

# OAK STREET WEEKLY.

FEBRUARY, 1864. [VOL. VI, NO. 2.13.10]

SINGLE COPIES SIX CENTS.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the Year 1864, by Hensley & Hensley, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District, North Carolina.

OAK STREET WEEKLY.  
SAT., FEBRUARY, 1864.

## SPECIAL FASHION REVIEW FOR SPRING

Courtesy of our desirous and honored Godey's Lady's Magazine, Peterson's Magazine, and English Woman's Domestic Magazine, Spring 1864, for the following pictorial review.

### LADY'S FASHIONS



Though the trained skirt remains the mode amongst the finest of ladies, the Parisians have adopted the cage americaine in order to support the fashionably drawn-up skirt imitated from the English.



Once again we see the drawn-up skirt to accommodate the ever-growing train. For the season we are shortening our bodices with a deep waistband or four-inch buckle, or a sash with the ends hanging behind or to the front.



The glaring colours of last season are replaced with feathery colors such as cream, white, and pale-pink. Gone are the days of ruby-red dresses with canary yellow trimmings and drab purple bonnets.



"What we are called the new mantles are of the very fastest style imaginable; they are in fact men's coats in miniature, anything faster or in worst taste it is not easy to conceive." As we see in evidence of the far left lady above.



The Zouave jacket having undergone some strange modifications last season resembling boleros in the Spanish style, are now returning to their lovely original form of comfort and grace.



Below are some lovely evening dresses perfect for this Saint Valentine's Day!

### MEN'S FASHIONS

A first for our Oak Street Weekly readers: A Men's Fashions review for your pleasure.



The long-coat comes in handy during the rainy season, and especially so in England where they have no other weather.



More appropriate for the gentlemen of town whilst on a promenade with a young lady, is the derby hat. But beware young gents that you do not wear them among the plantations of the south; else you are mistaken for a 'gentlemen's gentleman'.

## "SPRING BONNETS"

Source: Godey's Lady's Book, 1864



Bonnet of drawn cuir-colored crêpe, trimmed on the front with a fançon of white lace, loops of green ribbon, and Scotch feathers. The inside trimming is of bright flowers, of the Scotch colors. The cape is covered with a fall of white blonde.



Violet crêpe bonnet, trimmed on the front with a black lace insertion. The cape is covered by a rich white blonde, headed by a black lace. On top of the bonnet is a light violet feather, and a pompon of spun glass. The inside trimming is of black and white lace, mixed with scarlet berries and fancy grasses. A black lace barbe is tied in with the violet strings.



White crêpe bonnet, made over white silk astraw guipure lace falls over the face, and trims the outside of the bonnet. A straw colored feather is laid gracefully over the front of the bonnet. The inside trimming is of scarlet pomegranates and white blonde lace.



Violet crêpe bonnet, trimmed on the front with a black lace insertion. The cape is covered by a rich white blonde, headed by a black lace. On top of the bonnet is a light violet feather, and a pompon of spun glass. The inside trimming is of black and white lace, mixed with scarlet berries and fancy grasses. A black lace barbe is tied in with the violet strings.



## GOSSIP'S CORNER

"It was told that a Captain was Skating with the Lovely and Accomplished MRS. CRESSMAN when their feelings suddenly gave way. They Broke the Ice, and we hear they have not yet been extricated from their perilous situation!"

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## OAK STREET WEEKLY. NATIONAL NEWS

(Articles collected from around the U.S.)

### THANKS TO GRANT.

"Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress be and they hereby are presented to Major-General ULYSSES S. GRANT, and through him to the officers and soldiers who have fought under his command during the rebellion, for their gallantry and good conduct in the battles in which they have been engaged; and that the President of the United States be requested to cause a GOLD MEDAL to be struck, with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be presented to Major-General GRANT.

"Section 2. And be it further resolved, That, when the said MEDAL shall have been struck, the President shall cause a copy of this joint resolution to be engrossed on parchment, and shall transmit the same, together with the said MEDAL, to Major-General GRANT, to be presented to him in the name of the people of the United States of America.

"Section 3. And be it further resolved, That a sufficient sum of money to carry this resolution into effect is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

[Passed without opposition in both Houses: Approved by the President and the Country.]

Source: *Harper's Weekly*, February 1864

### FIRE AT THE WHITE HOUSE STABLES.

It has been recently recorded in the most prominent of Washington newspapers, that there has been a fire at the White House stables in which 6 horses and some goats perished despite President Lincoln's best efforts to save them. A letter from one of Mr. Lincoln's bodyguards has been sent to the office describing the event. After noticing the fire, Sergeant Smith Stimmel decided to let the Fire department handle it. But he then describes this:

*"Just then the front door of the White House flew open with a jerk, and out came the President buttoning his coat around him, and said to me, 'Where's the fire, what's burning?' I said, 'It seems to be around in the vicinity of the stable.' With that he started off on a dog-trot down the steps and along the way leading to the stable. When he started to go to the fire, I thought to myself, 'Old fellow, you are the man we are guarding, guess I'll go along.' So I struck out on the double-quick and went with him, keeping close to his side; but he took such long strides that his dog-trot was almost a dead run for me.*

*As soon as we got around where we could see what was burning, we saw that, sure enough, the White House stable was on fire. Quite a crowd had gathered by the time we got there, and the fire department was at work. Mr. Lincoln asked hastily if the horses had been taken out, and when told they had not, he rushed through the crowd and began to break open one of the large*



*doors with his own hands; but the building was full of fire, and none of the horses could be saved. The ponies belonging to the little boys and the goats were all lost in the fire. It was a brick stable, and evidently had been burning for some time before it was discovered."*

One of the horses that perished belonged to the late Willie Lincoln. It must have broken Mr. Lincoln's heart to lose his late son's favorite pony.

Smith Stimmel, *Personal Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln*, p. 37-39.

### A RAILROAD "ACCIDENT".

A TELEGRAM from Pittsburg, published in the New York papers of January 15, says:

The morning express train ran off the track, and two passenger cars were precipitated down the embankment, forty feet, and were destroyed by fire from the stoves. Several persons were injured, none of them seriously.

Our correspondent, who was on this train, and who furnishes us the sketch on page 92, writes:

The cars made a clear leap of some forty feet into the bed of the Little Juniata River, and almost instantly caught fire, and were consumed. Some thirty out of fifty passengers were so severely injured as to be unable to care for themselves, while hardly one escaped unhurt. The good people of the town of Birmingham, and the country around, were soon on the spot, and exerted themselves in caring for the wounded, among whom were many soldiers returning home on furlough. We fortunately got out all the wounded before the fire reached them.

Source: *Harper's Weekly*, February 1864

### NORTH CAROLINA.

The development of popular sentiment in North Carolina is tending rapidly toward peace. The Raleigh Progress, going always just so far as it is backed by popular opinion, says that unless the leaders who have misled and betrayed the Southern people make some overtures of peace, on the best terms which can be made, starvation will soon stare the country in the face, and develop an opposition against the Confederate Government which will not stop short of revolution, and the muscle of the country will be arrayed against its aristocracy. We shall not exaggerate the significance of these utterances if we accept them as an expression of the prevailing popular sentiment in North Carolina. Indeed the people in the western counties of the State have been deprived of all mail facilities on the ground of their disloyalty to the Confederate Government. The Richmond Sentinel of the 14th appeals to the people of the State in the most imploring manner to stand by the Confederacy to the last.

### THE GERMAN MOTHER AND HER QUILT.

Another night two fathers with their wounded sons and an old German mother with her boy arrived at the Commission Camp, and were furnished its advantages. The old mother had come all the way from Wisconsin, bringing with her a patch-work bed-quilt for her son, thinking he might have lost his blanket; and that night, as he lay in the Lodge, that quilt covered him, and the mother's hand soothed and ministered to him, her kind eyes looking into his, all the deep affection of her soul shining through them.

The old woman was intensely patriotic. She had three sons, she said, in the army; one had been killed, and this boy wounded; but she counted her sacrifices as nothing; "she'd be a soldier herself if she could." How the sublime devotion and unselfish patriotism of this noble woman—and of thousands like her all through the land—should shame the miserable cowards who, in nooks and corners, and sometimes openly in the market-place, declaim against this righteous war, and clamor for a peace involving the dishonor and lasting humiliation of the nation.

Source: *Harper's Weekly*, January 1864

### UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER

What Brooklyn housewife wouldn't love a labor saving device such as this Universal Clothes Wringer. Although sold on the market, 500 were donated to the Brooklyn and Long Island Sanitary Fair of 1864, to be sold at the market price, but with all proceeds going to the Sanitary Fair. The fair raised money to buy supplies for the Union soldiers, and made a significant contribution to the war effort.

Source: *The Brooklyn and Long Island Fair*, February 1864

### AN INTERESTING WAR STORY

In a letter entitled "Chattanooga Chat," in the Chicago Journal, Benjamin F. TAYLOR relates the following interesting story of the recent campaign in Tennessee: "Now and then a little human smile brightens war's grim visage, like a flash of sunshine on an angry day. I remember one that I wish I could dequereotype. The menities of battle are so few, how precious they become! Let me give you that little "touch of nature that makes the whole world kin." A few months ago, the 3d Ohio, belonging to Streight's command, entered a town enroute for Richmond, prisoners of war. Worn down, famished, herded "like dumb, driven cattle," to wear out the night. A rebel regiment, the 54th Virginia, being camped near by, many came strolling about to see the sorry show of poor, supperless Yankees. They did not stare long, but hastened away to camp, and came streaming back with coffee kettles, corn bread and bacon the best they had, and all they had and straightway little fires began to twinkle, bacon was suffering the martyrdom of the Saint of the Gridiron, and the aroma of coffee, rose like the fragrant cloud of a thank offering. Loyal guests and rebel hosts were mingled; our hungry boys ate and were satisfied; and for that one night our common humanity stood acquitted of the heavy charge of total depravity with which it is blackened. Night and our boys departed together. The prisoners in due time were exchanged and are now encamped within rifle shot of Kelly's Ferry on the bank of the Tennessee. But often, around the camp fires, I have heard them talk of the 54th Virginia, that proved themselves so much measurably better "than a brother a far off," heard them wonder where they were and discuss the chance that they might ever meet.

Source: *The Farmington Weekly Courier*, Feb 1864