00.

Our object is to save families from baking Bread in the hot season of the summer and supplying them regularly for less than they can afford to bake their own Bread.

May 19, 1860.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, May 19, 1860, p. 2, c. 5

Perfumery.

Lubin's genuine Extracts, Harrison's Extracts, Bell Cologne, German Cologne, together with a large variety of Toilet Soap, just received and for sale by
Bradfield & Talley.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, May 19, 1860, p. 2, c. 5

Hoops! Hoops!

For all. 12, 20, 24, 30, 40, and 50 spring, of the latest style, just received and for sale by
Bradfield & Talley.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, May 19, 1860, p. 2, c. 5

White Goods.

A very handsome stock of Swiss, Jaconet, Check, Mull, and Nansook Muslins, Dotted and Striped Swiss, Bishop and Victoria Lawns, Linen Lawn, Irish Linen, Linen Cambric Pillow case Linen, Linen Sheeting, Bleached and Brown Table Damask, Towells [sic], Towelling [sic] and Napkins, Birds Eye Diaper, Bleached Domestic, Bleached Sheetings, Brown and Yellow Linens, Marseilles and Honey Comb Quilts, Furniture Dimity, Bonnet Cord, &c., just received and for sale at prices to suit the times by

Bradfield & Talley.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, May 19, 1860, p. 2, c. 5

Embroidery.

A very large and complete stock of Embroidered, Jaconet and Swiss Collars, Jaconet and Swiss Collars and Sleeves in setts, Embroidered Thread Cambric Handkerchiefs, Jaconet and Swiss Edgings and Insertings, Jaconet, Swiss and Linen Flouncing, just arrived and for sale by
Bradfield & Talley.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, May 19, 1860, p. 2, c. 5

Hosiery.

A large and full stock of Ladies and Misses Black Slate, mixed and white cotton Hose, Ladies White Linen Hose, White Silk Hose, just received and for sale by
Bradfield & Talley.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, May 19, 1860, p. 2, c. 6
John Walters.

D. J. Elder.

Walters & Elder,
Occupying the two Stores on the Corner of Texas
and Spring Streets,

Shreveport, La.

Would most respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Eastern Texas to the following Catalogue of goods, which is but an out line of their immense stock that they have now in store, and are daily making additions to, direct from the Manufacturers and Northern cities, which we are offering to good customers at a very small margin:

Dry Goods

Silk and Dress Goods

Muslins Organdies
 Silk Tissues
 Bereges
 Granadines
 Plain Jaconets
 French Lawns
 Swiss Muslins
 Plain and Embroidered Muslin
 Doted [sic] do
 Nansooks do
 Linen Cambric
 " Lawns
 White Jaconet
 Irish Linens
 Printed do
 " Lawns
 Bird-eye Diaper
 Table Damask of all quallities [sic]
 Great variety of Linnen [sic] Towels
 10 cases bleached Domestic
 3 do Pillow Case do
 12 do 12-4 Linen Sheeting
 12 P.S. Pillow case Linen
 Linen and Bobinet Netting
 Fancy and brown Linens
 " and white Marseilles
 French and American Cottonades, assorted
 40 bales brown Domestic, assorted
 10 Marborro and Virginia Stripes
 4 " Bed Ticking, assorted
 50 " Kentucky Linseys and Jeanes [sic]
 50 " Lowells
 2000 lbs. Cotton Yarn
 4 cases Plaid Linsys [sic]
 1,500 pair French Negro Blankets
 50 " Saddle "
 Various brands of S. I. Cotton.
 6 bales of Apron Checks and blue Denims.

Groceries! Groceries!!

60 casks clear Sides
 200 bls. Mess Pork
 10 casks Shoulders
 10 " plain Hams
 30 Tierces canvassed Hams

100 kegs Lard
 20 hhd. choice Sugar
 10 " prime "
 20 bls. Centrifugal [sic] Sugar
 40 cases Boston Loaf do
 15 " crushed do
 10 " pulverized do
 100 boxes Star Candles, various brands
 50 ½ " sperm do
 400 doz. ½ boxes Sardines
 800 " ¼ boxes do
 200 " 1 lb. cans cove Oysters
 200 " 2 lb " " do
 100 Bls. dexter Whisky
 100 " oliver do
 50 " Kentucky do
 5 " old peach Brandy
 5 " " apple do
 5 " Punchions' Otard Brandy
 100 ½ bls.. dexter Whisky
 50 ½ " excelsior do
 150 " superfine Flour
 100 " extra do
 50 boxes fancy Candy
 25 " steam refined Candy
 100 " Soap, of various brands
 50 " Starch, do do
 200 bags Rio Coffee
 100 bls. refined sugar-house Molasses
 100 ½ bls. refined do do

Hardware.

1000 kegs cut Nails, assorted sizes
 100 do finishing Nails, assorted sizes
 20 do wrought do do
 100 doz. Ames Spades
 50 do Samuel W. Collins' Axes, medium size
 20 doz. Samuel W. Collins' Axes, heavy
 10 do Leveritts' Axes, light
 5 do do heavy
 10 do Stewarts' do medium size
 10 do H. Collins' Handled Axes, assorted
 200 tons of Tenn. Iron, assorted
 100 do of Swede Iron, do
 100 do of English refined Iron

1500 Hall & Spurs' turning Plows
 Pumps and fixtures, in the greatest variety
 Horse-shoe nails of all brands
 Table and pocket cuttlery [sic] of great variety
 Carpenters tools of all kinds
 Plains [sic] of all kind
 200 doz. Axe Helves, 1, 2, and 3
 5 do Plain Handles
 10 gross, Auger do
 3 doz. Spade do
 3 do Adze do
 10 do Hatchet do
 24 sets Blacksmiths' tools
 60 do 10 and 12 foot Gin segments, all complete
 1 doz. Corn Shellers
 1 do straw cutters
 150 Grind stones and fixtures
 2 doz. No. 1 Meat Cutters
 2 do do 2 do do
 2 do do 3 do do
 2 do do 4 do do
 2 do do 5 do do

Shoes.

50 cases Russets
 29 do do Brogans
 10 do men's calf sewed boots
 10 do do do close stitched boots
 6 do do do pegged do
 Boys, youths, and children's boots, in greatest variety
 300 pair men's waxed brogans
 300 do do calf sewed and pegged brogans
 120 do do do do Oxford ties
 96 do do congress Gaiters
 48 do do calf sewed lasting Gaiters
 Ladies Kid and Laced Boots and Booties
 " " " Lasting Gaiters
 " " " Slippers
 " Wlk. Boots
 " " Slippers
 " Calf and Goat pegged Boots
 " Polished grained do
 " Enameled "
 Misses Kid and Goat Booties
 " " " Lasting Booties

" Goad [sic] and Polished "
" Kid Slippers
Boys and Children's Shoes of every variety.

Clothing.

Gentlemens, boys, and childrens clothing of the greatest variety, and gentlemens furnishing goods. Lisle Thread Under Shirts, Cotton and Gague [sic] Shirts, Checks, Muslin Shirts, Linen Drawers, Cravats, Suspenders, Socks, Gloves, &c.

Saddlery.

Gentlemen's Ladies, Misses, and boys of every style. Bridles, martingales, surcingles, girths, matter reins, bridle fillings, buggy and wagon harness, saddle bags, blind bridles, collars, horse and mule bell collars, etc.

Crocker and Glass Ware.

Soup, dinner, and dessert plates, butter dishes, cups and Saucers, wash bowls and pitchers, white granite and common in the greatest variety.

150 doz. tumblers, bar and table

100 " goblets,

25 " wine glasses,

25 " oval covered stands,

50 " crewits [sic], assorted,

Cake stands,

Decanters, Molasses Pitchers,

Fruit stands, glass bowls,

Glass Pitchers, lanterns of every size and quality.

China Ware.

6 sett gilt edge,

6 " plain edge

6 doz. gilt edge plates,

6 " plain " "

6 " bowls, assorted,

1 " tea pots,

1 " covered dishes,

1 " oval do

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, May 19, 1860, p. 2, c. 7

Mabies'
Circus and Menagerie United!!
Splendid and liberal design for the amuse-

ment of the People, in the wonderful
combination of these
Two Great Companies!

In the Equetrian [sic] Department may be found the following Stars, culled from the leading Circuses of Europe and America.

Mr. W. Waterman, the celebrated four and six horse rider, and general performer.

Mr. J. DeMott, the principal Equestrian of the world, will exhibit those daring [illegible] upon his spirited charger, which have so astonished the world and placed him upon the pedestal of equestrian fame.

Mr. J. Conklin, the modern Hurcules [sic], in his graceful sports, juggling cannon balls weighing 30 to 45 pounds.

Herr Jennings, the man of Iron, and most astonishing leaper and vaulter in the world.

Sig. Bushnell, the wonder of the world, in his great feats of light and heavy balancing, and juggling knives, balls, etc.

The Conklin Brothers, in their classic Poses, with a host of auxiliaries and juveniles, too numerous to mention.

Last but not least, is the celebrated American Clown I. Huyack, whose rich gems of genius, spicy anecdotes, local [illegible], quaint delineations of men and manners, have rendered him the brilliant star from Maine to Mexico.

Also the largest collection of living animals in the United States; and exhibited with the Circus, under one pavilion, for one price of admission.

Among them are the following: Ten magnificent Lions, Royal Bengal Tiger, Brazilian Black Tiger, Leopards, Panthers, Cougar, Ocelots, Tiger Cats, Striped and Spotted Hyenas, Grizzly and Black Bears, Camels and Dromedaries, Limos [sic?], Burmese, [illegible] and Alpasas [sic?], Gray and Black Wolves, White Coon [?], Badger, Porcupines, and a wilderness of Birds and Monkeys.

Professor Colson's Cornet Band will be herald through the principal streets in the morning of the day of exhibition, drawn by a team of Colossal Elephants.

During the preformance [sic], Sig. Woodruf, the world renowned Lion Tamer, will enter the

Den of Lions, Tigers, etc.

and display his wonderful power in subduing and bringing into subjection these terrible monsters of the forest.

Mons. Craven will introduce those highly trained Elephants, Romeo and Juliet, whose performances have been received with unbounded demonstration of applause wherever they have been exhibited. Truly they must be seen to be appreciated.

Mr. W. Waterman will introduce his

Educated Mules and Trick Ponies

All of which will go through with a variety of chaste and pleasing performances.

Will Exhibit at Jefferson, Monday, May 28th, 1860.

At Marshall, Tuesday, May 29th, 1860.
At Earpville, Wednesday, May 30th, 1860.

Afternoon and Night.

Admission, \$1.00, Children and Servants, half price. Doors open at 1 and 7 o'clock, P.M.
Performance commences half an hour later.

Gentlemanly ushers in attendance, and perfect order observed.

Dan. Rhodes, Agent.

May 19, 1860.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, May 26, 1860, p. 1, c. 5

A Geometrical Description of a Lady.—A Back View.—Conical, base equal to seven-tenths the axis—four vaulted zones equidistant on the planes of the sides—cone truncated one nodule from theoretical apex, with a warped surface placed diagonally upon the parabola of truncation, intersected by the quadrant of a sphere, and it again by irregular polygonal planes, of half the diameter of the sphere, sloping downwards in the angle of the cosine of the longitude of figure.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, June 2, 1860, p. 2, c. 2

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

We are requested to state that the Peak Family, Campanalogians or Swiss Bell Ringers, will arrive in Marshall on Thursday, and give a series of their singular and interesting entertainments. They use a number of finely toned bells, so arranged as to give the different modulations of sound. By the dexterous use of these, they make exquisite music. Each member of the band keeps one bell in his hand and others beside him to use as occasion may require.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, June 16, 1860, p. 2, c. 2

The Henderson Times speaks favorably of the election of Mr. Eaton as President of the Masonic Female Institute of that place. Mr. Eaton is at present connected with the Marshall Masonic Female Institute, and has proved himself a ripe scholar and an excellent teacher. The people of Henderson may consider themselves fortunate if they can secure his services.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, July 7, 1860, p. 2, c. 5

The Fourth passed off quietly in this place, without so much as even the explosion of a

fire cracker. We attribute this not so much to a want of patriotism as to the extreme hot weather. Several left town, by the railroad to Jonesville, where there was something of a jollification. We understand that the day's proceedings were enlivened at the scene of the festival with a shooting affair which happily terminated without an effusion of blood. R. S. Allen got into a difficulty with a German, and as his friends allege, shot at him in self defence [sic]. We know nothing of the particulars. The case has undergone judicial investigation, and Mr. Allen and his brother were bound over in the sum of five hundred dollars each, for their appearance at the next term of the District Court.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, July 14, 1860, p. 2, c. 2

The Drouth [sic].—The drouth [sic] still continues. For weeks the thermometer has stood at a hundred and over in the shade. Each day seems to excel its predecessor in intensity of heat and sultriness. On Saturday, the thermometer, we are told, stood in the shade at the railroad office at 113, and on the West side of the square in the interior of brick houses at 111. The air was so hot as if it came from over a furnace. The corn crop is ruined beyond redemption, and we have every reason to fear that the cotton crop will share the same fate. The most of the cotton is scarcely 16 inches high, and the squares are falling off.

The State Gazette seems to think that the accounts of this drouth [sic] are over estimated. This is a sad mistake. The disaster is greater even than men are willing to admit. It will approach, in some portions of the State, nearly, if not quite, to a famine, and we have every reason to believe it will be necessary to call the legislature together to pass laws to postpone the collection of debts until another crop is made. Such is the actual condition of affairs, extending from the Rio Grande to the Ouachita river in Louisiana, and how far Eastward we know not, and from the Gulf to the 33rd parallel of latitude, with perhaps here and there a favored farm or neighborhood. And yet, to read the newspapers, one would suppose that a tolerably fair crop was being made.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, July 14, 1860, p. 2, c. 4

Incendiaries.—On Friday last, during the absence of the White family, the residence of Dr. C. B. Raines, Jr., about four miles from this town on the Palestine road, was destroyed by fire. The house and kitchen together with all the furniture, the wearing apparel of the family, silver ware and a considerable quantity of jewelry were consumed. The fire is supposed to be the work of a negro man belonging to the family, who is now in jail awaiting his trial.

On Friday night last, the house of Dr. Shelton, in New Salem, Rusk County was burnt, supposed to be the work of a white incendiary.—Rusk Enquirer.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, July 28, 1860, p. 2, c. 2 [July 21 missing]

The Tyler Reporter of the 18th inst., is brimful of startling rumors of fires and incendiaries. Among others is the following:

"At the time of writing, we are in receipt of a rumor that the business portion of the town of Marshall, is in ashes, but as the report is vague and indefinite, we are in hopes that it is unfounded."

His hopes are correct. We are all right so far, and the receipt may be filed with his other receipts for 1860.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, July 28, 1860, p. 2, c. 6

Fearful Abolition Raid—Negro Insurrection—
Northern Texas to be Laid in Waste—
Intense Excitement.

We have received an extra from the Bonham Era of the 17th, from which we learn that the most intense excitement exists throughout Northern Texas, predicated upon revelations recently made at Dallas, which are mentioned in the following letter:

Dallas, July 15th, 1860.

Capt. DeLisle, Editor of Bonham Era:

Dear Sir:--I write in haste that you may prepare your people for the most alarming state of affairs that has ever occurred in Texas. On the 8th July the town of Dallas was fired, and the whole business portion entirely consumed, every store in town was destroyed. The next day the dwelling house of J. J. Eakens was burned; after that the residence of E. P. Nicholson was fired but discovered in time to arrest the flames. On Thursday, the premises of Crill Miller, with a large amount of oats, grain, etc., were totally consumed. This led to the arrest of some negroes and white men. A most diabolical plan was then discovered to devastate this entire portion of Northern Texas, extending even to the Red River counties. White men, friends of the Abolition preachers Blunt and McKinney, who were expelled from the country last year, are the instigators of the plot. The whole plan is systematically conceived, and most ingeniously contrived. It makes the blood run cold to hear the details. This whole country was to be laid waste with fire, destroying all the ammunition, provisions, arms, etc., to get the country in a state of helplessness, and then on *Election day in August* to make a general insurrection, aided and assisted by emissaries from the North, and persons friendly to them in our midst. Their sphere of operations is districted and sub-districted, giving to each division a close supervision by one energetic white man who controls the negroes as his subordinates. A regular invasion, and a real war. You and all Bonham are in as much danger as we are. Be on your guard, and make these facts known by issuing extras to be sent in every direction. All business has ceased, and the country is terribly excited.

In haste,

Yours truly,

Chas. R. Pryor.

Two of our citizens, who returned from Dallas a few days ago, state that the excitement at that place is intense. They learned that about 65 negroes were under arrest, and from them the facts set forth in Mr. Pryor's letter had been satisfactorily ascertained. The abolition preachers, Blunt and McKinney, some time last year, were lynched and driven out of the country, instead of being hung or sent to the penitentiary, and this is the first fruits of their vengeance.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, July 28, 1860, p. 2, c. 6

Incendiarists.—Our town, on Monday night last, was thrown into a fever of excitement by the detection of an individual, a stranger in our place, in the act of attempting to fire the town. He was shot at two or three times by the patrol, but succeeded in making his escape, not, it is to be hoped, without carrying with him some evidence of the skill of our marksmen. Our people are on the alert, and woe to the scoundrel who, arrested in the act, falls into their hands.—Tyler Reporter, of the 14th.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, July 28, 1860, p. 2, c. 5

The Paris Press of the 21st says that the house of Dr. W. W. Stell was set on fire, by one of his negro women, (who has acknowledged the deed,) on the night of the 16th inst., and was consumed with all its contents—furniture, books, &c.—except two trunks. The loss, we are told, is not less than \$4000. What next?

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, July 28, 1860, p. 2, c. 7

Suspicious Characters.

We learn from some of our citizens who were at Dallas a few days since, that two individuals (strangers) are suspected of being the incendiaries who set fire to that town on the 8th inst. They were first seen at Dallas the evening preceding the fire. One, a young man, was riding a large dun horse, the other a man of apparently forty-five, was riding a roan. They avoided the hotels and are supposed to have lodged in the Court House Saturday night. They were observed in town next day, and about the time the alarm of fire was given, they crossed the Trinity at the ferry, making sundry enquiries about the distances to neighboring towns, among the rest to Waxahachie, where they said they were going. They rode in the direction of that place to Judge Hoard's, three miles south of Dallas, where they stopped and inquired if they could get dinner. The Judge invited them into his house, promising to have dinner prepared, and at the same time, discovering a dense smoke in the direction of Dallas, ordered his horse, saying he would ride to town and ascertain the cause. The strangers remained until his return, and in the interim were questioned by Mrs. Hoard, who learned from them that they were from Kansas. They said they were traveling to see the country, and were going to Waxahachie. They were armed with Colt's repeaters, which they carefully re-capped while at Judge Hoard's. The lady, suspecting all was not right, communicated her suspicions to her husband on his return, who concluded to watch the strangers. After supper they set out in the direction of Waxahachie, but soon changed their course and took the road to Dallas. The next day one of these men was seen a couple of miles west of town, in the neighborhood of Mr. Eakins', whose house was burned that day, and the other was seen about the same distance east of town. In the evening of the same day both were seen together a few miles north of Dallas, on the McKinney road, and the next day, about noon, two individuals with horses answering the description, passed through this place and it is supposed took the road to Bonham. They were observed by a number of school boys, of whom they inquired the name of the town. The next day (Wednesday_ they were seen fourteen miles north of town on the Bonham road. We hope our Bonham friends will keep a sharp look out for them.—McKinney Messenger.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, July 28, 1860, p. 3, c. 1

Recent Fires—A Fearful but Well Grounded Suspicion.

Destructive fires in this portion of our State have recently been so numerous—so simultaneous in their occurrence, as to impress a conviction, amounting almost to absolute certainty, upon the minds of many of our people, that they are the result of preconcerted arrangement; the communication of a diabolical plan of revenge, set on foot and deliberately executed by fiends in human shape, sympathizers with those intermeddling abolition emissaries,

who on former occasions have been expelled from the country by outraged and indignant communities.

That this conviction is not without facts to sustain it, will abundantly appear by a perusal of the following brief summary of fires which have occurred within a few days past in this and neighboring counties.

In the latter part of last week, a steam saw and grist mill was burned down at Millwood in this county. Supposed loss ten or twelve thousand dollars.

Sunday last, about 2 p.m., the great fire occurred at Dallas, an account of which will be found elsewhere in this week's paper. Loss estimated at nearly 400,000. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

In the evening of the same day, about the same hour, the store house of a Mr. Dupree, at Ladonia, Fannin county, was destroyed by fire, together with material for a new building, a lot of carpenter's tools, &c. Loss estimated at \$25,000.

On the same day, about 2 o'clock in the evening the store house at Pilot Point, Denton county, owned by Mr. James M. Smoot, of Denton, was wholly consumed by fire together with a considerable amount of merchandise and nearly two thousand dollars in money. Total loss \$10,000. The same day, between two and three o'clock in the evening, a fire broke out in the store house of J. M. Smoot, Denton, which, with the store house of Jacobs, and that of Baines & Turner, with nearly their entire stocks of merchandise, was wholly consumed. Loss estimated at \$100,000.

Strong suspicions of incendiarism are entertained both at Denton and at Pilot Point.

On the same day, and about the same time of day, Milford, in Ellis county, was destroyed by fire; also a mercantile establishment at Black Jack Grove, in Hopkins county, the property of a Mr. Cato. A gentleman of the Grove informs us that the fire at that place was believed to be accidental. It occurred at 3 p.m. The loss is estimated at \$30,000.

We have not heard the particulars of the burning of Milford. The news comes to us from Dallas, with the additional item that a fire occurred the same day at Waxahachie, but that it was extinguished before much damage was done.

These facts speak volumes in support of the fearful suspicion to which allusion has been made, and cannot fail to create the most lively apprehensions in the breast of every good citizen. We learn that strenuous efforts are being made in some quarters to ferret out the offenders and bring them to justice. All should be willing to assist in doing this, but should exercise a becoming caution and moderation, to the end that the innocent may not suffer, not the State be disgraced by lawless proceedings. Let offenders be arrested, and the laws of the land enforced, but nothing more.—McKinney Mes.

Attempts have been made to burn up Tyler, Quitman, and Jefferson, and we presume there is not town, store, or farmhouse safe from these diabolical miscreants.

The extra of the Bonham Era, which we have noticed in another article, mention the following fires, in addition to those mentioned above.

Fort Worth.—A mercantile house. Loss not given.

Waxahachie.—One house.

Belknap—Eight large store houses were destroyed. The buildings were owned by Drs. Foote & Thogmorton of McKinney. Loss not given.

The Destruction of Property at Dallas

The fire at Dallas broke out on Sunday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock, P.M. Mr. John W. Swindells, furnishes the Galveston News with the following account of the property destroyed:

Dallas Hotel, three story brick, owned and occupied by Mrs. Cockrell.

Brick store of Smith & Murphy, with their stock of goods; goods partly saved.

Small frame office of Jas. T. Smith, occupied by himself, Gen. J. J. Good, and Dr. A. A. Johnson.

Drug and Grocery store of W. W. Peck & Bro., with a heavy stock of goods.

Vacant two story house, owned by J. W. Smith.

Storehouse and stock of goods, owned by A. Shirek, total loss.

Upper story of same building, occupied by J. W. Swindells, Dallas Herald office, total loss.

Crutchfield House, owned and occupied by T. F. Crutchfield, total loss. Post office in the same building all burned, with mails.

Office occupied by Drs. Pryer and Col. J. M. Crockett, and rear of building occupied by a family, total loss.

Barbershop of E. Wester, total loss.

A building just being erected for A. Simon.

Old tavern stand, occupied by several persons as boot shop by J. Bertoy, L. Burkhart, jeweler, and a family.

Law office of B. W. Stone.

Young Carr, saddler, total loss.

Storehouse of H. Hirsh, total loss—partly insured.

Storehouse of W. Casutte [?] & Bro., occupied by A. Simar [?], total loss—partly insured—up stairs occupied by law office by Nicholson & Ferris.

Mr. Stuble's house just being erected, total loss.

House of Wm. K. Brutle, occupied as a shoe shop and residence, total loss.

Drug store of Dr. D. B. Thomas—stock and house, total loss—up stairs occupied by a law office by Mr. Hay.

Storehouse of J. W. Ellett—house and stock lost.

Vacant house, adjoining, total loss.

Blacksmith shop occupied by Joseph Lockett.

Storehouse of R. R. Fletcher & Co.—stock partly saved.

Storehouse of Cuneth, Simonds & Co. stock partly saved.

Saddle shop of Lynch & Son, total loss.

Storehouse of E. M. Stackpole—building and stock total loss.

Law office of J. C. Motley [?] and stable owned by same, total loss.

G. W. Guess' law office, pulled down and law books saved.

Over Pratt & Bro.'s drug store were the offices of Dr. C. C. Spencer and W. S. J. Adams, J. S. Chapman, and J. K. E. Record, as law offices, their libraries and clothing total loss.

The Court House in the centre of the square, a fine brick building, was saved by the superhuman exertion of a few spirited individuals.

Over A. Shirek's store was also the law office of E. C. McKenzie and Dr. C. R. Pryor, editor of the Herald—contents all lost.

Over H. Hirsh's store was the office of Dr. H. C. Scvott, whose library was totally lost.

The total loss is estimated variously at from three to five hundred thousand dollars, on which there is, I learn, not to exceed \$10,000 insurance. The whole number of buildings destroyed is thirty-two or thirty-three, comprising the best built part of the place and including every store in use in it. Our town, which has been the admiration of all strangers, and which it is no exaggeration to say, was one of the prettiest small towns in the State, is now nearly a mass of ruins. All the stores had good stocks of merchandise, and some of them very heavy ones. It is sickening to look around and view the ruins of what was but yesterday morning a flourishing and beautiful place.

A great many goods from the stores and other buildings were saved, and piled up on the square, only to be destroyed where they were placed, the heat being so intense as to preclude all possibility of saving them. I write in haste and there may be some inaccuracies in my statement, but it is nearly correct I think.

For myself and the "Herald," I shall at once order another new office, and the Herald shall be revived just as soon as I can get the material here. My loss was total—only my account books were saved.

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

We have no late intelligence from Dallas. Reports are current here to the effect that twenty or thirty negroes were in jail at that place—that the incendiary conspiracy was fully established, and that several negroes and two or three white men had been hung. It is stated that the negroes were instructed to burn down all the towns, stores, mills, and residences, and particularly every place containing powder. That the people would be thus rendered defenceless [sic], and that on the day of election, the abolitionists would invade the State in armed force and carry off the negroes to Mexico.

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

Incendiarism, thieving, and burglary are prevalent in Galveston. The News says:

"There are at this time a larger number of suspicious characters in our midst than we have ever known before—men who are either entirely unknown or of whom no good is known, and who are without any visible means of support, or any occupation, except that of living at the expense of others."

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

A committee appointed for the purpose at Paris, Texas, has reported that no "thermometer heat will ignite matches." This proves that the late burnings in the northern portion of the State were produced by incendiaries.

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

In consequence of the numerous fires and other incendiary movements in the Northern portion of the State, the people of Marshall have organized a vigilance committee and a rigid patrol.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, August 4, 1860, p. 2, c. 6

Marshall, Aug. 3, 1860.

Editor Texas Republican:

Dear Sir:--A few days ago, the citizens of Marshall and vicinity held a public meeting for

the purpose of self-protection against all persons who might be found inimical to our rights; that is to say, thieves, robbers, murderers, &c., &c. The people seem to be, and no doubt are, much concerned in the preservation of their rights and freedom from any molestation by such pests of society. At the meeting an organization was had with great unanimity, which proposed to aid the law in bringing such offenders to justice. At Marshall we have two Justices of the Peace, a beat Constable, a Sheriff, and a Mayor, besides others; and, in addition to these, the organization constituted a Chief of Police to strengthen the "aid of the law" proposed, and a large number of the people constituted themselves into a police for guarding the lives and property of the people, and also the organization of a Military company. I belong to the Police organization. I have no doubt of the propriety of all this *now*, or at any other time of emergency in aid of law. Now, one case, and the first one under this effective union for self-protection. A few days after this organization a *case* happened to become apparent. A horse thief was caught in our very midst *a veritable horse thief*, in the person of _____ Robinson, given name not known, and the stealer of more than one horse according to his own showing. Robinson was caught in the vicinity of Marshall, on the 30th July past. Now let us see how the law was aided by these organizations. Robinson was kept in custody two or three days without warrant, as if the only object of his detention was to exhibit him at various points as a horse thief! His keepers were not to blame for they could not discharge him. *He had stolen a horse within two miles of Marshall, and in Harrison county, Texas*, and they were doing their duty to detain him till the law came. But it seems that the law with all its aids could not come to their relief. It is now the 3rd day of August and the 4th from the time of the apprehension and custody of said horse thief and I believe the law has not come yet. But where is the thief gone? Is the law stronger with these aids than without them?

If the law had no other aid than fidelity on the part of its officers in its proper execution, this thief would now be in the jail at Marshall to answer for his transgression committed within two miles of the prison. But he is not in jail! Where is he?

I hear people speak of the weakness of the law. They don't understand what they talk about. The weakness of the law! The law is ample; full of life and energy. It arrests offenders and suspected persons *with or without* warrants and makes provisions for all cases. But its officers! What shall we say?

A vigilant police we have, and it is now doing good service, and bids fair to catch and bring every offender to the law, and the law if properly executed will be sufficient without those aids which intervene and bid defiance to law and transgress it.

Sir, can you tell where that horse thief is? and why it is that he is not in jail in Marshall to answer for his crime? How, sir, is the law to regain its former dignity and respect?

P.

These inquiries, it occurs to us are, in every respect, pertinent and [illegible]. We are no lawyer, and consequently are not prepared to instruct the officers of the law relative to their duties. But we do know what the public interests and the peace of society demanded in this case and what it demands in all other cases of a like nature. The parties who lost their property ought, as good citizens, to have had this man Robinson regularly committed, and if they failed to do so, it was the duty of the officers of the law, to have attended to the matter, and to have instituted such proceedings as would have led to his prosecution. It was a matter of notoriety that a thief had been arrested, and that among other things stolen in this town and vicinity, was the horse of a citizen of this county, living within two miles of Marshall. For several days this thief was paraded about our streets. We take it for granted that our officers were cognizant of the

proceeding, and if they were not conversant with all the facts and reports connected with the affair, they were not as vigilant as they ought to be, or as the proper administration of the law requires. It is for them, and not for us to say why there was no action in the premises. What has become of the thief? One report stated that he had got away. Another that he had been carried to Shreveport, *in the State of Louisiana*. A friend informed us, on Thursday, that he met three gentlemen that morning, about seven miles from town, with the prisoner hand-cuffed, proceeding in the direction of Shreveport.

Now, we object to such proceedings as we have detailed, for the reason, that their inevitable tendency is to produce contempt for the law, and to substitute in its stead anarchy and mob violence. Speculation was rife, in this community, as to what would be done with the thief, and the opinion was freely expressed that he would be lynched or hung before the parties who had him in charge reached Shreveport. We trust the suspicion was unjust and unfounded, for while we have no sympathy for crime of any sort, we look with what we conceive to be just apprehension and horror upon everything that tends to subvert the good order of society, and particularly by men whose social position demands that they should strengthen and preserve the law. And, in this connection, it is proper to say, that we have with pain heard leading citizens, from whose age, experience, and elevated character we expected different reflections, speak of the *weakness* of the law, and in terms of approval of the lyncher's code! Do men reflect properly when they talk thus? Do they know what they are doing when they give encouragement to such a sentiment? If they are correct, we had better abandon all law, and substitute in its stead the course of proceedings which they recommend—the lyncher's code! which all experience has shown surrenders the control of society, to the most vicious and depraved. But as our correspondent says, the law is not weak, but strong, and fully efficacious for all legitimate purposes. We venture to say that there is no State in the Union that has better laws than Texas, and no State where there is less chance for a thief to escape punishment. But good laws and a virtuous public sentiment are worthless, where officers are not vigilant, or citizens fail in the discharge of their obligations.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, August 4, 1860, p. 3, c. 2

Sometime in 1857, a person by the name of Lemmons was expelled from the town of Quitman for expressing abolition sentiments, and went to Illinois, where a printing establishment was purchased for him and where he published an abolition newspaper. A few weeks since, as we are informed by a gentleman just from Quitman, Lemmons returned to that town, and, after remaining a few days, suddenly absconded, and on the very night after his departure the town was set on fire by an incendiary. The fire was fortunately discovered in time to be extinguished without damage being done to property. A committee of the citizens of Quitman are in search of Lemmons, provided with ropes to hang him in case he is caught.—Jefferson Herald.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, August 4, 1860, p. 3, c. 2

Abolitionists Caught.—On the 3d July, as we learn from a letter in the Brenham Enquirer three men, Clock, Sr., his son, and Perkins, his son-in-law, were arrested in Chapel Hill, and brought before a public meeting on charge of being abolitionists. A committee of twelve of the most respectable citizens were appointed to investigate the affair. It was proven by several gentlemen that the accused had repeatedly said that they were abolitionists; that there were three thousand abolitionists in the State; and that in three years the Black Republicans would rule this State; and that they sympathized with the negroes.

The accused were ordered to leave the State as soon as they could arrange their business. They have complied with the order.

Clock, Sr., is about forty years old and hump-backed; young Clock is about twenty-one, and Perkins about twenty-five.—Galveston News.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, August 11, 1860, p. 2, c. 2

On Tuesday last, great excitement was created in Marshall, by the intelligence that a lady of this county was missing from her house, and that apprehensions existed that she had been killed by the negroes. It seems that her husband attended the election in this place, the day previous, and owing to the hot weather, did not leave until late. He arrived at home early in the night, and found his wife missing. The negroes could give no satisfactory account of her absence. Of course an affair of this character created great consternation. Search was instituted and she was finally found about seven miles from home, at the residence of Mr. Boon. Reports had been circulated that the negroes were to rise on election day, and being a short distance from the house, she heard the firing of guns, and becoming frightened ran off, her alarm increasing with her flight. She was out the entire night, and arrived at Mr. Boon's barefooted and in a wretched condition. This affair shows the necessity of prudence and caution, and the folly of unnecessary alarm.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, August 11, 1860, p. 2, c. 2

Lynch Law.—It is reported that a horse thief was arrested a few days ago, in this county, and hung. One report states that he was hung at the cross roads 9 or 10 miles from Marshall, which we think unfounded, and another rumor is to the effect that he was executed upon the same limb in Caddo parish upon which Robinson was hung last week.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, August 11, 1860, p. 2, c. 3

The following account of the "heated term" has been condensed from a weather journal, kept at the Railroad Office in Marshall, the thermometer in the shade:

The "term" commenced about the 1st of May, and the end is not yet. The period of the greatest heat was during the month of July, when the thermometer indicated over 100 degrees Farenh. excepting four days, when it was between 90 and 100. The greatest heat attained was 115½ degrees, on Sunday the 8th, and 113 degrees on Sunday, the 29th.

On the 15th, a slight norther and a change of temperature; at 8 o'clock, A.M., 88 degrees, and at 8¼ P.M., 75, with high wind, clouds of dust, but no rain. From the 15th to the 18th, the temperature was below 100. The average for the month of July, between 8 o'clock, 1.m., and 5 o'clock., P.M., has been 93 degrees.

There was a light rain on the 23d of April. On the 14th of July a few drops fell; on the 23d a slight sprinkling; on the 26th and on the 30th, more showers, just enough to keep the dust quiet for an hour or two. The wind has been very uniformly South, and in the month of July especially, has blown with considerable strength, and served to mitigate the suffering which such intense heat is likely to produce, particularly at night, and *every* night, the thermometer often indicating a temperature as low as 70 degrees.

It will perhaps be unnecessary to state, that we are suffering *some* from drouth [sic], as the preceding abstract will show.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, August 11, 1860, p. 2, c. 4

Incendiarism Again.—An attempt was made on last Monday night to fire the dwelling of Mrs. Erwin, two miles west of town. The fire was applied to a bale of cotton, which was under the house, and would have rapidly consumed the building, but from the fact that the barking of the dogs aroused a negro man, who discovered the fire.—Tyler Reporter.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, August 11, 1860, p. 2, c. 4

The Incendiaries Still at Work—Henderson in Ashes—
A Horrid Poisoning Plot Discovered in Cherokee County.

The following letter is from the foreman of the Times newspaper office. Mr. Hartley recently resided in this place:

Henderson, Aug. 7th, 1860.

Dear Loughery:

Henderson is no more; Sunday night at 8 o'clock the town was fired by an incendiary, immediately back of Wiggins, Hogg, and Felton's Drug Store, and in a few moments, the whole South side of the Square was in flames. The people being at Church, the flames gained the mastery, and the whole business portion of the town is in ashes. Loss \$200,000. The greatest excitement prevails. We have a Vigilance Committee;--a Company of over a hundred; several arrests have been made, but as yet no one convicted. I shall be in Marshall soon, but for the present am detailed for duty, and cannot come until all is over. Era Office in ruins, Times saved, but all in *pi*.

Yours truly,
A. I. Hartley.

The whole square is in ashes.

A. I. H.

In addition to this intelligence, we were presented with the following letter, addressed to Hon. C. A. Frazer, our District Judge:

Henderson, Aug. 7, 1860.

Judge Frazer:

You have before this learned the fate of our town. All from McDonough's Hotel to Smither's office, taking that entire block, and from Redwine's store to Likens's corner, running back to the Presbyterian Church, (which was saved,) is a scene of ruin and devastation; 10 stores, 2 drug stores, 8 or 10 law offices, 2 family groceries, &c., were consumed. There was a stiff South wind blowing at the time, and in two hours at most, every house which had caught burned down. The sparks reached out fully a half mile. Judge, it is a sad picture to visit the scene, where all but yesterday was life and energy, fine buildings and every evidence of thrift and prosperity, now burnt and crumbling walls, lonely chimneys, charred [sic] shade trees, and the rubbish, as is generally to be seen after such a calamity. Owing to the failure of crops, such a misfortune never could have found us so illy prepared to meet it in a pecuniary point of view. And when we consider it has not been the result of accident, but that it was fired beyond any sort of question by some fiend in human shape, who had only acted the part allotted him in all probability, in a common purpose, to set on fire our towns and perhaps to murder or poison our citizens, it has driven us to a state of desperation which can scarcely be conceived by one who has not witnessed it. All is alarm and excitement with our women and children. Our men are in

arms. The most vigilant investigation is being had. The plot was so well conceived, the time of the night, a little excitement between two gentlemen had just occurred which attracted the crowd just as our citizens were assembling at Church, and before the guard started out, the fire was put in some shape into an old shop where there had been none for months. It was burning in every part of the house at once, and in less than five minutes it was on fire all over. As yet we have not been able to find out who it was that did it, whether white or black. No traces have been discovered. My own opinion is, that the negroes had but little to do with it. I have given you these particulars in haste. I will write again soon. I see no chance for us to have a Court. We can scarcely provide for those of our people left. I would like to hear from you and advise with you. Be on your guard, for you cannot tell how soon you will share the same fate with us. Your friend,

M. D. Ector.

But more startling and terrible than even the burning of Henderson, is the intelligence contained in the following letter from Cherokee county, Texas:

Rusk, August 4, 1860.

Dear Oxe:

The coincidence of the fires at Dallas and other places, caused suspicion with us, and a number of our citizens a short time since, organized a watch and a vigilance committee. Many, including myself, were disposed to consider the whole affair as a needless alarm, until within the last day or two, when authenticated statements came to us, that in several places, poison had been found with negroes, and confessions made, that on the election day, this poison was to be administered in the food at breakfast, and deposited in the wells and springs; and that a general plot had been made, for an indiscriminate, wholesale destruction by poison and arms on that day. This caused us to search, and on last night and this morning, poison has been found with several negroes, and they have made confessions substantially the same as the above rumors, and have implicated several other negroes. We are taking prompt but deliberate measures to-day, to ferret out the whole matter. News came in this morning, that in Anderson and Henderson counties, similar developments on a more extended scale have been made. We are in the midst of considerable excitement, and I feel it my duty to write you, so that your town and county may be on your guard.

I am opposed, in principle and policy, to frequent alarms of this kind, and should not write, if I did not believe there is serious cause of alarm. Some of the most confidential negroes are implicated. Yours in haste,

M. H. Bonner.

Mr. Oxe Taylor, Marshall.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, August 11, 1860, p. 2, c. 5

Incendiarism and Plots of Negro Insurrection in Texas.

With no desire to create alarm, we publish below all the intelligence we can gather relative to the incendiarism abroad in our State. There is already more excitement in this community than we like to see exhibited, and we would rather allay it, than add to it. But such information as found below, is essential. Our people should be vigilant, at the same time wise and prudent.

A letter published in the Houston Telegraph, dated Dallas, July 21st, speaks of the

numerous and almost simultaneous burnings of towns, stores, mills, and farm houses, evidently the work of incendiaries, and then says:

"The outhouses, granaries, oats and grain of Mr. Crill Miller, were destroyed a few days after the destruction of Dallas. This led to the arrest of some white men, whose innocence, however, was proven beyond a doubt. Several negroes belonging to Mr. Miller, were then taken up and examined, and developments of the most startling character elicited. A plot to destroy the country was revealed, and every circumstance even to the minutia, detailed. Nearly or quite a hundred negroes have been arrested, and upon a close examination separate and apart from each other, they deposed to the existence of a plot or conspiracy to lay waste the country by fire and assassination—to impoverish the land by the destruction of the provision, arms, and ammunition, and then when in a state of helplessness, a general revolt of the negroes was to begin on the 1st Monday in August, the day of election for State officers. This conspiracy is aided and abetted by abolition emissaries from the North, and by those in our midst. The details of the plot, and its modus operandi, are these; Each county in Northern Texas, has a supervisor in the person of a white man, whose name is not given, each county laid off into districts under the sub-agents of this villain, who control the action of the negroes in said districts, by whom the firing was to be done.

Many of our most prominent citizens were singled out for assassination whenever they made their escape from their burning homes. Negroes never before suspected, are implicated, and the insurrectionary movement is wide spread to an extent truly alarming. In some places the plan was conceived in every form shocking to the mind, and frightful in its results. Poisoning was to be added, and the old females to be slaughtered along with the men, and the young and handsome women to be parceled out amongst these infamous scoundrels. They have even gone so far as to designate their choice, and certain ladies had already been selected as the victims of these misguided monsters. Fortunately, the country has been saved from the accomplishment of these horrors; but then, a fearful duty remains for us. The negroes have been incited to these infernal proceedings by abolitionists, and the emissaries of certain preachers, who were expelled from this county last year. Their agents have been busy amongst us, and many of them have been in our midst. Some of them have been identified, but have fled from the county, others still remain, to receive a fearful accountability from an outraged and infuriated people. Nearly a hundred negroes have testified that a large reinforcement of abolitionists are expected on the 1st of August, and these to be aided by recruits from the Indian tribes, while the Rangers are several hundred miles to the North of us. It was desired to destroy Dallas, in order that the arms and ammunition of the artillery company might share the same fate. Our jail is filled with the villians, [sic] many of whom will be hung and that very soon. A man was found hung at our neighboring city of Fort Worth, two days ago, believed to be one of those scoundrels who are engaged in this work. We learn that he has stored away a number of rifles, and the day after he was hung, a load of six-shooters passed on to him, but were intercepted. He was betrayed by one of the gang, and hence his plans were thwarted. Many others will share his fate. I have never witnessed such times. We are most profoundly excited. We go armed day and night, and know not what we shall be called upon to do. The circumstances are frightful, and I fear that the trouble is not confined to this State. It behooves every true man to buckle on his armor, and fight the good fight for his country's good.

We copy the following from the Ranger, published at Brenham, Washington county, Texas:

The late insurrection in the northern portion of our State, has carried numbers of our

citizens to a high excitement. On Tuesday a large crowd from Chappell Hill, came here for the purpose of forcibly taking the negroes out of jail that were confined for murder, and hanging them; but, for certain considerations, have postponed the matter until after the election.

The citizens of Brenham have passed some strong resolutions and appointed a vigilance committee, with full power to act for the safety and defence [sic] of the people. The resolutions have been furnished us for publication, but too late for this issue.

The citizens of Grimes having learned that many negroes of that county had held secret meetings, and were supplied with deadly weapons, have also passed resolutions recommending the expulsion of all white persons suspected of entertaining abolition sentiments, reprobating the practice of giving general passes, and selling liquor and arms to slaves, and recommending all ministers of the Gospel to abstain from preaching to slaves during the present year.

In addition to the foregoing, we have rumors of the burning of Birdville, and Bonham, the discovery of an insurrectionary plot in Titus county, accompanied with the hanging of negroes and a white man; and that two men connected with the fires in Texas, were pursued and hung between Shreveport and Minden, and a thousand and one other reports which have no credible foundation and are not entitled to belief, all of which prove the necessity of guarding against unnecessary alarm and excitement.

The Waco Democrat of July 26th contains the following extract of a letter from Judge Burford, addressed to Thomas Harrison, of Waco, dated at Waxahatchie, Ellis county, on the 20th of July:

"Since you left this place, the investigations of the "Vigilance Committee" of Dallas, has led to very important discoveries, implicating nearly all the negroes of Ellis and adjoining counties. To-day a committee was organized in this county, who have ascertained the existence of a most perfect and thorough organization, having for its object an indiscriminate massacre of the white population; under the lash the negroes have admitted that they had in their profession [possession] deadly poisons to be administered to their masters' families in food; and when demanded of them, they have gone to the kitchen and produce the poison."

Attempt to Fire the State Capital.—The Austin State Gazette of the 28th says:

"We were pained to witness on Thursday night the successful attempt of an incendiary to burn down and destroy the Steam Mill of George Glascock, Esq.

This building was a large and substantial edifice constructed of stone, and contained, we believe, machinery worth about \$30,000. There was no insurance upon it. The fire could not be arrested until everything was consumed.

Mr. Glascock, we learn, is perfectly satisfied that the fire was the work of an incendiary. The same paper has the following:

"We learn that an attempt was discovered the past week at Georgetown, to burn that town. A negro boy being taken up, it is said that he was instigated to set fire to a stable building."

The Rusk Enquirer publishes an extract from a letter, addressed to General Jack Davis from Fort Worth, dated July 19th:

"Our whole neighborhood is in terrible commotion about the burning of our neighboring towns, being thoroughly satisfied that it is the work of abolition incendiaries. One man by the name of Crawford, late of Kansas Territory, who brought some thirty or forty guns with him, and sold one of them to a negro of Col. Nat. Terry's, and perhaps to others, as most of them are disposed of, was hung about ¼ mile from Fort Worth on Tuesday last, by the side of the public road between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock in the day time. A public meeting was held the next

day and the act publicly justified, and plans concerted for the protection of our institutions and property. Crawford's wife was very much incensed, and declared vengeance against the parties who hung her husband, and said that Fort Worth would yet be burned."

We have also been permitted to make the following extract from Col. Nat. Terry, to D. B. Martin, Esq., of this place dated July 24th:

"We are in an intense excitement growing out of these organized burnings that have been going on. Some seven white men hung, and I expect before it is over not less than fifty negroes will be hung. We have discovered an extensive plan for an insurrection, instigated by abolition emissaries."

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, August 18, 1860, p. 1, c. 4

Excitement and Alarm at Carthage.

Carthage, Texas, Aug. 7th, 1860.

At a public meeting called for the purpose of considering of the best means of protecting the town of Carthage, against the torch of the incendiary and the interests of the county of Panola generally, against the secret foes who seem bent upon the ruin of this portion of the Southern country, Judge Drury Field was called to the chair, and having brought the assembly to order, explained the object of the meeting, briefly, pertinently and forcibly.

A. M. Samford was appointed Secretary.

It was then resolved upon motion, that the chairman appoint five persons to draft resolutions which should suggest a plan for the protection of the town of Carthage, and for the accomplishment of the general object of the meeting.

Moved and adopted that the said committee be requested to report instanter, or as soon as possible.

The committee as appointed, consisted of H. P. C. Dulany, A. W. DeBerry, W. Watson, W. M. Thomas and James Long.

Upon motion, W. R. Poag, and J. K. Knight were also added to the committee.

It was moved and seconded that a vigilance committee be appointed to examine all strangers with reference to the purpose of their visit to our town and county.

Moved that the last motion be so amended as to make the officers of the corporation members of this committee. The motion and its amendment were withdrawn, to await the action of the committee appointed to report a plan for the protection of the town and county.

Mr. H. McKay, Rev. Mr. Roguemore, Rev. Mr. Pelham, Mr. Morris and Mr. Clements, being called upon, spoke upon the subject appropriate to the occasion, in brief but stirring addresses.

Moved and carried that the meeting now adjourn till 1 o'clock to give the committee on ways and means time to prepare their report.

Tuesday Afternoon, Aug. 7th.

The citizens assembled at the hour appointed. The meeting being called to order, the following report of the committee appointed this morning, was read by its chairman.

Whereas, we have reason to believe that there are incendiaries in our midst, and that our lives and property may be in danger. Therefore in order for our protection,

Resolved, That the Chief Justice be requested immediately to convene the County Court, for the purpose of appointing patrol detachments for the county, as authorized by Law.

Resolved, That we recommend, that each and every negro quarter be searched, and everything in the nature of weapons be taken away from them.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend and urge upon our citizens the importance of guarding well and strictly, the conduct of slaves everywhere, and especially do we urge the importance of watching closely their associations with white men.

Resolved, That we recommend and request, that the Mayor and Aldermen of this Town do immediately convene for the purpose of passing such ordinances as may be in their wisdom necessary for the preservation of our Town.

Resolved, That we recommend the establishment of a police or guard. That the town marshal be appointed chief of such police, and that every free white male citizen be required by such ordinance to do and perform such duty when called upon by the said town Marshal.

Resolved, That such police or guard be stationed every night and remain on guard during the night unless relieved.

Resolved, That we recommend and urge upon all those who own unimproved lots, on or near the public square to cut down immediately all the bushes and remove other timbers that may obstruct the view to the Town or any of the buildings.

Resolved, That we advise all owners of slaves in the county to keep them at home for their own safety, and not to allow them to visit this or any other public place in the county unless on special business.

Resolved, That we recommend that when any patrol detachment shall find three or more slaves together, away from home, whether they have permits on paper or not, that they be requested to punish them in the manner authorized by Law.

The report was then adopted with the following amendment to the second resolution, to-wit:--That it be recommended that whatever weapons may be found unlawfully in the possession of slaves be appropriated to the use of the county, until redeemed by their proper owner.

On motion of H. McKay, the following additional resolution was adopted:

Resolved further, That this meeting recommend, that the citizens of the different Beats in the county, assemble immediately and take such steps as will in their wisdom, meet the present emergencies—and that the acting Justices of the Peace, be requested to call together the citizens of their Beats for such purpose; and further, that there be a patrol appointed by the chair to patrol this Beat, and search all negro cabins, and other places where arms may be likely concealed, pursuant to a former resolution, and that said patrol be requested to appoint of their own number, an individual to act as commander of such detachment, and that said Patrol be requested to proceed immediately to patrol this Beat.

On motion of H. P. C. Dulany, the following resolutions were also adopted.

Resolved, That we recommend the immediate organization of a military company here to be held in readiness until our country and military district shall be organized as authorized by the acts of the last Legislature.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to sustain every citizen who shall endeavor to carry out these resolutions.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Marshall and Shelbyville papers.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

Drury Field, Ch'n.

A. M. Samford, Sec'y.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, August 18, 1860, p. 1, c. 7

The people of Dallas have gone to work to rebuild their "burned district." Several large brick buildings are already going up and many frame buildings are under contract. There is a great demand for carpenters and brick masons. Mrs. Cockrell has already opened a new hotel, although her own was burned.

The slave Joe, convicted of arson, for setting fire to the buildings in Cameron, Milan county last fall, was hung on the 13th ult. A thousand spectators attended. A number of negroes were present, whom he warned against following his example.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, August 18, 1860, p. 2, c. 2

We have received a letter from Clarksville, Texas, dated the 13th inst., which says:

On the 11th inst., a traveller [sic] by the name of Pierce, formerly a cabinet maker of Shreveport, was arrested here and carried to Paris from whence I think they will send him to Henderson. He is strongly suspected of having had a hand in the fire in Henderson. Three Abolitionists hung in Gainesville, Cook county, (Templeton, Hensley, and Kirk.) These men before they were hung implicated 15 other men belonging to an Abolition conspiracy.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, August 18, 1860, p. 2, c. 2

It is reported that a man was taken out of the Gilmer jail on Thursday by a body of armed men from Wood county, and hung in the town. We sincerely hope that this is not so.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, August 18, 1860, p. 2, c. 2

A negro woman has been convicted by the Vigilance Committee of Henderson with being concerned in burning the town, and sentenced to be hung on the 27th. Other parties are under arrest, and will be tried.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, August 18, 1860, p. 2, c. 2

Two Men Hung.—We learn that on last Saturday an investigation of some negroes was held at Tennessee Colony, and from their testimony sustained to the full satisfaction of the whole assemblage, by circumstances and other corroborative testimony, two white men—Wyrick and Cabelle,—were implicated in the proposed insurrectionary movements of the negroes of our county. A full, fair and impartial investigation was had, as we are informed, and the verdict was unanimous that they were guilty. They were then taken to the woods and expiated their crimes on the gallows. They had both been citizens of our county for years, and on one or two occasions heretofore had been charged with a degree of certainty, of having harbored runaway negroes. Their general character was bad. The citizens engaged in the investigation numbered about two hundred and was composed of some of the coolest, most impartial and respectable men in the county, and we have fullest assurance that they but discharged their duty to themselves, to their families, and to their country. Let no one judge hastily and harshly of their actions, but reflect upon the startling emergency, which called upon them for prompt and decisive action; circumstances admitted of no delay, and however much the necessity may be regretted, yet their course was the only one which presented itself as equal to the emergency.—Palestine Advocate of the 8th.

The Rusk Enquirer contains the following letter relative to this denouement and tragedy.

Palestine, Sunday Eve., 5th Aug.—News has just reached here of the hanging of two white men at Tennessee Colony; they had supplied negroes with a quantity of strychnine, and

were instructing them as to the details of the plot which is now discovered, for the negroes to poison to-night, to-morrow kill the women and children, get possession of arms and kill the men on their return from the election. Some of the negroes here are engaged in it. I have heard nothing to implicate any one in your county. The plot is general north and north-west of us. The last news from Athens was that they were about to hang three negroes there, who had poison and arms. There have been some negroes arrested here. I do not think we need apprehend much danger as the plot is so generally made known and the people are on their guard. From Dallas, Fort Worth and other places above us, the same plan of action is developed, the negroes all tell the same tale; it is to be hoped that the worst is over.

Yours truly,
J. T. Eppinger.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, August 18, 1860, p. 2, c. 1

Mr. Thomas Erwin, who is represented as proverbially kind to his slaves, was recently murdered by two of his negro men. The negroes are in jail at Brenham.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, August 18, 1860, p. 2, c. 1

The Tyler Reporter very justly says:

"The celebrated John Brown raid was mere child's play, in comparison with the state of things which now exist in Texas."

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, August 18, 1860, p. 2, c. 3

We copy the following from the Bonham Era:

Alarming State of Affairs.—What Shall We Do?

We have an extra from the office of the Quitman Herald of the 26th ult., copying the news of the destruction of Dallas, &c., from the Era, with the additional intelligence that the watchman of that town had fired upon a man who dropped, in his retreat, a bundle of shavings and matches. The same extra also mentions the arrest at Gilmer, of three run-away negroes, having in their possession passes, various documents, way-bills, to the Indian Nation, pistols, powder, caps, writing materials, &c.

Were these two merely isolated facts, we should not attach great importance to them, but, taken in consideration with all that has gone before, they only confirm the inevitable conclusion that a deep laid conspiracy against the property and lives of Northern Texas, not only exists, but has borne sad fruit. Several towns have been simultaneously laid in ashes, and plantation houses owned by men conspicuous in the expulsion of abolition emissaries, have been laid to the ground. Whenever such a company has been expelled, or otherwise punished, (except at Bonham,) the hellish spirit of revenge has found agents of retaliation.

We hear many rumors of arrest and summary execution in this connection of which we do not choose to make particular mention, deeming it more prudent to leave the publicity of their operations to the discretion of the vigilance committees having the public safety in charge. That prompt and decisive measures of self-protection are necessary, and should be adopted and sanctioned by every conservative mind in the country is too painfully evident. But to the calm and reflecting it is no less evident that in times of panic, men are apt to be hasty in arriving at conclusions, and that punishment is not unfrequently administered where there is no guilt. If

other counties have, like Fannin, Vigilance Committees of the most sedate and substantial men of the community, we do not see what more their citizens can do than to sustain these committees. The resort to such means is a dire necessity. We have been opposed to any and every measure of public security which has not the sanction of a legal basis. When the citizens of Dallas trampled upon the law by taking men from legal custody, and subjected them to unlawful violence, we regretted their conduct; and by this time they no doubt appreciate fully the necessary consequence of their misguided action. Still the need of prompt and vigorous measures of repression, of vigilance, and an unflinching enforcement of summary justice is none the less a duty on that account.

We deem the existing condition of affairs one which imperatively requires of the State Executive an immediate call for the Legislature to meet in special session to provide for a more speedy and energetic administration of justice than is afforded by the slow operation of our established jurisprudence. In Louisiana, if we mistake not, offences of a character like those we now deplore, are cognizable at any and all times before a special jury empanelled by the Sheriff; and are summarily tried and punished. This avoids cumbering the mails [jails?] with the worst class of criminals, and lessens the chances of escape. Such a statutory provision is just what we need; and what should be furnished without a delay to the next regular Legislative session. What say our brethren of the press on this subject?

Great excitement exists in Cherokee county. The Rusk Examiner says:

During the past week our town has been the theatre of intense excitement, growing out of the incendiary movements of the negroes in the neighborhood impelled by abolition leaders in our midst. Up to the first of last week, we had thought ourselves comparatively free from the diabolical plottings which have so alarmed the citizens of Northern Texas; still a sense of danger, and a desire to take measures which would secure our safety prompted the calling of a public meeting, by which a committee of vigilance was appointed and an efficient patrol for the town organized. Do developments of a startling nature, however, had been made, until the negroes on the plantation of Mrs. Timmins, in the neighborhood, became unruly and manifested strong symptoms of insubordination. The overseer on the plantation refused to correct the negroes, and Mrs. Timmins called on the town police for assistance. One or two of the negroes were whipped who made such disclosures as startled the whole community. According to the tenor of their confessions, poison had been freely distributed among the negroes, and they were instructed that on the Sunday before the August elections (last Monday) the negroes were to poison the wells and springs and otherwise administer it to the whites—to fire the dwellings in the country and destroy the towns—to get possession of all arms and ammunition they could and kill the men as they returned from the election.

Many negroes were implicated in the plot, well known in the neighborhood, as well as several white men; consequently on Saturday and Sunday several arrests were made of the implicated negroes in different parts of the county. Some of the negroes were severely whipped, and others made full confession with little or no punishment. All, however, told the same story with but little variation, and all confessed that the plot had been in agitation for some months, and all stated they expected shortly to be free, and that they would be assisted by white men in large numbers, when the time came for them to act. This intended emute [sic?] was under the direction and control of negroes, for the most part preachers, or who pretended to an extraordinary degree of piety, and who were generally the favorites of their masters; but from the disclosures made, although it appeared that all the negroes in the country were aware of the plot, yet comparatively few were willing to participate in it, and many tried to dissuade others from

having anything to do with it. According to the confessions of some, a meeting of the leaders was to have been held on Sunday last, a few miles west of this place for the purpose of making a more definite assignment of each to his part; but this meeting was happily frustrated by the discovery of the matter and the arrest of the chief conspirators.

The Committee of Vigilance have had an arduous duty to perform during the past week, as well as severe labor, but they have not as yet concluded that any of the slaves implicated ought to receive the extreme punishment of death. The white men spoken of by the negroes as confidants, or rather leaders do not reside among us, but the evidence against them is now the subject of scrutiny and deliberation, by a committee of cool-headed, fearless and correct men; and if circumstances warrant it, measures will be taken to compel the personal appearance of all implicated.

On Tuesday night a man was started from his concealment in a dark corner of an unoccupied lot, and fired at twice by the guard, but he succeeded in making his escape in the darkness.

The following is from the same paper:

Two German pedlars [sic] were apprehended yesterday, charged with complicity with the negroes, but up to the time of going to press we have not learned of anything being elicited of importance in relation to them.

The Henderson Times says:

We have seen a note, (written from near Danville, by Col. Dunn's overseer, to his son Charles Dunn,) which said that a negro boy, Allen, formerly belonging to Mr. Dunn, had confessed his connection with this insurrectionary movement, and was to have been hung on yesterday.

We copy the following from the Sulphur Springs Monitor:

Just as we are going to press a plan has been disclosed, through the confession of some negroes, for the destruction by fire, of Sulphur Springs. The plot was to have been carried out next Tuesday night.

We copy the following from the Henderson Times.

Abolition Emissaries.—We a few days ago alluded to the evident fact, from recent developments in Grayson and other counties, that Abolition emissaries were at work among the negroes, inciting them to crime. These fellows may possibly come from the Cherokee nation, where their intrigues have caused a most unhappy state of affairs, setting the slave owners and those who are not, in almost open armed hostility to one another.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, August 18, 1860, p. 2, c. 5

The Abolition Plot.

A letter of the 21st ult., from Dallas to the Austin State Gazette, says:

The excitement consequent upon the revelations made by negroes under examination, continues unabated. Already nearly a hundred blacks have been arrested and examined separately before a committee of vigilance, appointed for that purpose. This committee consists of the most respectable and responsible gentlemen of this county, whose proceedings have been characterized by the utmost prudence and moderation.

Crowds of men are in Dallas, anxious and eager to lend their assistance, and ready to quell every disturbance that threatens the peace of the State. The developments are of the most

startling character, unfolding the most diabolical plot that the wickedness of man could invent, to destroy this whole section of country.

At the town of Lancaster the same general plot was revealed—to burn the town; to poison the inhabitants; to assassinate the aged females, and to seize and appropriate the young and handsome for the villainous purposes.

Monday, July 23.—An immense concourse of people from all parts of the country, is here awaiting the action of the committee of vigilance. The stage came in from Waxahachie yesterday, bringing news of the high state of excitement in that town. The conspiracy and insurrectionary spirit extend to that place in all the horrid forms contemplated at this place. Throughout the country, so far as we can learn, the same thing exists. That town was to be burned, the people to be poisoned and slaughtered, and the remaining property to be distributed among the victorious blacks. On Red Oak Creek, the chief poisoner had been arrested and executed. Negroes at Waxahachie have been detected with the poison in their possession; and a runner in town yesterday reports that there have been several executions at that place. We have not yet received the particulars.

The committee of vigilance have been in session all day, and this evening they announced that three of the ring leaders of the insurrection are to be hanged tomorrow.

Tuesday, July 24.—This evening, at 4 o'clock, the three ring leaders, Sam, Cato, and Patrick, were escorted from the jail, under a strong guard, to the place of execution. An immense concourse of citizens and negroes assembled. As they passed through the town, they surveyed with composure the ruins of the once flourishing town that now lay a blackened mass before them. Patrick remained calm and collected during the whole day, and betrayed no remorse or feeling whatever in view of his approaching doom. He it was who fired the town, and the night after its destruction glorified himself for the deed, and pronounced it only the commencement of the good work. Sam. Smith, so called from the name of his master, was an old negro preacher, who had imbibed most of his villainous principles from two abolition preachers, Blunt and McKinney, who lived in the county a year before, and had much intercourse with him. Cato had always enjoyed a bad reputation. They met their fate with a composure worthy of a better cause. Patrick, with unparalleled *nonchalance*, died with a chew of tobacco in his mouth, and refused to make any statement whatever.

They were hung on the bank of the river, above town, and are buried beneath the gallows.

Investigations are still going on throughout the country, all of which tend to confirm the facts elicited at this place. The evidence obtained before the committee will be published in due time.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, August 18, 1860, p. 2, c. 5

Incendiarism in Texas.

We publish below all the intelligence we have been able to gather from our exchanges in different parts of the State. The following is from the Austin State Gazette:

Incendiarism in Austin.—The large Steam Mill of Capt Glasscock is believed by many to have been destroyed by an incendiary. Loss between \$30,000 and \$50,000.

The workshop of Wilhelm and Burns, destroyed on Sunday last, is also believed to be the work of an incendiary.

The destruction of Dr. Renfro's residence on Monday last, was attempted by an

incendiary, but fortunately the fire was discovered and arrested before doing any mischief.

The residence of Mr. Bennett has been twice fired and discovered in time to arrest the flames before doing any injury. In this case the man was seen applying the light, but escaped before he could be apprehended.

A negro with a knife in hand and a bundle was hailed on Monday by the patrol when he refused to make himself known, and started off on a run. The patrol fired upon him twice without effect. He escaped.

On Wednesday last, the Mayor ordered an examination of the quarters and chests of the negroes. It resulted in finding pistols, knives, bullets, muskets and a keg half full of powder, also, a bottle of powder. The powder is the only ominous sign, and it may yet be explained.

The Gazette very properly cautions the community against false alarms and concludes:

There having been no public investigation, all is mystery at present, and many property holders feel unsafe. The patrols have been largely increased, both in the city and country. Nothing can allay the excitement but a public investigation, conducted by responsible citizens having the entire confidence of the community, and under the auspices of the Mayor, whose course in the whole matter has been highly commendable.

The Galveston News of the 4th says:

Mr. G. R. Chessman, from Wharton, informs the Matagorda Gazette that a report had reached that place that a contemplated insurrection had been discovered in Grimes county, in which two Abolition preachers and about eighty negroes were concerned; the report was further, that the preachers made a full confession, corroborating the belief that there was a deep laid scheme to produce a revolt among the negroes of the State. The preachers were then hung and the negroes put in jail.

A patrol has been established at Matagorda.

The citizens of La Grange have appointed a vigilance committee, and it was recommended at the meeting that in every beat in the county, a guard be organized.

A letter from Independence, Washington county, to Rev. R. C. Burleson, of La Grange, says that a white man had been taken up and with him several negro men, suspected of being connected with the present insurrectionary movement.

Ellis.—A young man who had been employed in a store at Waxahatchie was hung a few days since for giving strychnine to slaves to put in wells.

Smith.—The man who was shot in the attempt to set fire to Tyler, has been found dead. Cherokee Nation.—The Paris Press speaks of a rumor that a bloody fight had taken place in the nation, between Abolitionists and Pro-Slavery men, in which 159 of the former were killed, and 7 of the latter. This story is most probably a fabrication.

Wood.—On the 29th ult., an armed committee escorted the notorious J. E. Lemon out of Wood county. Just before which, he signed a document binding himself under penalty of his life not to return to Wood county, nor publish or circulate Abolition documents in the State.

We copy the following from the Tyler Reporter, of Saturday:

"We have direct news from Athens, in Henderson county, that one well was poisoned in that place, on Sunday night and that upon investigation, over one hundred bottles of strichnine [sic] were found in the possession of the negroes. After a severe punishment, the latter related the particulars of the plot—which was to poison all the public and private wells in the town on Sunday night—to poison, as far as possible, the family breakfast, and the knife and pistol (with which they were well supplied,) to complete the fiendish work. All the old women and young children were to be murdered and the young women were to be taken as wives by the hellhounds.

So far as we have heard, the negroes being examined separately, tell exactly the same story, the truth of which we cannot for a moment doubt."

The subjoined items are from the same paper:

Mr. E. T. Broughton has this moment informed us that a stable in Athens belonging to Mr. John T. Carlisle was fired on Monday evening, by an incendiary, and burned to the ground.

A negro belonging to Mr. Barron, at Science Hill, Henderson county, was hung last Friday for having a quantity of strychnine in his possession. He confessed to having a hand in the insurrection.

Rumors.—The report is current here that a preacher and another individual were hung, and two negroes burned and one whipped to death at or in the neighborhood of Dallas, a few days since, as having been concerned in the recent conflagration there. We also hear that two negroes have been apprehended at Daingerfield for complicity in incendiary doings. We do not vouch for these rumors.

The Mt. Pleasant Union says:

A rumor has reached here that an abolitionist, named Morrison, was hung on yesterday, at Pittsburg, in the adjoining county of Upshur.

The rumor of the burning of Daingerfield is untrue. The Mt. Pleasant Union says:

Last week, we understand, there was much excitement in Daingerfield, and some slaves were taken up and closely questioned, but nothing of importance could be ascertained.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, August 18, 1860, p. 2, c. 6

Burning of Henderson.

We copy the following from the Henderson Times of Saturday last. Who that reads this article will not feel his heart melted with sympathy over this great misfortune? It forms another of the terrible outrages, which have driven our people to the verge of madness.

The Fire.—The painful duty devolves upon us of recording one of the most terrible and distressing calamities that ever befell any community in the time of peace.

Henderson is in ashes. Our once beautiful, quiet, and peaceful town is now a scene of the most awful desolation. The whole square is destroyed with the exception of three dry-goods stores, one provision store, one drinking saloon, and the Court-house. Our neighbor of the 'New Era' has lost *everything* in connection with his office.

Men, that a few days ago were in the enjoyment of peace and plenty, are now cast upon the world penniless, and without employment. We might name at least twenty men, we think, who have lost their all. And men too, who were shining examples of industry and moral worth, and who had labored energetically all their lives to accumulate what they have seen destroyed in one short hour.

As we before published, on Sabbath night about eight o'clock, when the most of the people were assembled in the Methodist and Cumberland Presbyterian Churches, for public worship, the alarm of fire was given, and such consternation, such excitement, as then prevailed. The women and children running and screaming in every direction, the men, a part of them endeavoring to save some property, and the rest in arms to protect the lives of the citizens, as that was the time which report said, the negroes incited by abolitionists, were to raise an insurrection. And from our exchanges, we learn that there is a deep laid plan among the abolitionists and negroes, to burn towns, and poison and murder the people of North Eastern Texas.

These are truly alarming times, the people are in arms both night and day, to protect the town and their families, and the greatest excitement prevails thro'out the whole country. Discoveries, constantly being made through the county; several white and black men are implicated, and poison has been found in the possession of some of the negroes. Such are the fruits of Black Republican teachings.

A Vigilance Committee has been in session ever since the burning, and doing all they can to discover the perpetrators of this hellish crime. We understand that the guilty party have been found without a doubt, and will be brought to justice.

The same paper contains the following:

Consequence of the Fire.—The undersigned Committee appointed by the citizens of Rusk county, to ascertain the fact attending the burning of the town of Henderson, on Sunday night the 5th inst., and the amount of losses sustained by the burning, make the following report, to-wit:

That the fire was caused beyond a doubt, by an incendiary, and that the losses sustained are as follows:

Loss.

B. F. McDonough	\$25,000
K. Meyer	9,000
Turner & Harper	30,000
Felton, Wiggins & Hogg	3,000
Martin Casey	5,000
John E. Jones	15,000
A. M. Murphy	3,000
L. & A. Mayer	11,000
Insured for	4,000
Rosambug & New	600
J. W. Shelton	10,000
Dr. J. A. Jordan	1,000
Charles Fox	10,000
G. M. Nichols	3,000
H. D. E. Redwine	5,000
Thos. M. Yates	6,000
Insured for	4,500
W. B. Ector	5,000
Duncan Preston	3,000
Bromley & Yates	2,600
J. L. Miller	1,300
Webster Flanagan	15,000
Estill & Likens	5,000
Wm. Stedman	10,000
S. L. Earl	500
Lewis Hammock	100
John Dyke	2,500
Latham & Wester	3,000
Thos. M. Likens	12,000

S. G. Swan	2,500
Jas. McBride	1,000
W. A. McClanahan	300
Wiley Harris	6,000
M. O. Ector	1,000
Cobb & March	300
Dansby & Dodson	250 [?]
J. W. Harris	1,000
M. D. Graham	5,000
C. J. McDonough	15,000
D. Le. Rosen	400
R. B. Tutt	2,000
Estate of J. T. Likens	2,000
R. H. Cumby	2,500
J. B. Likens	2,000
Ben. Smither	500
	<hr/>
	\$220,000
Insured	8,500
	<hr/>
Clear Loss	\$211,500

A Vigilance Committee has been organized and been at work since the morning after the fire. The result of their investigation, we suppose will be known in due time by the report of the Committee.

M. D. Ector,	G. H. Gould,
Wm. Stedman,	W. H. Estill,
J. R. Armstrong,	W. C. Kelly,
A. B. Graham	J. McClarty,
J. M. Dodson	J. E. Cobb.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, August 18, 1860, p. 2, c. 7

Zouave.—The word "Zouave" is generally and incorrectly pronounced as a word of two syllables. It should be spoken as if written *Zwuve*, the *a* having the Italian sound as in "fau." The name is derived from the Arabic Zouaona, a confederacy of the Kabile tribe, who lives on the mountains back of Algiers. The original Zouaves in the French service were composed of Arabs from the country near Algiers.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, August 25, 1860, p. 1, c. 4

For the Republican.

The Condition of the Country.

Mr. Editor:

The excitement which has been produced by the burning of several Towns, and the attempts which have been made to burn others, have caused our Citizens of this county and other counties, to hold meetings, and organize Vigilant Committees and Patrols, to protect our persons

and property, to watch our interests, and to keep in subjection our slaves. Under the pressure of existing circumstances, this is the only means of safety we can adopt. It may be well for us to take a calm and deliberate view of what has been done already, and what in all probability will yet be done, so that our citizens may act with more energy and prudence than has characterized their conduct heretofore in some portions of our State. We do sincerely desire, that they will not act hereafter, with that indecision, and weakness on the one hand, and that rashness and want of reflection on the other, which has influenced their motives in some places. They have taken up men, have examined them, and by letters, papers, and in other ways, clearly proved them to be Abolitionists. Yet they have allowed these same scoundrels a certain length of time to quit their neighborhood, thereby turning them loose again upon society, with more acrimony and more vindictiveness against us than ever, and with just as much power, to plot treason and instigate our slaves to rebellion. When to hang them as high as Haman was what they richly deserved, because we had no law that would fully meet such cases. In other portions of our State, horse-thieves have been caught, and without judge or jury hung to the nearest tree.

Now let us look at these cases rightly. In the first place, where our lives and liberties are actually in danger,--where the urgency of the case demands prompt decision, and where our laws do not protect us, we tamely and quietly allow the criminal to escape. In the second case, where our lives, and liberties are in no danger whatever and where our laws can protect us, we hang. Is there any justice in such doings? Is there any good reason in such conduct? If there is, we must confess we cannot see it. It may be said, and that with some show of reason, that our jails are insufficient to hold these scoundrels, that our laws are too slow in their action upon such cases, and that not more than one in twenty are ever brought to trial, but that they most always make their escape. These are facts which we are bound to admit, and will bring us to the consideration of the subject in another point of view. The opinions which will be here merely suggested we will leave to the wisdom and discretion of our fellow-citizens, that they may, or may not act upon if they choose.

Would it not be right and is it not important for us to have as soon as possible "called Courts," to administer justice as soon as the offender is caught whether he be Murderer, Abolitionist or Thief. If it is said we have no power, then we say let us have power. Let us have an extra session of our Legislature immediately, to make us such laws, the same to continue in operation until the regular meeting of our Legislature which will decide whether such laws are good or not. It seems to us that the critical condition of our country calls aloud for some such measure, and until we are guarded by such, our only safety is in vigilant committees. These it must be confessed are liable to abuse, for it matters not how they may decide in any case, there will always be some cause of complaint. This together with the fact that some of them will get tired and resign, and other men of a more violent disposition be substituted in their place, will be sufficient reason why we should not rely for any length of time upon the benefits they may confer, besides by outward influences the very body to which we at first looked for assistance—may in time become a terror to us all. It is our only help now. But we must have some more permanent means, restricted and regulated by law, for our future welfare. We should all be a law-abiding people, and if we are not governed by that, there is no telling to what excesses an excited and infuriated multitude may be driven to.

We live in critical times and are now upon the eve of a great Presidential election, which in all probability will decide the fate of this great Republic. And we are free to confess, for we do most sincerely believe, that all the excitement which has been produced of late by Abolitionists among us has been done to paralyse [sic] the South and to prevent a full vote in

November next. All that men can devise—every exertion and every act—no matter how unscrupulous it may be—will be brought to bear upon this election. If they can elect Lincoln, it is all they desire. Let us ask what will be the consequences if he is elected. One of the very first acts of his administration, will be to repeal the "Fugitive slave law," and then to deny the right of Congress to protect slavery anywhere. On all our border States the effect will be terrible. The running of our slaves, flooding our country with Abolitionists and Plunderers; will produce such a state of bloodshed, anarchy, and confusion, as the mind of man cannot conceive, but such as will bring upon us a civil revolution to a certainty. God forbid that the times of the Inquisition, or the bloody days of the French Revolution should come upon us. To prevent such a terrible catastrophe, we must be governed by experience and discretion. We must watch, demand, and protect our rights and liberties, under all circumstances and at all times.

It has been said, and nothing strikes us with so much power and truth, that "Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty." Let us treasure the advice, and act upon the principle it inculcates. By so doing, and by the assistance of a wise and just God, we may safely pass through the night of storms and clouds which now envelop us, and our political and domestic sky may yet burst upon us, with a more peaceful and brighter day.

19. 18. 8.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, August 25, 1860, p. 2, c. 2

[illegible] Mr. John [illegible] Evans, who has made a turn through the counties of Upshur, Rusk, and Cherokee informs us that the crops although very light, will turn out much better than was anticipated. There will be a larger yield of both corn and cotton. In the most of neighborhoods there will be sufficient corn for bread. About a sixth of a crop of cotton will be gathered, but of a very trashy and indifferent quality. He also informs us that what was supposed to be poison in the hands of the negroes in Cherokee county, when subjected to chemical analysis turned out to be a harmless preparation. And yet the negroes stated that it was poison, and that they had been instructed to place it in the wells and in the food of their masters. Very little reliance can be placed in testimony obtained by coercion or intimidation. It is a matter of history, that during the prevalence of the plague in the 17th century, many persons acknowledged themselves as having been the cause of it by poisoning the wells, &c. In Massachusetts, during the witch excitement, a great many innocent people were put to death who confessed their guilt, some of whom acknowledged direct intercourse with the devil. These things should teach caution.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, August 25, 1860, p. 2, c. 1

The Marshall Cavalry Company will hold a meeting at the Courthouse on Saturday, the first of September. All that desire to join it should attend. On the day of the previous meeting the Courthouse was occupied by a political gathering, and many who would have perhaps desired to join the Company were forced to go home without doing so. A Cavalry Company will be quite an ornament to our town, and in case of necessity, may render effective service.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, August 25, 1860, p. 2, c. 2

The Galveston News says that even in New Orleans, many of the citizens, merchants and other men of sense seem to think the excitement in Texas has been gotten up for political effect. It would be very strange for men to burn up their towns, stores, mills, and dwellings, and to hang

their slaves for such a cause. But it would be much more strange for them to select a season like the present for such wholesale destruction, when there's almost a famine in the land.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, August 25, 1860, p. 2, c. 3

The Condition of the Country—Reflections.

For several weeks past, we have furnished our readers with as circumstantial and minute accounts of what has transpired throughout the State in reference to the late excitement as we have been able to gather from our exchanges, letters, and from other sources. We have done this with no desire to add to the excitement already pervading our entire borders, nor with a view of gratifying a prurient, vitiated, sordid taste for the horrible; but have been actuated solely by the purpose of placing those who read our paper in possession of that character of information which would enable them to measure the extent of the danger, and cause them to institute such vigilance, in due season, as would prevent its recurrence in those districts of the country which have not been visited by calamity. We have been satisfied that there has been a great deal of exaggeration in much that has been published. Men, usually prudent, partake of the alarm which exists around them, and lend a credulous ear to many things which would wear a different appearance if carefully and critically examined. Hence if they write from places that have either been visited or threatened by incendiary movements, (but particularly the latter), their letters partake of the character of their feelings. Added to these exaggerations, a thousand unfounded reports have been set afloat of towns being burned down, or attempts at burning, persons being put to death, or developments made, which have had no real existence. It is a remarkable fact, that in the very places which have been desolated by incendiarism, there has been, from all that we can gather, less sacrifice of human life, an exhibition of greater prudence, and a manifestation of a better spirit to respect the proper regulations of society, than in many other places where no such causes have existed. But aside from exaggerations and false rumors, there has been and still exists great reason for apprehension, and the exercise of the greatest vigilance. Towns, stores, mills, and farm houses have been burned down. In many localities negroes have been found in the possession of poison and with unusual quantities of powder and fire arms. We say unusual, because there are planters in this State, who have very imprudently been in the habit of permitting their negroes to hunt with fire arms. These are startling realities. Within the last two months nearly a million of dollars worth of property has been destroyed by fire, about seven hundred thousand dollars of this amount in the Northern district of the State. This wholesale destruction has occurred at a time of unparalleled distress in the country. The crops in a large portion of Texas are almost an entire failure. In many counties sufficient corn has not been raised for bread. Relief committees are being formed in many places to relieve the distress, and meetings held and resolutions passed invoking the Governor to call the Legislature together to endeavor to obtain the passage of a stay law to prevent ruin. Our rivers are down, and we can get nothing from abroad. And at a time like this, our towns, with their deposits of provisions and merchandise are destroyed, and the inhabitants rendered penniless by the torch of abolition incendiaries.

We wish our friends abroad, throughout the Southern States, to properly understand and appreciate our condition. All the investigations that have taken place in the burnt district, have shown that there has been a deep laid, well matured, mysterious plot, to compass the destruction of a portion if not the entire State. Our situation to-day may be that of Louisiana, Alabama, and

Mississippi to-morrow. We also want the substantial men of the North to understand this question, and to realize in all its enormity and direful consequence, this unnatural war upon the South. It commenced with the invasion of Virginia by John Brown, and has been fomented by the fanatical sympathy of Northern men with the atrocious crime which led to his execution. They festooned their houses with the emblems of mourning, bells were tolled, and every evidence given of popular sympathy. Sixty-eight members of Congress endorsed the Helper book, proclaiming the same traitorous sentiments, and not a single one of the entire Black Republican delegation had a word of reproof to utter against John Brown. Let Northern men, if they have any patriotism left, behold the fruits of these things, and ask themselves where it is to end? It is in the power of conservative men in that section to put down this spirit, and to restore the country to the position it occupied in the earlier and better days of the Republic. The South has been devoted to the Union, but that spirit, under these continual assaults, is rapidly dying out. Men now speak of disunion not as a mere possibility, but as a "consummation devoutly to be wished." Sectional hatred is increasing. Should Lincoln be elected, it will culminate. The Union will not survive the shock for it will be taken throughout the entire South, as a formal declaration of hostilities; an endorsement of Black Republicanism with all its enormities.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, August 25, 1860, p. 2, c. 3

A gentleman of this place has received a letter from Tyler, dated the 15th inst., to which is attached the following postscript: "A Mr. Thomas had his gin house, cotton press, plows, wagon, with all his newly picked cotton, etc., burned up last night, three miles from Starrville; a clear case of incendiarism. There is considerable feeling on the subject in Tyler."

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, August 25, 1860, p. 2, c. 5

A gentleman from Little Elm in Denton county, on Saturday last informed us that the citizens of Denton are as much excited as elsewhere in the State. A negro had been arrested in that county, in whose possession 24 bottles of Strychnine were found. Our informant further says that a man calling himself W. M. Courtney, was arrested in that county, but upon examination he turned out to be a desperado named Black, who had killed a man in Houston, one in Grimes, one in Bell county, besides three other men in the State. He was taken back to Bell county, where he was killed by some of the citizens of that county.—Quitman Herald of the 15th inst.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, August 25, 1860, p. 2, c. 5

Three Negroes Hung

The correspondent of the Houston Telegraph, writing from Dallas, under date of the 28th of July, says:

Ed. Telegraph: Three negro men, the leaders in the insurrectionary plot, were executed at this place last Tuesday evening. One of them, Pat. Jennings, was the man who applied the torch to the town of Dallas, and one of the most prominent of those who were engaged in the work. Sam Smith, another, and a preacher, was a hardened old scoundrel; and the third—old Cato—has always borne a bad character in this county. They were taken out of jail, escorted to the place of execution by the military, and, in the presence of a large concourse of people, expiated their crimes as justice demanded. They betrayed no discomposure in view of the awful fate before

them. Pat positively refused to say anything, and died with as much indifference as if he had been about his ordinary occupation. With apparent nonchalance, he retained his chew of Tobacco in his mouth, and died with it there. They hung about twenty minutes, Pat dying very hard, and the other two without a struggle—the former by asphyxia, and the two latter by dislocation of the cervical vertebrae.

This is a fearful warning to the rest, who yet may share the same fate. In Waxahachie many important developments have been made, and a large amount of poison found in the possession of negroes. The whole affair will have the most important results. The dangerous sentiments entertained by some people, will be shown up in their practical results, and be laid open before the country in their naked deformity, stripped of all adventitious coloring. Men in high places will find a practical interpretation of their political dogmas in the view taken of them by deluded negroes. The plot to devastate Northern Texas is dated from a certain time, and calculated to mislead a people no better informed than our negro population. The danger of suffering negroes to go out to celebrations to hear political speeches and to hold meetings of their own, is rendered apparent by the developments connected with this matter. We have learned a lesson, and will profit by it.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, August 26, 1860, p. 2, c. 6

The Abolition Plot.

The Houston Telegraph learns that in Montgomery county, there is considerable excitement about the negroes.

A white man by the name of Simmons was arrested on the 2d and put in jail. He was implicated by several negroes as being their agent to furnish them with arms.

On the 4th there was a large meeting of the citizens in Montgomery, which appointed a Vigilance committee. This Committee was at last accounts investigating the whole affair. They had not yet reported on Simmons case. The Sheriff had resigned to be out of their way, the Committee by the common consent of the people having all the authority.

We learn by word of mouth that Col. Shannon, of that county, observing something wrong in the deportment of his negroes Saturday night, had them taken up and separately examined. They all concur in saying that they had formed a plot to burn his premises and murder him and his family, and then escape.

A man by the name of Williamson, who had been suspected of tampering with negroes at the Navasota City Depot, was arrested there on Saturday. On being brought to trial, none but negro evidence appeared against him, in consequence of which he was not convicted, though it was perfectly evident that he had received stolen property from the negroes for months, and that the negroes by his instigation were to have set fire to the town and made their escape on Sunday night. It was decided to send him out of the State.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Gay Hill, Washington county, a committee of safety was appointed; patrol organized; a rifle company recommended to be raised; cessation of assemblies of negroes for religious worship recommended, unless on the premises of owners and under their supervision; liquor selling to slaves to be stopped peremptorily and dealers therein strictly watched; no one of intemperate habits to be on the patrol or committee, etc.

The Anderson (Grimes county) Texian says:

In our own county, while there has been no well defined plan detected, enough has been

ascertained to settle the conviction upon the minds of all that something was in expectancy, although the impression in general that there has been nothing like organization, or any plan matured by them for definite action. An active Vigilance Committee of our citizens has been formed, and there are now engaged in ferreting out all which will tend to throw light on the presumed complicity of the negroes of this county in the movement.

The Brenham Ranger of the 10th says:

A few days since several negroes were arrested on Mill Creek, in this county, who acknowledged to their having poison given them by white men, for the purpose of poisoning their owners and families, and that the day of election was the time fixed for a general insurrection. They also implicated some negroes about town as being concerned in the murderous plot.

G. W. Flournoy, Esq., Democratic candidate for Attorney General, passed through Belton a fortnight ago on his way to Austin from Northern and Eastern Texas. The Democrat understands he reported the hanging of two more abolition incendiaries in Tarrant county. The Belton Democrat has this paragraph:

A letter from Meridian, dated July 28th, says "The men who had gone in pursuit of tucker, the accomplice of Covington, have returned with him, and the people will meet to-morrow to dispose of the case in whatever manner may seem best. It is said he has made some important disclosures."

The same paper says:

We understand that several abolitionists have been quietly hung in Northern Texas—the object being not to spread such facts until they secure many others, whose names have been revealed to the appropriate committees.

The young men of LaGrange have formed a sub-vigilance committee; the citizens of Fayetteville have organized a committee for the same purpose.

The Fort Worth Chief of the 1st says:

A preacher by the name of Buley was hung at Veal's Station last week, for being an active abolitionist. A majority of three hundred men condemned him.

The people of Tarrant county have appointed a vigilance committee, Hon. Isaac Parker chairman, with power to examine suspicious strangers, and take such other action as they may deem proper in case of emergency.

Matagorda city is vigilantly patrolled every night. A meeting is to be held there on the 18th to bring about concert of action in the whole county.

A vigilance committee has been appointed at Bellville, Austin county; separate slave congregations for religious worship were advised to be stopped; pedlars [sic] to keep out of the way, and special patrols appointed.

The citizens of Cameron met on the 1st inst., appointed a special patrol, warned all abolition favorers away, and organized a vigilance committee. Arms have been found in the negroes' hands.

After the meeting, a school teacher who had before been privately warned, concluded to leave suddenly.

The Sentinel says:

A negro woman, belonging to Gray, who resides some four miles from town, voluntarily confessed to her master, that all the negroes around were in possession of the news relative to the intended revolt on election day; that they had been freely discussing the matter, and for him to be on the alert.

W. O. Campbell, postmaster at Travis, writes to the Bellville (Austin county) Countryman:

It is no trivial matter to find, in the post office, a paper published by Black Republicans, and bearing upon its first page the names of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin.

Such a paper I find in the office at this place, published at St. Louis, Missouri, in the Bohemian language, with no less than three Agents at Austin county and one in Colorado.

The following are the names of the Agents as published in the paper: Industry P. O., J. Lesikar; Catsprings P.O., Reisnershofer; New Ulm, P.O., G. Schiller; Freisburg P. O., Colorado Co., Fr. Piskacek.

The paper is taken by one Gobri, in this neighborhood.

There was much excitement at Industry on account of this.

A night police has been organized at Gonzales, in view of the startling news from the northern and central part of the State.

A negro was hung on the 5th inst., near Science Hill, Henderson county.

The Telegraph says:

On Monday last a white man rode up to Mr. Dick Breedings, near Round Top, at noon, and finding nobody but a negro girl at home, questioned her about runaway horses, etc., and finally asked her how she and the negroes were satisfied. He then went off, and soon after returned with three negroes, demanding something to eat. The woman gave them food. After eating they broke upon a trunk in search of money. They then put a shovel full of fire in the bed and left. After they were gone the negro woman extinguished the fire and then ran in the overseer's house to tell him what had happened.

The Huntsville Item of the 8th says an old gentleman, who has lived in that county for some time, dealing in lands and land claims, and who has always stood fair with the community, has been arrested and taken to Montgomery, on a charge of being connected with the insurrection plot there.

The citizens of Huntsville, at a large meeting on the 2d inst., adopted strict measures for guarding the town and watching the slaves, prohibiting preaching to them, and otherwise exercising due vigilance.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, August 26, 1860, p. 2, c. 7

Negro Plot.—An Austin correspondent of the Galveston News, says that a committee of investigation had been appointed at that city, to examine the negro quarters, and gives the following as the result of their work:

One keg of powder, a large quantity of bullets, lead, muskets, caps and bowie knives were found distributed at various places. The negroes implicated in the conspiracy belong to Messrs. Edward Clark (our present Lieut. Governor), Seth Harris, and Mrs. Beall. The investigation is still going on, and it is supposed that the leaders, who were doubtless white men, have fled from this city.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, August 26, 1860, p. 2, c. 7

The News gives the subjoined abstract from a private letter to a commission house in Galveston:

Magnolia, August 5th, 1860.

"Several negroes and one white man have been hung above this place and others are in jail. Last night they attempted to make a break in Palestine but were prevented. Several negroes

who were taken up, had a full supply of poison wherewith they confessed they intended poisoning all the drinking water in town, and what white folks they did not poison they intended to kill on election day; which was set apart as a day for the general rising. They acknowledged that there are a good many white men engaged in this affair."

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, August 26, 1860, p. 3, c. 1

The Excitement.—The two German Jew pedlars [sic], noticed in our [illegible] undergoing an examination before the Vigilance Committee of our town have been disposed of. Friedman was turned loose several days ago, the Committee not finding anything against him. His partner, however, Rotenburg, [Rosenburg?] has been under close examination for the past week. Several negroes implicated him as inciting them to insurrection. His case was finally submitted to a jury of fifty men selected from various parts of the county—men who were believed to be free from exciting prejudice and who would see coolly and dispassionately. After a patient hearing of the evidence which had been taken from the confessions of the negroes, the accused being allowed counsel, a vote was taken as to whether he would be hung. There were eighteen votes for hanging and thirty-two against it. The jury believed that the accused had been guilty of very improper conduct towards our negro population, but did not believe that the evidence was such as to warrant putting him to death. The sentence of the court was unanimous, however, that he should leave the county, within forty-eight hours, and the State within four days. He left the same afternoon, and we doubt much whether he will ever again be found peddling among a slave population. His family resides in New York. This is not exactly a safe location for Dutch peddlers just at this time.

We have been informed that a Yankee abolition school master was hung on Thursday last in Anderson county, within ten miles of the Neches river. He had been convicted of inciting the negroes to insurrection.—Rusk Enquirer.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Henderson Times of the 27th contains the following:

Hanged.—The vigilance committee found Green Herndon and his servant girl guilty of burning our Town, and they were hung on last Saturday night.

[different type spacing]

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

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

Lynch Law in Upshur

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

"Morrison, from what we can learn, was about 28 years of age, rather small in form and fair complected. He was married to his wife in Indiana, but removed to this State from Kansas, (where he was a participant in the troubles with the free soil party,) and first settled in Montague county. He had been living at Winnsborough [sic] in this county for several months, and was a

well digger by trade. Lately he had abandoned his wife and had been working in the neighborhood of Pittsburg in Upshur county. He confessed decoying off the negro and also to stealing a watch and other articles of value which were found as he directed."

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

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

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

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

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

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

From the Henderson Times.
A Card from Judge Frazer.

Henderson, Aug. 13, 1860.

Messrs. Gould & Diamond:

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

1. It is, as before said, believed by the people that every part of the county is in impending danger of the destruction of both life and property; and upon the facts stated to me by

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

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

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

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

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

C. A. Frazer.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Recent Fires.

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

emissaries.

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

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

We do not ask whether they own slaves, or whether they are identified enough with us to constitute a security for their good conduct. What we ask, is, whether they have not for three years past, and are not yet pursuing a course calculated to weaken the institution in the South, calculated, in fact, to invite just such an inroad into the State as we have had for the past two months, and calculated to keep the wicked men engaged in that inroad, upon their work? It will be recollected that we have ever since 1858 when they were first promulgated in Texas, denounced Paschal's free labor notions as the very essence of abolition. We have stated, again and again, that they were doctrines against which we had contended from our very youth, both in the North and in the South, that in the North they had always been called abolitionism, and were the very foundation of that party, that we were astonished that they should have found an advocate in the South, and that the fact of their advocacy alone was enough to satisfy us of the badness of heart, or the want of wisdom of their advocate—badness of heart in the leader, want of wisdom in the dupes.

The Galveston News contains an indignant article upon the same subject, and other papers are following suit. Such men, and such newspapers are as denounced, are, in our opinion, far more dangerous than the Palmers, the Lemmons, and others who have been run out of the country.

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

From the Galveston News.

Letter from Dallas.

Dallas, August 18th, 1860.

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

The most absurd rumors as to the state of affairs have gained credence; while there are among us more men of Northern birth than there are in South Eastern Texas, the community is

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

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

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

F. A. W. S.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, September 15, 1860, p. 3, c. 2

The Abolition Plot.

The following document appears in a recent number of the State Gazette, without note or comment.

Denton Creek, July 3, 1860.

Dear Sir:--A painful abscess on my right thumb is my apology for not writing at Anderson. Our glorious cause is progressing finely, as far South as Brenham. I there parted with Bro. Wempler; he went still further south; he will do good wherever he goes. I traveled up through the frontier counties, part of the time under a fictitious name. I found many who had been initiated, and understand the Mystic Red. I met with a good number of our friends near Georgetown; we held a consultation, and were unanimously of opinion that we should be

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

Yours truly,

W. H. Bailey.

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

The State of Texas, }
County of Tarrant }

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority, Paul Isbell, a man to me well known, who, being by me duly sworn according to law, says that the above, and foregoing letter, was found by George Grant and himself, near the residence of said Grant, six miles west of Fort Worth, near where a horse had been fed, stealthily as it seemed, and that the said letter has not been out of their possession till now, and has not been altered in any respect whatever.

Given under my hand, and seal of the county Court, this tenth day of August, 1860.

T. M. Matthews, Dep. Cl'k,

for C. Vance, Clerk; C. C. T.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original letter, now in my possession, excepting that some of the spelling has been corrected.

Witness my hand and seal of office, this Aug. 18th, 1861. [sic]

T. M. Matthews, Dep. C. C. C. T.

We should like to know something of the character of the men who found, or pretend to have found the foregoing letter. While all the evidences elicited in this State point to the existence of an abolition plot such as is here detailed, it is not very probable that a man engaged in such business, would be so careless as to drop a letter revealing it with such minuteness. The affair looks suspicious.

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

For the Texas Republican.

Kaufman, Sept. 8th, 1860.

Mr. Editor:

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

It appears to have been represented by most of the papers, that almost every town, particularly in eastern and northern Texas has been burnt, and that the negro's [sic] have not only been excited to insurrection, but that large quantities of poison has been found in their possession, for the purpose of destroying the white families to which they belonged; most of which reports are untrue so far as I have been able to ascertain.

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

Your allusion Mr. Editor to the history of the 17th century in regard to the plague, and the witch excitement, may have an applicability to some cases, which it would be serious to contemplate. If persons then from co-ercion or intimidation, acknowledged themselves as having been the cause of the plague, and under the witchcraft excitement, acknowledged that

they had direct intercourse with the Devil and were put to death, may not some of the confessions retorted under the lash, particularly from negroes, partake somewhat of this character. As you truly say, "these things should teach caution" at least.

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

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

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

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

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

Warsaw.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, October 13, 1860, p. 1, c. 7

The following ascertained with considerable trouble, are the favorite drinks of the candidates now in the field for President and Vice-President; Abe Lincoln, Red Eye Whiskey; Hannibal Hamlin, Wolfe's Scheidam Schnapps; Stephen A. Douglas, Jersey Lightening [40 rods brand]; H. V. Johnson, Georgia Baldface; Edward Everett, Currant Wine; John Bell, *Eau Sucrae*; John C. Breckinridge, generally a cold water, but occasionally a little fine Old Otard; Joe Lane, Pure old Rye.—Boston Post.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, October 13, 1860, p. 1, c. 7

Few people have an idea of the extent of the silk manufacture in this country. There are now about thirty-six mills, employing from 8000 to 10,000 hands, three-fourths children, at trifling wages. The entire value is estimated at three millions of dollars. The annual production of silk goods in the United States amounts to about \$2,000,000.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, October 13, 1860, p. 1, c. 7

Too Modest.—"Have you any domestic manufactures to report?" asked a census marshal

of the female head of the family rejoicing in the bloom of health. "Well, yes," said she, with something of embarrassment in her voice and countenance, "we have *eight, with a continual prospect.*" The marshal, who is a modest man, blushed slightly, made the entry in the schedule with his pencil, and asked how many yards of rag carpet she had made during the year.—Canandaigua (N.Y.) Messenger.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, October 13, 1860, p. 2, c. 1

On Tuesday evening the military, as usual, paraded on the public square, and the drummers struck up in lively style. The District Court was thrown into confusion by the noise, and the Judge commanded the sheriff to "stop that drum." A facetious friend who was sitting by us remarked: "The manner in which that order was given and obeyed is a striking exemplification of the power of the civil over military authority."

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, October 13, 1860, p. 2, c. 2

Abolitionist Hung.—Rev. Wm. Buley was arrested at Fayetteville, Arks., and brought back to Fort Worth, Texas, and on the 13th, was hung by the Vigilance Committee, on a pecan tree about a mile west of the town. Buley had two sons hung in Texas for their abolitionism. He was the man to whom the Bailey letter was addressed. The White Man states that he had been prowling about the country all last summer, but left Veal's Station very suddenly. When arrested, he was on his way to Missouri. He told the people of Fayetteville, that if "they came after him from Texas, he was sure to be hung."

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, October 20, 1860, p. 3, c. 3

Rev. Wm. Bewley.—We are in receipt of a letter from our friend Otis G. Welch, of Denton, giving some of the particulars, relative to the termination of Mr. Bewley's career. He was the man to whom the Bailey letter was addressed. He was arrested near Cassville, Bear county, Mo., by the Fayetteville (Ark.) Vigilance Committee and sent back on the overland stage to Sherman, and from thence taken to Fort Worth, where he was hung on the same pecan tree on which Crawford met his deserts. He expected to be rescued by his clan, but no attempt was made. On being shown the Bailey letter, he confessed that he was the man who lost it, and that it was lost while getting some oats from a stack near where it was found. He refused to make any further disclosure, saying that he knew they were determined to hang him anyway.—Houston Telegraph.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, November 10, 1860, p. 1, c. 6

Eighteen things, in which young people render themselves very impolite:

1. Loud laughter.
2. Reading when others are talking.
3. Cutting finger nails in public.
4. Leaving meeting before it is closed.
5. Whispering in meeting.
6. Gazing at strangers.
7. [illegible]
8. A want of reverence.
9. Reading aloud in company without being asked.
10. Receiving a present without some manifestation of gratitude.

11. Making yourself the topic of conversation.
12. Laughing at the mistakes of others.
13. Joking others in company.
14. Correcting older persons than yourself, especially parents.
15. Commence talking before others are through.
16. Answering questions when put to others.
17. Commencing to eat as soon as you get to the table. And—
18. In not listening to what one is saying in company—unless you desire to show open contempt for the speaker. A well bred person will not make an observation whilst another of the company is addressing himself to it.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, November 10, 1860, p. 2, c. 2

Market House.

It would scarcely be credited, that Marshall, with a population of between 2,500 and 3,000 inhabitants has no Market-house. Yet such is the case. How it is that we get along without [illegible line or two] to be obtained, and only at prices that anywhere else would be considered ruinous.

Say there are one hundred and fifty families to be supplied, (and we presume there are at least that many,) they would consume, perhaps, upon an average \$5 worth of marketing per week which would amount to the aggregate to \$39,000 annually; or at \$2 50 per week to \$19,000. Averaging the expenditure of our population of 3,000 at only 25 cents per week, and the amount will reach \$39,000. But then there are hundreds of weekly visitors to the town from this and the neighboring counties, in addition to travelers, which would swell this amount to perhaps \$45,000 annually. Suppose it to be only half that sum, and it even then presents an opening for several industrious, enterprising men.

One of the reasons, and perhaps the only reason, why we have a poor market, is, that we have no Market-house. A great many persons in the country who have a superfluity of just such things as we require will not send them in, simply for the reason that they have no place to take them. They either do not like to be annoyed with peddling [sic] them out and to lose the time required for that purpose, or perhaps after having been unsuccessful, from the fact that they have failed to see those who were in need. All this would be obviated by a Market-house. Such a building would be a convenience to the buyer and seller, and would stimulate such as were disposed to go into the business of supplying the market. Forty thousand dollars a year for chickens, eggs, ducks, turkies [sic], vegetables, milk, etc., and scarcely a man engaged in the business. Think of it, ye men of small means who find it difficult to meet your yearly expenses. Here is a chance to grow rich by honest industry. Think of it ye Marshallites, who are unable to furnish a good dinner, even with a pocket full of money, and who have to pay the most extortionate prices for what little you do get, and at once go to work, and raise a Market-house. A good building would be creditable to our town, but any kind is preferable to none at all.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, November 10, 1860, p. 2, c. 2-4

The Abolition Raid in Texas.

Now that the election is over, doubtless the vast majority of our people can regard dispassionately the course pursued by the Opposition party and Governor of Texas, relative to the recent incendiary movements in this State. They have contended through the press, in their public speeches, and by every means through which the public mind could be reached, that the reports of an abolition raid in Texas were without foundation; that there was not a particle of proof to justify such a belief, and that these reports were originated and circulated for no other design than to make political capital for Breckinridge. Gen. Houston in his Austin speech, which was republished in the Flag, to the surprise of every right-thinking, intelligent man in the State, made the same statement, denying that there had been, at any time, cause for alarm. Judge Evans, we learn from our exchanges, occupied similar ground, assuming the position that the numerous fires which have occurred in Texas were the result of accident, and out of these causalities, the Breckinridge party set afloat thousands of unfounded rumors calculated and designed to influence the public mind, with a view to manufacture political capital.

What are the facts? The fires alluded to commenced in July last, and, in the short period of one month, property to the amount of over a million of dollars, was destroyed, including two of the largest and most flourishing towns in Eastern Texas. Eleven fires occurred in Northern Texas in one week, involving a loss of upwards of seven hundred thousand dollars. There was scarcely a county in the State that claimed an immunity from these outrages. Farm houses, gins, mills, and stores were destroyed in almost every county. Every newspaper that reached us during those exciting times, contained from one to a half dozen accounts of these burnings.

The people became alarmed, and, as we contend, there was just reason for the liveliest apprehensions. Vigilance committees were formed in every neighborhood. No one ever thought then of denying that it was necessary to adopt measures for our safety. Men met without distinction of party. That there should have been a great deal of excitement, that many reports should have been circulated having no foundation and that acts of unjustifiable violence should have taken place, were perfectly natural. Such results have followed similar excitements everywhere else, and why should Texas prove different from the rest of the world?

But if the number, frequency, and the accounts given of these fires were insufficient to dispel the idea that they were [illegible line] elicited by committees appointed to examine into the facts, is sufficient to show that that they were caused by incendiaries. We are free to admit that testimony elicited by violence or fright is not to be depended on, but, in this case, it is a noted fact, that negroes, over a hundred miles apart, in a number of counties, all concurred in the general outlines of this abolition movement. In addition to this, we have the Bailey letter which the notorious abolitionist Buley who was hung near Fort Worth, acknowledged to be a genuine document. At the time that letter was published in our columns, it was regarded as a document that had been manufactured. Now that it is known to have been written by an active abolitionist, who was in Texas, it may not be uninteresting to give it a more searching examination. It here follows:

Denton Creek, Tex., July 3d 1860.

Dear Sir—A painful abscess on my right thumb is my apology for not writing to you from Anderson. Our glorious cause is progressing finely as far south as Brenham. There I parted with Brother Wampler; he went still further south; he will do good wherever he goes. I traveled up through the frontier counties, (a part of the time under a fictitious name.) I found many friends who had been initiated and understood the mystic red. I met with a good number of friends near Georgetown. We held a consultation and were unanimously of opinion that we

should be cautious of our new associates—most of them are desperate characters and may betray us, as there are some slaveholders among them, and value the poor negro much higher than horses. The only good they will do us will be to destroy towns, mills, &c., which is our only hope in Texas at present. If we can break Southern merchants and millers, and have their places filled with honest Republicans, Texas will be an easy prey if we only do our duty. All we want, for the time, is the control of trade. Trade, assisting by preaching and teaching, will soon control public opinion. (Public opinion is mighty and will prevail.) Lincoln will be elected; we will then have the Indian Nation—cost what it will; Squatter Sovereignty will prevail there as it has in Kansas. That accomplished, we have but one more step to take, one more struggle to make, and that is free Texas. We will then have a connected link from the Lakes to the Gulf. Slavery will then be surrounded by land and water, and soon sting itself to death.

I repeat, Texas we must have, and our only chance is to break up the present inhabitants in whatever way we can. It must be done. Some of us will most assuredly fall in accomplishing our object, but our Heavenly Father will reward us for assisting him in blotting out the greatest curse on earth. It would be impossible for any of us to do an act that is as blasphemous in the sight of God, as holding slaves. We must have frequent consultations with our colored friends—let your meetings be in the night—impress upon their clouded intellects the blessings of freedom; induce as many to leave as you can. Our arrangements for their accommodation to go North are better than they have been but not as good as we would like. We need agents, both local and traveling. I will send out traveling agents when I get home. You must appoint a local agent in every neighborhood in your District. I will recommend a few that I think will do to rely upon, viz.: Bros. Leak, Jones, Evans, McDunley, Victory, Cole, Nugent, Shaw, White, Guilford, Ashley, Drake, Meek, Shultz, and Newman. Brother Leak, the bearer of this will take a circuitous route, and see as many of our colored friends as he can. It is also recommended that a different match be used about towns, &c. Our friends sent a very inferior article, they emit too much smoke, and don't contain enough camphene. They are calculated to get our friends hurt. I will send a supply when I get home. I will have to reprove you and your co-workers for your negligence in sending funds for our agents. But few have been compensated for their trouble. Our faithful correspondent and industrious agent, Brother Webber, has received but a trifle, not as much as an apprentice's wages, neither has Brothers Willett, Mangum and others.

You must call upon our colored friends for more money, they must not expect us to do all. They certainly will give every cent if they knew how soon their shackles will be broken. My hand is very painful, and I will close. Yours truly,

Wm. H. Bailey.

N.B.—Brother Leake will give you what few numbers of *Impending Crisis* we have; also, Brother Sumner's speech and Brother Beecher's letters, &c. Farewell.

From the foregoing it will be seen that there was, and doubtless is yet, a secret abolition organization extending throughout our State, denominated the "Mystic Red," whose purpose is to drive out the present population of Texas, and supply their places with abolition fanatics. Read this letter again carefully; and consider its import in connection with the alarming events that immediately followed it.

But we are not left to this letter alone. In "*Helper's Impending Crisis*," page 59, will be found the following prediction:

"Ere long, mark our words--*there will ascend from Texas* a huzza for freedom and for equal rights, that will utterly confound the friends of despotism, and set at defiance the authority

of usurpers, *and carry consternation to the heart of every slavery propagandist.*"

The San Antonio Ledger pithily and forcibly remarks. "That it has been verified, in burning and yet bloody characters, let the wail of those rendered childless and homeless by the conflagrations in Eastern Texas tell!"

Now, in the face of these facts, is it not to be lamented that there should be a party in our own State, so far misled by party spirit, as to contend that there was no reasonable cause for alarm, and that exaggerated reports were originated for the purpose of creating political capital? Is it not to be deplored, that the Governor of the State, instead of taking [illegible line] citizens, should have lent himself to those who are defaming the character of our people? The Northern abolition press, deriving their evidence from the statements of the opposition in Texas, backed by the speeches of the Governor of the State, represented us as a band of outlaws and assassins, thoroughly demoralized and in a state of anarchy, and that our social condition was even far worse than that of unhappy Mexico. These accounts have reached Europe, and there we are held up in colors that ought to make our defamers at home blush for shame. The London Times of Sept. 21st thus speaks of Texas:

"In the pending decennial Census of the United States, Texas is expected to shine, both as regards increase of population and productive capacity. In short, it is predicted that before many years she is likely to stand as the Empire State of the South, as New York is that of the North. For some months past, however, a reign of terror has existed in the country, which at least reached a climax for which a parallel could scarcely be found in the history of the frantic orgies of the early French Revolution. The plea is a fear of insurrection among the slaves. Not a single piece of evidence has been produced to justify any such suspicion, and it is clear that the whole thing arises from the deadly feud between the South and the North, a desire to influence the approaching Presidential election, and also, as Texas is largely indebted to the North, to provide an excuse for the non-payment of liabilities. The State is now entirely at the command of a mob, who burn and destroy at pleasure in order to create a list of 'incendiary' acts by the negroes, and who forge 'intercepted' correspondence against any person whom they may desire to hang. Numbers are thus executed every week, and it is plain that each man holds his life only at the will of an enemy who may choose to point to him as an abolitionist. Negroes and white men are tortured with astounding ferocity, and if, in their agony, they consent to charge any number of persons with having incited them to commit offences, these charges are entirely sufficient as a ground for the death of the inculpated parties. The public journals gloat over each instance of cowardly slaughter, and deal with the whole subject as a theme for humor. According to the records by the last mail 'two white devils were publicly hanged in Anderson county, for having furnished the negroes with more than 100 bottles of strychnine to poison the wells—the 'incontrovertible proof' on the point consisting in allegations made by some of the colored people during 'severe punishment.' In Williamson county three white men and three negroes were hanged on similar pretences. In Upshur county a man named Morrison was hanged in the presence of 500 'citizens,' for the crime, as it is stated, of having been 'charged' with inciting negroes to insurrection. In Cook county three white men were hanged, after having, in their desire for life, implicated 15 others, who will doubtless, in due time share the same fate. The San Antonio Ledger announces that a wandering mapseller who had lately visited that city 'has been translated to another sphere of action, and that a negro boy accompanied him in his permanent suspension from earthly duties.' The Galveston News, an old established journal of large circulation, mentions that a Mr. Lemon, 'an abolitionist,' who was under directions to leave the State, had been 'prevented by a material impediment from obeying instructions.' The editor

adds, 'We presume he climbed a tree and hurt himself in coming down.' This, it must be observed, is but the record of a single week, and it may be presumed that not a tithe of the events of similar character that occur find their way into print. The State Government does not make any pretence to check the will of the people, and the federal authorities have not the constitutional right, even if they had the inclination, to do so. In the neighboring States tendencies are exhibited, only in a less extensive form. We thus see that Mexico, although reduced to a pandemonium by its military brigands, may be held up almost as a model of civilization in contrast with the neighbors before whom she is destined to fall. The New York journals denounce with vigor the disgrace thus inflicted on the Union, but it is to be feared that every work they may write will but serve as a stimulus for new horrors in retaliation."

Comment on the foregoing is unnecessary. Every unprejudiced man must see that the statements which authorized the rational belief that our people were in a demoralized and degraded condition, outraging all law, human and divine, was calculated to do us much more injury than a proper presentation of the facts. In the great struggle through which we have just passed, what effect were it likely to have upon Northern men to be told that in Texas their brethren were hung and lynched for no other crime than being born in a Northern State? Yet such were the statements of Northern Abolition journals, whose positions were sustained by the press and orators in Texas opposed to Breckinridge and Lane. They thus lent aid and comfort to the Republicans, who were enabled thereby to picture the demoralizing effects of slavery. Will our opposition friends, who have been misled by these acts of their leaders, now that the election is over, reflect upon them?

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, November 10, 1860, p. 2, c. 6

We learn from the East Texas Times, that an old gentleman by the name of McInvail, living near Bellview, in Rusk county, was brutally murdered in his bed on Saturday night last. The deed was committed by striking him four blows on the head with an ax. The murderer is yet unknown.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, November 17, 1860, p. 2, c. 1

We now have a regular brick pavement around our public square, and the crossings have been macadamized with broken brick. These improvements have elicited general commendation.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, November 17, 1860, p. 2, c. 2

The K. G. C's.

Gen. George Bickley and Col. Groner of the K. G. C's, have been in Marshall for several days. The former, who is quite a fluent, easy, graceful, and forcible speaker, addressed the citizens at the Courthouse on Friday night, and Saturday evening, explaining the character and objects of the organization to which he belonged.

1. Its original object, it appears, was the colonization of Mexico, peaceably and under invitation from the liberal party of that country.

2. It was not a political organization; that is, it was not connected, directly or indirectly with either of the political parties of the day.

3. It was not in a reprehensible point of view a secret organization, inasmuch as it

published its principles to the world, and every thing connected with it, except the forms that bound members of the order together.

Gen. Bickley claimed to be a Southern man and the individuals connected with him were Southern men. His organization presented a nucleus around which Southern men could rally. The "wide awakes" of the North were organized as was apparent to enforce Black Republican misrule upon the South—to subjugate resisting Southern States. We require a counteracting organization in the South. The K. G. C.'s numbered upwards of 115,000 men, 50,000 of whom could be concentrated at ten day's notice to protect any Southern State struggling for its rights. He presented the necessity of military organizations all over the South, so as to keep down insurrections and to repel invasions.

We present the foregoing as a brief outline of Gen. Bickley's views and purposes, without endorsing or being understood as endorsing them. His speech was very well received. What success he met with, in adding to the number of K. G. C.'s we are not advised. We have understood the order was quite numerous in this county already.

We believe in Southern organizations, but that whatever is done, shall be done openly and with the knowledge of our entire people. In other words, we do not believe in secret organizations, and particularly secret military and political organizations. We regard them as dangerous in a republic. Whenever the day of resistance comes, if come it must, there is not a Southern State that cannot send forth, armed and equipped, ten thousand men, who have been accustomed to the use of arms from their youth. These men will scarcely be missed from among us, and yet they will constitute an army of 150,000 men, who, in point of efficiency, intelligence, discipline, determined valor, intrepidity, and all the elements that constitute a valuable army, will be superior to any force that has ever been sent to the field since the world began. We have the strength to maintain ourselves. What we need is prudent counsels to avert a collision, which if once commenced will be terrible in its results to both sections.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, November 17, 1860, p. 2, c. 4

The Lone Star Flag Afloat in Galveston!

Galveston, Nov. 8th, 5 P.M.—A private dispatch from Galveston says: "The Lone Star Flag is afloat in this city."

Houston, Nov. 8th, 5 P.M.—A declaration of Independence is now in circulation in this city.

The last two items would indicate that all the fools are not dead yet, either at Galveston or Houston.

Of course the intelligence in this extra amounts to but little, since the very latest accounts contained in it, only reach to the morning after the election, about 10 hours from the time the polls were closed, and what little is given, all seems "confusion worse confounded." Patience is a great virtue. We will learn the true state of things by waiting.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, November 24, 1860, 2, c. 1

On the 3rd inst., there was a splendid barbecue, and a large meeting of the citizens of Walker county, at Huntsville, Texas. Among the transparencies at night was one bearing the following inscription:

"We had rather be the widows of State Right patriots than the wives of submissionists."
Well done for the ladies of Walker county.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, November 24, 1860, p. 2, c. 2

. . .In all the principal towns in Texas the Lone Star flag has been hoisted, and in many of the counties arrangements have been made for holding mass meetings. . . .

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, November 24, 1860, p. 2, c. 3

Public Meeting at Marshall.

On Friday last the citizens of our city and vicinity assembled in mass meeting to express their disapprobation at the election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States. . .
[among other resolutions]

Resolved, That Texas entered the Union as a free and sovereign State, and that we to-day hoist the Lone Star Flag, as an indication that she will not submit to inequality in the Union, but will maintain if necessary her independence out of the Union. Under that Flag she was wrested from the despotism of Mexico, and under it she will resist tyranny, come from whatever source it may, acknowledging the principle that

"Resistance to tyranny
Is obedience to God."

After the unanimous adoption of the Resolutions, amid the firing of cannon and the national air of Texas, the "Lone Star Flag" was hoisted and unfurled to the breeze, when Judge Ochiltree was introduced to the vast multitude, by Mayor Curtis, and addressed them as follows:

The Lone Star—dear flag of our once glorious Republic—I live again to see its azure folds spread to the breeze, never again to be furled or to be merged into another is my fervent prayer!

Twenty-five years have passed away since it was baptized in blood upon the embattled walls of the Alamo—consecrated upon the bloody field of Goliad, and borne aloft to glorious victory upon the plains of San Jacinto. For near ten years it shed its chaste and radiant light o'er the fair land wrested from the despotism of Mexico—our own beloved Texas, when it sunk into an embrace, to which it was wooed by faithful promises of equality and prosperity, which I stand here to-day and say in sorrow, deep and heartfelt sorrow, has been most shamefully, most profligately falsified and betrayed.

The same breeze which stirs yon banner on high, has wafted to us the sad news, that, despite every principle of justice and of right, a portion of the States forming our national compact, have elected Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States. There is no longer doubt—the delusion to-day has been dispelled—the terrible calamity has overtaken us! . . .

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, December 15, 1860, p. 1, c. 6

From the New Orleans Delta.
Letters from Jackson, Mississippi.

Jackson, Miss., Nov. 26, 1860.

The capital of Mississippi is at present all alive with excitement, and densely crowded

with people, who have been drawn to it by the deeply absorbing nature of the occasion of the assemblage of the Legislature in extraordinary session. . . The people here, young and old, wear the blue cockade, the principal, if not the only, exceptions to the rule being those who are too well known for their ultra Southernism to need such symbols of their faith.

Among the blue cockades I observe not a few quite elderly persons. Prominent among them is the veteran Col. Archer, of Claiborne, who declares that since the death of Senator Tazewell, of Virginia, he has become the oldest disunionist in the United States. . . .

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, December 22, 1860, p. 2, c. 6

The Feeling in South Carolina.

The following letter from a lady, published in the Charleston Mercury, exhibits the determined feeling in South Carolina in favor of secession,

In your paper of yesterday you paid an eloquent, and I would fain believe, a deserved tribute to the patriotic devotion of women.

At this period, our sex at the South have grave duties to perform. We should animate our husbands and sons, strengthen them for the great conflict that is at hand, by every means in our power. Let us, women of Carolina, prove that the same noble spirit which incited the matrons and maidens of '76, is alive and glowing in the spirits of their descendants. I am myself a widowed mother, but I have said to my three sons, that if any one of them should be craven enough to desert their State now, to temporize in her councils, or be backward if her honor should call them to the field—let him never look upon my face again! In the thrilling words of Volumnia to the wife of Coriolanus, "Here me profess sincerity. Had I a dozen sons—each in my love alike, and none less dear than thine, and my good Marcius—I had rather have eleven die nobly for his country, than one voluptuously out of action."

A Carolina Mother.

I think I have done all that I can, in writing, to prove to you that the people of South Carolina are in earnest in this secession movement. Do not accuse me of being prolix, if I am compelled to reiterate this statement. For what with the flaming, exaggerated, and, in some cases, false accounts, published in the New York Herald on the one hand, and the deprecating sneers of the Opposition journals on the other, the people of the North have to-day about as accurate a notion of the state of mind of the inhabitants of interior Senegambia, as they have of the popular feeling in South Carolina and the adjacent States.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, December 29, 1860, p. 2, c. 3

Twenty Cashmere Goats For Sale.

Cashmere buck kids, grade 7 ½-16th. Price 20 dollars.

Persons desirous of purchasing will please call on B. M. Baldwin at his residence. Persons purchasing will be supplied each successive year with a higher grade buck at a moderate price. Call and see the goats.

R. R. Haynes,

Dec. 29th, 1860.

[MARSHALL] TEXAS REPUBLICAN, December 29, 1860, p. 2, c. 5

The Very Best Thing of the Season.

Ladies and Gentlemen's buffalo over shoes, will keep the feet dry and warm, made of the Buffalo hide and far superior to the India rubber, just received and for sale by

Bradfield & Talley.

Nov. 3, 1860