# THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

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### GALVESTON, TEXAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1857.

WHOLE NO. 426.

For the Texas Christian Advocate THE BASIS OF PRAYER.

If ye shall ask any thing in my name, I will do it For what soever things were written aforetime, wer written for our learning, that we through patience and comfort of the Scriptures might be saved.

If the repeated exhortation, in both the Old and New Testaments to pray, were not intended to teach us that God would be sought unto for his blessings, the Bible has proved a cheat. For it is calculated to mislead every reader, by inducing him to go to a God with his petitions, who is seated in the icy halls of eternity, alike indifferent to his wants, and to the promises he has made to his helpless and dependant crea-

That men who reject the Bible should scoff at the idea that the Almighty can be moved to would hardly be instrumental in the conversion pity, or change his purpose towards his creatures, by the prayer of faith, is not to be wondered at; but, that men who understand the authenticity of the sacred scriptures, should deny the efficacy of prayer, is strangely inconsistent

How much infidelity hangs about us all o this subject? Do we really believe that God intended to fulfil his promise, when he said, 'Ask, and ye shall receive, seek and ye shall find?' If so, why so seldom at the Mercy Seat? And when there, why so seldom blest? Alas, our faith is very weak, or our stubborn hearts are very loth to acknowledge our dependence upon God. But for what are we instructed to pray? Undoubtedly for pardon and peace. But is this all? Nay, "if ye shall ask any thing in my name, I will do it." Any thing that we need, for soul or body, for time or eternity. But then, we ought to ask in humble submission to the will of God; for we are prone to err in judgment, and do not know what is best for us. Do we need food and raiment? Then it is right to

Our Savior taught his disciples to pray, "Give us our daily bread," and having used the ordinary means to procure it, and this having failed, are we not authorized to go to our heavenly father in prayer, and ask and expect aid?-"Elias was a man subject to like passions with us, and he prayed earnestly that it might not rain, and it rained not on the earth for the space of three years and six months," And again he prayed, and the heavens gave rain. And in that celebrated prayer of Solomon's, at the dedication of the Temple, he entreated the Almighty, i behalf of his people, Israel, that if in consequence of their sins, the heavens were shut up, and no rain upon the earth, if they repent and make their supplications towards this house, then hear thou in heaven and forgive and send rain.

"All things what soever ye desire in prayer, ing in language, if God did not intend to tantalise his creatures, it is our duty to pray for what we need, and expect an answer in God's own

that ye may consume it upon your lusts." Perhaps this has been the case to some extent, when we have prayed for rain; we wanted more of the luxuries of life, to lavish upon our poor ladies. Perhaps we did not ask that we might have wherewith to relieve the distressed, or to to relieve the wants of nature.

I fear there is too much independence about against God, and have said, "I am rich, and increased in goods, and have need of nothing, and knew not that we were miserable, and poor, and naked." God has blessed us abundantly, and we have not appreciated it; it is therefore right to withhold, till we are sufficiently humble, and learn to appreciate his blessings. But has the late calamity that has lately befallen our country, had the desired effect? I fear not,-The seed has rotted under their clods, the hinds have calved in the field and forsook it, because there was no grass; the stock have died around us for thirst, until polluted; and winter will soon clamor around our empty barns; and yet we lay it not to heart. "The harp, and the vial, the tabut, and pipe, and wine, are in their feasts; but they regard not the work of the Lord, neither consider the operation of his

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In no neighborhood with which I am ac quainted, has there been a general rending of hearts, and not of garments, no general fast; no week set apart in which to lay aside all secular employment, and assemble daily at the house of God, that God might be entreated for this land. But contrariwise, the earth seems to increase i wickedness. Wickedness abounds in high places. Infidelity stalks abroad undisguised, while the Church appears to have settled down into a state of indifference, and the cause of Christ is in the

Is it not time for the ministers of God to be found weeping between the porch and the altar? Should they not blow the trumpet in Zion, and call a solemn assembly, that all the people should appear deeply humble before God, with fasting. and weeping, and warning; that God may pity his people, and turn away his wrath, that hangs so heavily about us? WESLEYAN.

#### For the Texas Christian Advocate CENTRE CAMP-MEETING.

DEAR BROTHER GILLESPIE :- I have cheering intelligence again to communicate to the readers of the Christian Advocate, from Tyler Circuit, East Texas Conference. The Camp-meeting at Centre Camp Ground, in Smith county, Texas, began September 10th, at early candle light, and closed Monday morning last, having been in session thirteen days and nights. It was the ops, and that their salaries be paid out of the meeting of meetings. I never witnessed a more powerful display of divine goodness in the salvathings for us, whereof we are glad.

BIG SERMONS.

A good deal has been written lately about big sermons. "'I will also show mine opinion." By the word big, according to Mr. Webster, is understood, "literally, enlarged or swelled out in bulk or size." A big sermon, then, is an enlarged sermon. A common-place sermon, one ossessing no originality, but pursuing the old peaten track, does not come under the head of big sermons. These kind of sermons, the public being judges, are very little.

Written sermons, made up of scraps obtained in a theological library, altered so as to escape the charge of plagiarism, in our humble opinion, are very small concerns. Ten thousand such sermons, read before the people every week of one soul during that time.

Sermons possessing high literary merit, com posed according to the rules of rhetoric, "with excellency of speech, and enticing words of man's wisdom," designed to please the popular ear, and display the talents of the speaker, are called big sermons. We dissent from this opinion, stream cannot rise higher than its fountain. Of their authors. And as the author of these sermons preach themselves, and not Jesus Christ, their sermons must be small like themselves. A big sermon should possess the following traits:

1, A big sermon should enlighten the under standing, by a lucid explanation of the doctrine contained in the text, comparing scripture with scripture. No heterogeneous mass of theological truth, delivered without any connection, however fervid, is admissible in great scrmons Bursts of feeling, and appeals to the passions' belong to the application of sermons and are very proper.

Christianity, and not of the preacher. A sermon enlarged to the dimensions of these great topics embracing the most interesting, sublime, and exalted truths in the boundless universe, i bound to be great and glorious beyond any discourse in the world. Pulpit eloquence, in our judgment, has no parallel or equal, in point of greatness, in all the departments of public speak,

The language of a sermon should be chaste and elegant, so as not to offend good taste. Things however, should be called by their proper names The use of the words hell, damnation, hell fire,

adultery, fornication, whoremongers, thieves and robbers, when put in their proper place, are not contrary to a well cultivated taste. passions. A preacher should preach in demon-

stration of the Spirit, and of power. Let him study and arrange his sermons thoroughly-not the words of his discourse, but the ideas-let his whole soul be full of the subject—let him pray for light and power—let him address the under
| Conference will doubtless make the proposed for light and power—let him address the under| Church he must be recommended to the Quarant terly Conference by the society of which he is a literation. | U. S. T. | re ask and receive not because ye ask amiss, for light and power-let him address the under- alteration. standing, fascinate the imagination, and appeal to the passions of his hearers-let him pour forth a flood of fresh, gushing, impassioned, extemporaneous eloquence upon his excited audience-let him soar through beaven, earth and hell, in search of arguments and illustrations to arouse throw into the treasury of the Lord, or merely his hearers to action. We will illustrate ou views of a "big sermon," by an example taken from the life of Collins of the Ohio Conference us. We have grown fat, and have kicked who was a model preacher. The sermon was delivered in Chillicothe from this text: "Now, then, we are ambassadors for Christ, as though God did beseech you by us; we pray you in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God." description of the office of an ambassador, an of the nature of the embassy, in the text, was lucid and convincing, and fully prepared the audience for the enforcement of the exhortation : All pray you in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God."

self, and poured upon his congregation, in demonstration of the Spirit and of power, such a stream of impassioned eloquence, as thrilled every heart, and awakened the conscience of several stubborn sinners, who had never shown any signs of feeling. Some of those "who came to scoff, remained to pray," when the congregation years' experience, in connection with the influwas dismissed, and, trembling under strong emotions, seemed transfixed to their seats, unable to leave. The meeting was protracted more than an hour after the benediction, in prayer with the penitents, and in exhorting the trembling sinner to be reconciled to God; very few of the congregation retiring until the close of the prayer-meeting, and even then with evident re-

Returning from the meeting, the writer was gentleman of the town, who was present at the be lost in deep thought, and after walking some twenty or thirty paces alongside, he turned to the writer, and very earnestly asked him, "Who is that minister?" (meaning the one who had preached), "That, sir, is the Rev. Mr. Collins," Well, Mr. B." continued he, after a pause nearly half a minute, "that is the most eloquen evangelical and apostolic sermon I ever heard. This example covers our views of big sermons Brother Collins preached with the eloquence the Holy Ghost. We heard him often, and always with delight and profit.

> For the Texas Christian Advocate CLAIMS OF OUR BISHOPS.

It has been suggested that the Publishin House be relieved from the support of our Bish Conference collections.

The collections in all our Conferences for 1856, tion of the people. We feel under many obliga- amounted to about \$36,000. The annual claim tions to the visiting preachers, who labored so of our Bishops amounts to \$9,500. Add to this faithfully. We had some fifty conversions, dur- \$2,500 for travelling expenses, and we have a ing the meeting, and thirty accessions to the total of about \$12,000, or thirty-three per cent. Church. We would say, in conclusion, that on the Conference funds. Divided equally be-Methodism is taking a deeper root in this portion of the country than ever before. Books hundred dollars to each one. As the Texas Conand periodicals, explaining the way of holiness, ferences are about average in point of numerical are being distributed. We have the Missionary and financial ability, it would be expected that cause before the people, and they are responding nobly. A few more protracted meetings, and we close our labors in this interesting field, ARISTOCRAT.—The receipt of Rev. E. H. Chapin for the manufacture of this LUSUS AMERICANA, is—"Take a plebeian rascal, and a million of dollars, and let them simmer slowly together." where we feel that the Lord has done great was \$605. In the Texas Conference it was

increased, the worthy claimants on our Conference funds will be deprived of the little pittance they have heretofore received. Ought we to

make the change? The motive for this change is to cheapen the price of our literature. Does it need cheapening? Suppose we reduce the price ten per cent., then Bascom's Sermons, as an example, would sell for ninety cents, instead of a dollar, the price now charged. Is it likely that this reduction would largely affect its sales. Would not any one wanting the book pay a dollar for it? A few years since, the subscription price of the New Orleans Christian Advocate was reduced, but its circulation did not materially increase, nor did it diminish when the price was raised

Our works and periodicals are now sold fully as cheap as those of any other Southern Publishing House, and our people do not ask for a reduction. Suppose the sales of our Book Concern at Nashville amount to \$12,000 per annum. Ten per cent, on this would pay our Bishops. Now, is it better to add ten per cent. to the amount realized in legitimate trade from the sales of our books, or to add thirty-three per cent, to the fund obtained from our people by begging? We have a great many objects to beg for, and if we can pay our Bishops without begging the money, would it not be well to do so?

It is said our Bishops ought to be paid by the Church. So ought President Buchanan to be supported by the people of the United States,-And he is. But instead of paying him by direct taxation, they prefer to pay a small tariff on luxuries imported from foreign countries. And and the heaven of all thy hopes is in view. so our Church pays its Bishops by levying a small tariff on its literature.

In Mr. Wesley's life-time he sold his books at a sufficient profit to enable him to give away to those unable to buy. The Methodist Book Coneern in the North has always realized a small of the Holy Ghost-of the fundamental truths of profit, and this profit has been applied to the support of the Bishops, and to augment the Con

The same General Conference that requested Bishop Andrew to desist from his official duties instructed the Book Agents to continue to pay his salary. At the settlement of the Churc suit in our favor, it was conceded on all hands that the claimants on Conference funds, had, in equity, an interest in the book-fund, and after full discussion in the General Conference in Columbus, Ga., it was thought best to benefit them indirectly, by compelling the Publishing House to support the Bishops, so that other claimants could receive the whole amount of the Conference collections.

Is it now best to make the proposed change and place the claims of our Bishops in the hands 4. A sermon should be full of the Holy Ghost of Conference Stewards, to come in competition

If, after a full understanding of this subject and a free discussion, it is thought best to make

For the Teans Christian Advocate. LETTER FROM RUSK.

Mr. Entrop :- After the interval of four five days was spent at my father's, I left for Gilmer, where I arrived on the evening of the second day. It is a matter of surprise to me that the country between Jefferson and Gilmer is so sparsely settled, for I am sure there are as good lands and locations, with the best advantages of water, as I have seen in any portion of the State in which I have traveled. The land is generally elevated, and, to some extent, hilly. but sufficiently level to bring into cultivation very large fields, with plenty timber of all sorts "Maury Institute," located some twenty or

twenty-five miles east of Gilmer, in Upshur county, is, although a young institution, a very excellent one. It is in a most healthy and wealthy neighborhood, under the patronage of seventy students during the last session. Rev. Joshua Clark, the Principal, assisted by Professor Patton, a man tried and true, with many ence of those noble-hearted Methodists, cannot fail to build up an institution of learning of the highest rank. Preparations are being made to build an excellent and large edifice, which will be so arranged that there will be great inducements offered for parents having daughters to energetic and liberal neighborhood, and he will. and even has already done it, for they have the best corn and cotton crops that I saw in that overtaken by a very intelligent Presbyterian county. Brother Irvine, the Presiding Elder on the Marshall District, lives near the Institute. meeting, and heard the sermon. He seemed to where I called and passed a few words. His health has been much recruited. He has had a very prosperous time on portions of his District during the year. Brother Irvine has a most

> ing family generally. Gilmer, the county site of Upshur, is a very beautiful and flourishing town. The population are generally intelligent and enterprising. They have good schools and fine prospects for still better ones. Brother Alexander, the Preacher in Charge of that station, is doing very well, and is generally beloved. Gilmer has been suggested and run once or twice for the seat of our Annual Conference, and I am of opinion she would do a noble part if called upon. Leaving this place, I started for Starrville, in Smith county, but getting out of my way, I did not get there, but about night came to "Old Uncle Joshua Starr's," where I spent the night pleasantly. Brother Starr lives some one or two miles from Starr-

affable and pleasant companion, and an interest

place, are prospering, and with such men as Brother Starr will prosper. The Female High School, in particular, is doing very well in every department. I will have to close this communi cation without giving you the "good news," or protract it to too great length, so I prefer the former course. But one thing is certain, Tyler Circuit is going to send up Missionary money to do some good.—Respectfully, T. W. R. Rusk, Texas, September 29, 1857.

WHAT IS DEATH?

Death! Oh who can tell what this word neaneth! Ask yourself, "What is Death?" and the chilled heart sends back a startling echo, "What is Death?" Ask the solemn question of autumn's falling leaves. Ask the wild flowers and sweet-scented grass dying upon the little mound of earth, where rests the dust of all that made the light of our life. Ask the cold and howling wind, as it rushes along, dashing the yellow leaves from their stems, and shaking the frail flowers to the earth. Bend thine ear and listen, as they stop to whisper to thee the chill hoarse murmur, "What is Death?" Oh, is there no answer to this question? Can none solve the dread mystery?

The calm repose of the dead man's face speaks t not. The heavens will not reveal it, and the earth buries the secret deep in her cold breast. Turn thy face from these; cast the eye of faith into the book of life; listen to the still, small voice; bend thine ear to catch the least whispers of thy heavenly guide. It says to thee: Though sorrows and darkness encompass the tomb.

The Savior has passed through its portals before

Rejoice, oh Christian! Jesus has taken away the sting of death, and a glory now gilds the

noon-day. The dark valley has no terrors for thee; thy Savior's arms are underneath thee; Oh, Christian, commit the departed spirits of thy loved ones to this Savior!

" When in their lonely beds,

Loved ones are lying. When joyfu! wings are spread To heaven flying; Would we to sin and pain Call back their souls again, Weave round their hearts the chain Severed in dying !

" No, dearest Jesus, no ; To thee their Savior, Let their free spirits go. Ransomed forever; Theirs of unending joy. Theirs is the victory Thine let the glory be

For the Texas Christian Advocate.

DISCOURAGING YOUNG MEN.

Mr. EDITOR:-I have been frequently sursions. For instance, a young brother feels it his duty to preach the Gospel, his brethren, judging from his religious experience andlabors, are of many sections, so far as we can observe. The remaining a position of the law of our sult is that many a good brother, who is forced sult is that many a good brother, who is forced this change, it will all be right, and the General the same opinion. According to the law of our member. When his case is brought before the society, some one or more of the members, who do not happen to fancy the man, though they have nothing particular to allege against him. his moral character is good, his christian walk is consistent with christian character, he has gifts, he is zealous, his labors heretofore have met with some success, and yet they refuse to recommend him, simply, because they "don't like him." And then when he has got a respectable majority in spite of them, and his case goes before the Quarterly Conference, he is met by some official brother who objects to him, because of some trifling misunderstanding between himself and the candidate, or some imaginary offence of which they are almost ashamed to speak, and he votes against him. Do such persons think what they are doing? They are saying to him to whom God has said "Go," "Thou shalt not

We ought certainly to be careful how we send out men. clothed with authority from the Church, to preach and administer the Holy Sacraments, and yet equally careful that we seek not to tie hands which God would have loosed. Nothing of a private nature, unless it amounts to some breach of scriptural law or good order, should influence men in whose hands the power is placed to exercise it to gratify their own selfish ends. Do they think that they are casting a damper on the ardor of the young apostle, and causing him to feel for years, perhaps for a life time, an inward smart at the wrong, and a restraint upon his freedom when before such persons, and, perhaps, from the presence of such feelings,

arring to some extent, his future usefulness, Do they think that they are placing them selves in a most ridiculous position, assuming by their actions to be wiser than God, and better calculated than all the rest of the Church, to decide who shall, and who shall not minister at

> From the New York Advocate and Journal METHODISM-ITS LIABILITIES.

The Local Ministry—Prejudices against it— How it Works in England—Importance of the office of "Exhorter"—Secular Pursuits and the Ministry—Neander—the Ancient Diaconate—Encroachments of Ecclesiasticism
—Local Preachers loyal to Methodism. We mentioned last week the declension of or

"local ministry" as one of the dangers now be setting Methodism.

The importance of the local ministry wa New World, and afterward introduced it into and of even our oldest communities, still needs it. 3. That the increased intelligence of our it. 3. That the increase than ever for it. laity offers better ability than ever for it. That it is important as a recruiting system

the regular ministry.

The more practical question of how it can be best promoted among us, we reserved for further consideration. We ask attention at present to this questian.

First. There are so very many vague prejudices against it which ought to be corrected.

One of these is the assumption that we have outgrown it by the advancement of our Churches and especially of the regular ministry. We pronounce this a prejudice—a fallacy—for two reasons: first, as we showed last week, there never was a larger mass of neglected and demoralized population in the country needing such extra labors, than at this moment. Not only our frontier regions, but the suburban moral wastes of our great cities call for them as loudly now as fifty years ago. We need hardly waste ink to prove this position. Our second reason is the fact, that in the oldest field of

land is studded with national and dissenting churches, which are occupied by educated cler-gymen; it is also planned everywhere into Methodist circuits, which are traversed by regular Methodist preachers, but the good sense and superior management of Wesleyan Methodism keeps up powerfully the local ministry. Public

tained by its local ministry.

We put it to the good sense of American Methequally serviceable among us, where all the conditions of our spreading population are so much

some special advantages. As a general fact our laity are more advanced in intelligence than those of Wesleyan Methodism. There is more activity of ideas, more varied knowledge of life especially for public speaking. Thousands of our vmen now waste these advantages in politics, who, with a right influence from the Church, might work mightily for its progress. Rightly encouraged, we doubt not that the American local ministry could soon be rendered greatly superior in talent and acceptability to their Eng-lish fellow-laborers. Be this is it may, the objection we have been considering is opviously an un-founded prejudice, which the good, practical sense of American Methodism should at once

Another of these vague and unreasonable objections, or rather another form of the one just stated, is that our cause suffers prejudice with the general public, from the incapacity and bungling of unfit men, who are too often admitted to the office. We have seen a whole list of local preachers (including some of collegiate education) denied ordination in an annual conference, if not laughed down, chiefly by the conference, if not laughed down, chiefly by the conference. Popery has technicalised and ecclesiasticised them into Divine orders and mysteries, what logic is there in such reasoning? What section of our regular ministry could not afford similar jokes? What lesson do even such facts teach, but that we should more diligently en-courage the office, in order that a better class of men may be secured to it? Does any one doubt that we have abundance of able men for it among our intelligent laity? The objection, then, is simply against ourselves—as administrators of the Church, for not properly encouraging and training this capable but neglected branch of our public service.

ters." A man may be fit for this office, when not fit for the higher one of local preaching. clining among us, (really, if not numerically, and who might be successful and well guided in the official relation of exhorter, finds no other official sphere open to him than that of the lo-cal ministry, a sphere really above his capacity. Should we restore the office of licensed exhor-ters, we could better train our local preachers by graduating them through it to the local ministry, and could save the latter from much preju-dice by keeping from it a class of brethren who are unfit for it, but who could be useful in the nferior office.

In fine, these objections to the local ministry

appear to us exceedingly weak and irrevalent. They should reviewed and set aside by the Church, and especially by the regular minis-

A more plausible but equally fallacious object tion is the assumption that the ministry of the word should be exclusively professional, and its word should be exclusively professional, and its incumbents be separated from all secular pursuits. The assumption is unquestionably right in respect to the regular pastorate, yet not on the ground that secular pursuits are morally disqualifying for the office—that they are in themselves unholy; but that they are as inexpedient as interferences with restoral duties, which

not to supersede the regular pastorate, but to be supplemental to it? None whatever. This objection, let it be observed, would apply against the local ministry at any former is a general and abstract one. Evidently Wes-ley and the fathers of the Church never recog-nised it, notwithstanding their very definitive views respecting the "Divine Call" and exclusive work of the pastoral office.

Nor is it compatible with Holy Scripture, or the exomple of the early Church. An interes-ting field of inquiry is here opened before us, into which we should like to extend this discussion, but it would require too much space. It must suffice, at present, to say that the best athorities in Church history, and some of the best in Bible exegesis, contend for the entire abolition of the "priestly institute," by the original organization of Christianity. Neander, than whom no better authority in ecclesiastical history has or can, perhaps, hereafter exist, while admitting the divine appointment of the apostolate for the founding of the Church, and and the propriety of an exclusively spiritual pastorate, (as a matter of practical expedience for the better promotion of religion,) contends for the essentially lay character of Christian

The facilities for study and improvement are for the better promotion of reigion,) contents
for the essentially lay character of Christian
preaching; and even the universal lay right of
properly gifted men to proclaim the word. We
refer to his views here not for the purpose of
endorsing fully, nor of giving our own qualifications to them, for these would lead us too far from our present direct purpose; but we are free to assert that they embrace a great elementary truth of Christianity, the obscuration of which truth of Christianity, the obscuration of which has lead to the worst features of popery, and bound down the Church under chains of eccleten by the distinguished Dr. Hannah, of England,

bound down the Church under chains of ecclesiasticism, which Protestantism has not yet fully broken. Methodism has broken some of them which the "Great Reformation" did not touch; let her never try to unite them again. It was a sublime sentence, once on the marble tablet of John Wesley in City Road Chapel, that he "first from him; preach the very gospel which you find in the New Testament, and preach it in its introduced the LAY ministry of these realms; and it was an unfortunate change when his successors erased the word, and put in its place cessors erased the word, and put in its place itinerant ministry; the former expressed a prim-itive idea of the ministry. more important than, we think, even the substited one, for it compre-hended more; it comprehended the local as well as the travelling ministry.

The whole Biblical history of the Diaconate,

Methodism the local ministry is to day in full success. If the objection were relevant any where, it certainly would be in England. Engagement, where it certainly would be in England. Engagement at the content that in so doing it has taken a step in advance of the "Reformation" shall be cultivated! Let all the Church say, taken a step in advance of the "Reformation" toward the simplicity and effectiveness of apostolic Christianity.

We advert, in conclusion, to one more obje tion. It is sometimes affirmed that the local is antagonistic to the itinerant ministry; that disaffections grow up within it: that it has bee keeps up powerfully the local ministry. Public opinon has not got beyond it, as some assume that it has here. It is systematized in England almost as much as the regular ministry; it works by a printed plan, and every Sabbath its devoted laborers go forth by thousands, "sounding the alarm" through the land. It is a mighty arm of the Wesleyan service. We soberly believe that at least one fourth of the present force of English force has been created and is now sustained by its local ministry.

We not it to the good sense of American Methwise summer and the deficiency of the contrary, any one who witnessed the two greater schism in our history witnessed the two greater schism in our history odists, if the local ministry can thus be worked effectively amid the ancient churches and educated pulpits of the parent country, can it not be retiring from the regular ministry, were discontented with the loss of their former rights. It is a fact highly honorable to the former, that, more favorable to it? Is it not suffering among us from a groundless prejudice rather than a well-found public sentiment? And should we not rather correct than admit that prejudice.

Is a lact nighty more activationary movements in our history, that of a quarter of a century ago, local preachers were the chief defenders of Constitutional Methodism. They were the most frequent and most able contributors to the "Itinthe "radicals.

The report of the General Conference in 1828 (the document which most conclusively settled the struggle) was actually written by a local among us: more aptitude for public labors, and | preacher, and it is doubtful whether the General Conference, with so many strong men, (its Hedding, Soule, Emory, etc.,) could have pro-

duced an abler report.

The local ministry is, then a legitimate part of our public service: its history is honorable;

its resources for talent are abundant; it is needed more than ever it was by the country and the Church; and the current objections to it are vague and unfounded prejudices—fallacies that ought to be dispelled by the good sense and evangelical spirit of Methodism. But more on the subject hereafter.

clesiasticised them into Divine orders and mysteries and thus despoiled them of their apostolic simplicity. See Stilling fleet's Irenicum.

From the Nushville Christian Advocate WANTS OF THE CHURCH.

Above all things, the Church wants at present nection with the ministry, we have never wit-nessed so urgent a demand for faithful laborers in the vineyard of the Lord as at this time. The And precisely here appears the importance of another primitive usage of the Church, advocated in our last article—the "licensing of exhorters." A man may be fit for this office, when conferences are not fully supplied, and the ounger ones are loudly calling for help. The f them are poorly fed, while others have no read at all. What shall be done?

First of all, the Church should pray the Lord eglected by those who have access to the hrone of grace. It should be the constant cry of every Christian, "Send forth loborers!"

Secondly: young men impressed with a sense of their obligation to enter the ministry should be encouraged to follow the leadings of the Spirit. We fear many parents claiming to be pious, throw obstacles in the way of their sons whom God has called to the work. If positive opposition is not offered, discouraging hints are dropped, or a cold indifference is exhibited. The ministry is not the road to fortune or worldly fame, and parents of worldly or ambitious hearts prefer to see their sons follow some other vocation, where they may acquire money or position. This is wrong. If God honor a parent by calling his son to become a herald of the cross, it should be his highest glory to give that son to the service of the Chur should cheerfully say: "Go, and the blessing of copal ministers now stands in their reading the qualifying for the office—that they are in themselves unholy; but that they are as inexpedient as interferences with pastoral duties, which ought to be sufficient for the entire time of any man. The question is one of practical convenience only; what force, then, has it against a class of laborers like our local ministry, designed not to supersede the regular pastorate, but to be God and the blessing of a father be upon you!" refuse when God commands to go into his vineyard, psomising to give whatsoever is right. Better give up the world and do as he com-

mands; it will be more profitable in the end. Fourthly: We suggest to such as have entered the ministry, the importance of giving themselves wholly to the work. Younger brethren especially should diligently strive to make themselves able and useful preachers of the gospel. To be a man of one work, to give himself wholly to his calling, is absolutely necessary to full success as a minister of the Lord Jesus Christ. He should man of one work, to give himself wholly to his calling, is absolutely necessary to full success as a minister of the Lord Jesus Christ. He should not only be zenious, but he should study to show himself approved, a workman not ashamed, rightly dividing the word. The masses are much good.

The facilities for study and improvement are

in the reach of all, and that man who wilfully neglects his duty in this respect, is guilty before God. Having the heart baptized with the Spirit of God, and the mind well stored with scriptural knowledge, the ministry will hardly fail of

own simplicity, power, and peace; pay a kindly attention to the societies, and never forget or neglect the aged, the sick, the young; rejoice to meet the wishes of the estimable men who will be placed over you; feel how good it is in such a case and such a cause to serve; be frank and as the travelling ministry.

The whole Biblical history of the Diaconate, at least favors the thought we were advocating. The apostolate did not consider "temporalities," as morally unsuitable to its duties; they were at first a part of those duties; but in time they became too numerous for its more directly spiritual labors; the deacons were appointed to relieve them, but the deacons, (like Philip and Steven, while relieving the apostle of their cares, preached and baptized and wrought miracles. The first martyr to Christianity was a "Local Preacher."

The question, then is simply whether, in addition to a ministry exclusively spiritual or professional, lay talents can properly be organized into a form of ministerial labor, without with-

From the New Orleans Christian Advocate. THE CONSTRUCTION OF PULPITS.

A great deal of lumber is piled up and worse than wasted for pulpits; and it would be well if this was the least count in the indictment

The Dictionary tells us that the word is taken from the Latin, *pulpitum*, the front part of the stage in a Roman theater, where actors performed their parts. We are not to understand that primitive Christians patronized theaters, or that theaters were used for churches; but the analogy of architecture furnished the name. A more recent periodical authority before us says: "If this model of the pulpit needed confirmation, it would be found in the ambones (from Latin ambo, 'both;' discriptive of its ascents at either end) of the churches of the third century, the earliest formal pulpit architecture. These were low, sometimes semi-circle platforms, where priests and deacons stood to read and sing some parts of the service, and to preach. Such was the spiritual Church." There the spiritual teach-ers of the congregation are: they read the Bible,

conduct the service, and expound the holy word.

Pulpits should be formed to this purpose.

The prevailing fault is, they are too highdoubly high. The platform on which the preacher stands strains the necks of those close about to look up to him, and strains his neck to look down to them. This may account for the habit same preachers have of looking away off—over brethren, listening with their heads down-a great temptation to fall asleep, and a discourag-

ing attitude toward any speaker.

A man pleading with his neighbor, in carnest, looks him in the face, or tries to. He must do this in order to be understood and felt. The human face sharpens the intellect; it is suggestive of thought and reflective of impulse.— All this power and sympathy is lost, and many a good sermon shoots over our heads because the

and the number of them by one-half; and then five-sixths of our churches woul be about right

Once, this year, we sat with pain under a ood preacher, who, though young and originally well endowed in that respect, had a straine degrees; but his croaking over to confront the hearer, was agonizing. Think of the tubes and organs. The reason is, they have more rests and variations, in reply and rejoinders; but principally because they stand on the same plane with their auditors and speak at them.

This sitting under the droppings of the sand tuary ought to be done away with. otherwise neat and comfortable churches are already afflicted in this way, will not wait for gingerbread work that has been on them—but abate the fluisance.

First of all, the Church should pray the Lord of the harvest to send laborers into his vineyard. We fear that this important matter is too much between heaven and earth, on the side of the church. The incumbent resolutely came down and took his stand in the altar before a table,

vowing not to ascend it again until the trustees had modified it.

One who has done much at church building gives us these figures: Elevate the platform four inches for every twenty feet in the length of the house. Then the less boxing up the better. Especially do not frame up to the breast or shoulders of a medium man, standing. Three feet i a good average accommodation, from the top of the platform to the top of the book board. The old Episcopal churches, remnants of the ante-revolutionary establishment, corrupted the pul-pit models of the country. The reading was done in the lower desk; the preaching in the upper. With them the sermon was not meant for much—a small part of the service, put i toward the last. The popularity of many Epis

not curiously, but for a purpose. We have one instance of these high boxes being useful: Rev ness. The model pulpit costs less than these

unsightly and uncomfortable piles.
Religious congregations are flesh and blood

comments on a work upon which Mr. Thackeray, it is understood, is engaged, entitled "The Vir-ginian," says it has reason to believe that this work will have no reference to the Virginia of our day, which Mr. Thackeray saw in part, on both his visits to America, but that it will be a sequel to the history of Col. Esmond, in which the two sons of that personage will be represented as involved in the Revolutionary struggle, one a patriot and the other a loyalist, story," observes the Messenger, "would possess a vivid interest for readers in the United States, while, for the abundant sources of information at the author's command, in the State Paper Office and British Museum, as to the social aspects of the Virginia Colony, we would have a right to look for a picture of grand old days of our grandfathers, of rare fidelity and valor."

THE OLDEST BOOK IN THE WORLD.

The oldest book in the United States it is said a manuscript Bible, in the possession of Dr. Witherspoon, of Alabama, written over a thousand years ago. He describes it as follows: "The book is strongly bound in the boards of old English oak, and with thongs, by which the leaves are also well bound together. The leaves are entirely made of parchinent, of a most superior quality, of fineness and smoothness little in-ferior to the best satin. The pages are all ruled with great accuracy, and written with great uni-formity and beautifully in the old German text hand, and divided off into chapters and verses. The first chapter of every book in the Bible and splendidly illuminated with red, blue and black ink, still in vivid colors; and no two of

#### THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1857.

DR. STEVENS AND THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

The editor of the Christian Advocate and

Journal is very severe on "the demagogue leaders of the ultra South," as he terms them, who are opposed to the circulation, in the South, of the anti-slavery literature of the North; particularly so upon those who oppose the American Tract Society, in consequence of its recent attempt to gradually insinuate a sectional and partisan literature through the medium of a great national and benevolent christian association. The very mention of this last matter is its condemnation, not only in the South, but with a majority of Northern people. Were we an anti-slavery man in sentiment, and in Dr. Stevens' chair, we should denounce such an unworthy attempt to partisanize a great catholic and christian benevolence. It is a shame, and we are sorry to read his defence of it. No matter if the first books were to be prepared by "southern christian gentlemen." This makes the "artful dodge" still more unworthy. Dr. Stevens knows very well that the resolution to publish on the slavery question was a triumph, in the Society's councils, of the ultra abolitionists, obtained by most violent and unscrupulous exertions, after a long and earnest defence by the conservative men. He knows very well, too, that these tracts from "southern christian gentlemen" were only the little twine cord by which the mighty cable of abolitionism was to be drawn up to the deck, and fastened to the mainmast of the Society.

Dr. Stevens calls the Southern resistance "a stretch of despotism "-a prohibition of the free reading and enlightenment of American citizens themselves." This is beautiful logic! Because we simply have nothing to do with an associaintended to circulate a catholic christian literature, because it allies itself to the most abominable and degrading political and religious heresy that ever influenced the hearts and turned the heads of partisans and fanatics, and which seeks either the overthrow of the Union, or a violent triumph over us, we are "despotic demagogues!" Rather an anomalous character, by

The generosity and magnanimity of the South, in reference to this very matter, is as high above that of the North as can be imagined. The literature of the North, comprising, confessedly, the largest amount of American literature, has been astoundingly patronized at the South, and been as genially and appreciatively criticised by the Southern press, as by the Northern press, if not more even when known to contain sentiments antagonistic to us. And this would always have been the case, had not the anti-slavery sentiments of the North assumed the form and fierceness of a fanaticism, and threatened not only to crush the South, but to ruin the country. Even now, papers and periodicals, known to be conducted by anti-slavery men, though opposed to the organized fanaticism, are largely patronized at the South. And nothing but the avowed determination to over-ride us, and the arrogant, un-American, unchristian tone constantly maintained toward us, has ever excited opposition to who differ with us.

On the other hand, Southern papers, literature and opinion, have always found the doors of the North locked against them. Our leading Southern papers are equal in ability and taste to any in the world, and far above the majority of liberty to submit the following proposals, viz. : the New York papers in purity and dignity. Yet, what circulation have they in the North, as one year to any four persons who may be desigcompared with the circulation of Northern papers in the South? Are books containing Southern opinion criticised with any sort of appreciation of their genius in the Northern press? They have no chance at all.

Dr. Stevens is horrified at the impudence which arrays itself against what he terms "the acknowledged sentiments of the civilized world on the subject of slavery." We beg leave to say to him, in all "brotherly kindness," that such assumption on his part, and such a begging of the question, are quite unbecoming his position, and reputation for candor, and for logical discussion. He knows very well that, on this American Tract Society question, the majority of the people of the United States are with the South in opinion. As to the prestige of great names, the appeal to such an authority is contrary to Dr. Stevens' own philosophy, and more worthy of the Roman priesthood than of the "progressive" editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal. Be it known to him that, on this question, and also on others which we understand better than the "fathers" could, we do not care a rush for the opinions enforced by the great names of the past, who, in reference to undeveloped political and ecclesiastical principles, only "saw men as trees walking."

He thinks "the committee have blundered badly for both their Southern and Northern interests; at any rate, both moral and prudential reasons required it to proceed with its publications, and notwithstanding any clamors of Southern ultraists, the aggregate of good sense and christian sentiment throughout the South, would not, and could not, refuse to endorse the impartial, if not overcautious policy voted in May."

His judgment in reference to American public to the Quarterly Review? We shall see. opinion, as indicated by the above sentence, either less reliable than we thought, or else he wishes to goad the Society on to its destruction. We are opposed, on christian principle, to all these great voluntary associations, except the American Bible Society, as subversive, in tendency, of the Christian Church; and, therefore, we have no objection to the Society's adoption of Dr. Stevens' policy of going ahead anyhow. But we cannot help regarding it as passing strange, that he should be at war with the ultras of his own Church on this question, and yet, on the same question, hand in glove with Beecher, Cheever, Thompson, and others, the most viointo office, it was on the tide of conservatism. lamentable instance.

authenticity of his documentary claims, has presented him with the freehold of the land he lives

the people of this country. Whether or not Harper will fully develope this ideal, remains to

Next Conference to be held at Greenupsburg,

THE ADDRESS OF THE BOOK AGENTS.

Our faithful Book Agents, Revs. Stevenson and Owen, in the last Nashville Christian Advocate, make a strong appeal "to the friends and patrons of the Publishing House," which, we rust, will be seriously read by all our people When anything of the kind is published, there are too many of our people, we fear, who, without due reflection, indulge themselves in the hurtful habit of taking exceptions, and making unwarrantable complaints. We have felt the smart of this unbrotherly injustice in this office; our predecessors felt it; and even now, when treble the former force is engaged, and a corresponding carefulness exercised, the usual complaint-brokers exist. And yet, heaven knows that everything has been done, both editorially and financially, that could be done, both by the present and preceding managers of the office. It is so with our Book Agents. They have done the best they could For the wasting care and labor of their office, they never will, they never can be compensated this side their "Master's joy." Read the following. They say

"Since the adoption of the cash system, relation to our periodical issues, and especially the Advocate, some of our friends have been occasionally, perhaps, a little vexed with us on account of the stopping of their papers. This, we very much regret; but having adopted the rule of advance payment, we must enforce it in all cases, or abandon it in toto; and this we are by no means inclined to do. Still, we are sorry that any of our patrons should feel themselves aggrieved at the working of the system. That our clerks may have occasionally erred, we are free to admit; but then we have always endeavored to correct such errors and oversights with promptitude, when apprised of their existence. We are exceedingly unwilling to lose any of our old subscribers, or to have them deprived of the paper for a month, or even a week; and with a view of preventing such occurrences in the future, we have determined to give the subscribers notice, by a slip attached to their papers, of the time or number at which their subscriptions extion, established partly by our own money, and pire. These notices, if preserved, will furnish the necessary information as to the proper time for renewal. A little attention to this matter will effectually obviate the evil complained of, and will, moreover, annually save to our several lists many valuable patrons.

As the most of our subscribers commence and, consequently, renew their subscriptions during the winter months, it will be readily perceived that during that portion of the year the labors of our periodical-clerk are almost overwhelming. Now, if our good brethren and friends, who intend renewing their subscriptions for the ensuing year (and it is confidently hoped that they all intend to do this), would but commence sending up their orders for renewal at once-and the sooner the better-they will not only be doing us a special favor-by rendering the employment of a second clerk during the winter unnecessary, but it will greatly contribute to prevent error and delay in the periodical department of the House.

These suggestions will apply as well to the Quarterly Review and Home Circle as to the Advocate. Let all who intend to continue their subscriptions to any of our periodicals, send up their orders, accompanied by the cash, at as

Where it may not be found convenient to earnestly requested to remit the subscription price of the paper or papers, they may desire, directly to us. And as we are very anxious to extend the circulation of all our periodicals throughout the whole Connection, we take the The Nashville Advocate will be forwarded for nated, on the reception of five dollars; and for the same amount to any one person for four years, consecutively; and when ordered for the special benefit of the poor and destitute of Church or State, it will be furnished at the rate of one dollar per annum. On the reception of five dollars, the Home Circle or Quarterly Review will be sent for one year to any three persons whose names and post-offices may be fur-

And now, we would earnestly ask of all who ests, that a prompt and energetic effort be made to increase the patronage and extend the circulation of all our periodicals. It is therefore respectfully proposed to the ministry, membership this and the first of January next, so as to inance and excellence of our issues. The Christian Advocate and Journal, of New York, has a list of near thirty thousand subscribers; the Ladies' Repository upwards of twenty thousand, and the Northern Methodist Quarterly, about character inferior to those of the Northern Methodist Church? Or are our people less disposed to aid and assist us in our endeavors to enlighten, reform, and save the world? Surely this cannot be the case. Will now the Southern Methodist Church favor us by the first of Jan u ary, 1858, with a practical demonstration of her devotion to these great christian enterprises, in the form of twenty-five thousand paying subscribers to the Advocate; fifteen thousand to the Home Circle; and not less than five thousand

### BEAU-IDEAL OF SECULAR JOURNALISM.

Harper's Weekly, we are glad to observe, is circulation, its standard of morality is based W. Thompson; West Union to be supplied. upon the Scriptures, and not upon the supposed strong side of public opinion. This is not only | Charleston and Maulden, W. Bickers; Wyoming a rare honesty in such journalism, but, also, a Mission to be supplied; Charleston Circuit, R. rare discernment and policy. It is absolutely E. Graves; Barboursville, L. G. Woods; W. M. true that those secular journals which, in order | Cormas, Superintendent; Mouth of Sandy, J. N. to win popularity, disregard the commonly re- Lilley; Logan, to be supplied; Kanawha, J. W. lent, extreme, and fanatical ecclesiastical aboliceived sentiments of the christian religion, would Amiss: Guyan Mission to be supplied. tion agitators in the Union. When he first came enhance their popularity and public value fifty per cent. by firmly maintaining a scriptural Lewisburg and Union, T. Stinchcomb; Monroe, Fearing a reaction, he soon after, most inconmorality. Christian people, generally, would
S. Hargiss, H. S. Williams; Newport and Newsistently, to say nothing more, charged on the give them a large and enthusiastic support—a castle, J. Hank; Covington, S. T. Mallory, J. D. the hosts of Methodism. The good which that To Conference Tract Agents, Colporteurs, and support of the power of which publishers, as a Hank; Fayette, C. F. Crooks: Raleigh, E. Kenin Kansas. Then after another long spell of general thing, have but little conception; and conservatism, he rejoices in the unworthy action not an appreciable tithe of their influence would Downtain. of the British Conference toward the Southern be lost with the irreligious. There is much Church, and strikes hands with the New York irreligion in our country, but little anti-chris-Independent. Northern editors "cannot do the tianity. Little as it is imagined, the great mathings they would." The pressure is too great. jority of even our irreligious people would peril Dr. Hibbard of the Northern Advocate is a life and all its endearments, in defence of "the faith once delivered to the saints." The "coming man" of secular journalism will make this A DESCENDANT OF LUTHER .- A Continental philosophy the lever of his power. The beaujournal states that a descendant of Martin ideal of secular journalism is yet to be exempli-Luther has been discovered in the village of fied in this country. But it will be exemplified. Colzaar, (Romerania.) The municipality of and while an undreamed of success will follow, Stettin, after having minutely ascertained the an undreamed of benefit will be conferred upon

BRITISH AND SOUTHERN METHODISM.

We give below the letter of Rev. Francis Asbury Mood, of the South Carolina Conference, who was the minister of our Church rejected at the recent session of the Wesleyan Conference. From his account—and there is sufficient internal and collateral evidence of its truth-it is far more discreditable than we had at first imagined. The affair will turn out to the furtherance of truth, and to the shame of the fanatics who brought it about, and of those who approve it in this country. We repeat, we are glad the matter was tested. We have not one particle of sensitiveness or church pride which has been wounded by the transact Mr. Mood's letter confirms us in the remark we made a few weeks since, that there is, at this moment, two parties in the British Conference, in reference to the attitude it has assumed toward the Southern Church. That party, sympathizing with us, will continue to grow larger, both in England and in the Northern Church. Writing to the Southern Christian Advocate, Mr. Mood says:

"Two weeks of the session had passed, and had steadily refused the repeated solicitations of different members of the Conference, to allow them to ask for me admission to the private sessions of their body. I felt persuaded that their feelings of personal kindness to me led them to misjudge the probable official action of the Conference, should such "application" be made. It was not until intimations were given me that I did injustice to the Conference, in supposing that I would be refused admittance, and not until a member of the Conference waited in person upon the President, and received assurance that there would be no difficulty thrown in the way of my obtaining a should judge worthy of such favor; and little sor. did I dream that my name, or the name of the Church I hold most dear, would be bandied about in open Conference, and subjected to formal insult by a regular vote of that body. Upon the proceeding being made known to me mortified at what had been done, I insisted that, as the matter had been given an importance which I had not previously anticipated, hey would at least spare me any public mention of the occurrence in reports of their proceedings. was assured over and again that the whole occurrence was painful to all parties, and that publicity should not be given to it. It seems, owever, that the Wesleyan body, closely beset by fanaticism without, found this occurrence too precious a morsel, and flung it forth to the English public as proof of their orthodoxy on the question of slavery.

Rejoicing, as I do, in being thought worthy of any connexion with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South-regarding it, as I do, par excellence, the Missionary Church of the world, and with a heart that swells with emotions of profoundest gratitude and love, when contemplating the wonderful work it is accomplishing, it would have been base, indeed, in me voluntarily to have subjected it to any intended humiliation early a day as practicable, and we will be greatly whatever. As a lover of Methodism everywhere, and as one who has received many undeserved Wesleyan Conference, it would have been unthe question-to have forced them to an official action which they have declared they felt was a painful necessity."

#### THE WESTERN VIRGINIA CONFERENCE.

The eighth session of the Annual Conference met September, 10, 1857, Bishop Pierce presiing, at Charleston, Kanawha county, Virginia. The Episcopal and Presbyterian ministers attended the sessions, and opened their churches to our preachers, who filled their pulpits. There were five preachers received on trial, and one readmitted; three received into full connection. five ordained deacons, and one ordained elder; three were changed from effective to supernume. rary, and four were transferred.

Bishop Pierce's labors in the pulpit, and on the platform, in behalf of the missionary and may desire the success of our publishing inter- tract cause, are enthusiastically spoken of. Both interests were liberally supported; \$120 for the tract cause was raised, and \$600 for missions. an advance of 33 per cent, over last year. The whole amount raised during the year was \$397,and friends of the entire Church, that an early, 32. Though a large Northern Methodist Church offices of Steward and Class Leader for 25 years acunited and continuous effort be made, between edifice existed in the town, built before the division, and the preacher and presiding elder living felt wherever he went, and the death of no one will crease our subscription lists, so that they may there, two thousand dollars were raised to build bear some comparison, at least, to the import- a Southern Methodist house of worship, and the lived for many years-full of faith and the Holy lot devoted. Dr. Sehon was present, and assisted Ghost. May our last end be like his.

in all these labors most affectively. The following brethren are elected delegates Nashville next May : Rev. S. Kelley, Rev. S. six thousand. Are our publications of a kindred K. Vaught, and Rev. Staunton Field. The re- those mountains lay the Talladega and Chock-

> C. M. Sullivan. The net increase in the membership last year was 822. The following are the appointments for the ensuing year.

CLARKSBURG DISTRICT .- S. K. Vaught, P. E. Clarksburg Station, W. H. Fonerden; Monongahela, R. N. Crooks; Rollsburg, J. E. Williamson; Milford and Weston, S. H. Mullen; Buchanan, P. H. Hoffman; Lewis, J. A. Goff; Braxton, one to be supplied; Glennville, G. S. Me-

PARKERSBURG DISTRICT .- G. B. Poage, P. E. Parkersburg Station, S. Kelley; Little Kanawha, B. F. Sedwick; Williamstown, W. Kennedy; Ravenswood, B. G. Hull; Ripley, W. Briscoe; likely to exercise a sound moral influence. Un- Spring Creek, to be supplied; Point Pleasant, R. like too many literary papers, which seek a wide A. Claughton, J. H. Burnes; Mason Mission, A.

CHARLESTON DISTRICT .- J. Brilbart, P. E.

GREENBRIER DISTRICT .- C. M. Sullivan, P. E. dall; Nicholas, G. L. Warner; Summersville, W. taining, supporting, encouraging, helping Meth-

GUYANDOTTE DISTRICT .- S. Field, P. E., and agent for Marshall Academy; Guyandotte and the writer of the obituary, is another class-leader Shearer; Big Sandy, J. T. Johnson; Louisa, S. once more. A. Rathbun; Paintsville, S. Black, Tug Fork, H. Moore; Wayne, J. H. Wright, B. Spurlock.

W. B. McFarland, transferred to St. Lor Conference; J. A. West, to East Texas; F. J.

THE MISSOURI CONFERENCE.

This Annual Conference closed its session for this year on the 23d of September, at Glasgow, Bishop Andrew presiding. From the St. Louis Advocate we learn that the session was harme nious and the preaching excellent.

The missionary collections have been better than ever before, over \$700 paid and pledged. Add to this upwards of \$300, which the preacher in charge raised a few weeks ago, and we have more than \$1,000, and so, with most most or all the other interests of the Church in the bounds of the Conference. The educational interests of the Church are advancing rapidly.

At the anniversary the delegates the next General Conference are W. G. Caples, A. Monroe W. H. Anderson, T. Dines and E. Robinson. RESERVES .-- P. M. Pinckard, and B. R. Bax-

The following list of appointments for the en suing Conference year:

St. Charles District-A. Monroe, P. St. Charles circuit, R. N. T. Holliday; Flint Hill circuit, W. M. Newland, G. L. Sexton; Warrenton circuit, A. E. Sears, Geo. Smith. Superintendant ; Danville circuit, L. T. McNeily, L. R. Downing; Fulton circuit, A. P. Linn; Middletown circuit, A. P. Sears, H. Brown, sup. Auburn circuit, R. G. Loving; Louisiana statio J. W. Cook; St. Aubert circuit, J. Faubion Paynesville and Clarksville, Wm. M. Demott; W. H. Anderson, President St. Charles Col-

FAYETTE DISTRICT .- P. M. Pinckard, P. E., and Agent for Central College; Fayette circuit, thing is very certain, and that is, should Long S. W. Cope; New Franklin circuit, George Fen- be convicted of misrepresenting the Church, an tem; Columbia circuit, W. Penn; Rocheport circuit, B. F. Johnson; Mt. Zion circuit, J. F. ticket of admission, that at his pressing request Young; Mexico station, W. A. Mayhew; Paris gave him my ordination parchments for the circuit, W. M. Mood; Huntsville circuit, J. President to examine. In consenting to the Penn; Glasgow station, N. G. Berryman; Flor- tions to a giant. The strong tendency of things application, I thought that the President had ida circuit, T. Demoss; W. G. Caples, Agent for at present is that those portions of the Border power to issue tickets of admission to whom he | Central College, and C. W. Prichett, Profes-

BRUNSWICK DISTRICT .- W. M. Rush, P. Brunswick station, to be supplied; Keytesville Catlin; Linneus circuit, S. K. Fowler; Chillicothe station, W. G. Miller; Utica Mission, R by my excellent friends, who seemed really C. Hatton; Carrolton circuit, D. Penny; Spring Hill circuit, L. Rush.

> WESTON DISTRICT .- Wm. Perkins, P. Weston station, W. H. Saxton; Platte City mi sion, T. Hurst; Parkville circuit, W. A. Tarwater; Liberty and Richfield circuit, D. C. Blackwell; Millville circuit, W. M. Sutton: Richmond circuit, R. H. Jorden; Plattsburg circuit, J. Devlin, J. E. Bryan; St. Joseph station E. K. Miller; St. Joseph mission, W. D. Fortune Plattsburg High School, L. M. Lewis.

SAVANNAH DISTRICT .- B. R. Baxter, P. E. Savannah circuit, W. F. Bell : Oregon mission, H. H. Hedgepeth; Mound City mission, H. H. Craig; Rockport circuit, J. Spencer; Maryville circuit, R. A. Austin : Athens circuit, S. C. Littlepage; Bethany mission, J. D. Vincel;

BLOOMINGTON DISTRICT .- W. Toole, P. E. Bloomington mission, W. Warren; Kirksville circuit, P. Philips; Memphis mission, T. D. Clanton; Lancaster mission, I. Naylor; Hartford mission, D. R. Shaekleford; Princeton mission, tokens of regard from various members of the J. B. Potter; Trenton mission, A. Spencer; Milan circuit, W. Shaw.

circuit, W. E. Dockery; Palmyra station, B. H. Spencer; Shelbyville circuit, to be supplied; Edina circuit, G. W. Rich; Monticello circuit, L. Baldwin; Alexandria circuit, D. Mason; Canton and Lagrange station, R. P. Holt; Frankfort circuit, J Sutton.

M. R. Jones, transferred to Kansas Conference and appointed to Leavenworth city; A. Albright, transferred to Texas Conference. Next Conference to be held at Chillicothe, Mo.

#### DEATH OF AN OLD FRIEND.

Looking over the last Southern Christian Advocate, our eyes chanced to light on the following brief obituary:

JAMES HAMPTON, died in Benton co., Ala., on the 7th inst, aged 72 years. He was converted in 1825, and joined the M. E.

Church. Many of the preachers in the Georgia Conference, will recollect with pleasure, the agreeable hours they have spent with Bro. Hampton. He moved to this county in 1839. He had filled the be more seriously felt than his. He died as he had

In the winter of 1843-4, the writer of this to the ensuing General Conference to be held in crossed the mountains separating the waters of the Tallapoosa from those of Coosa. West of serve delegates are Rev. G. B. Poage and Rev. ocks, and other valleys, all comprised in the then Jacksonville circuit, Alabama Conference, covering part of Benton and Talladega counties. That was his first "work," as a Methodist itinerant preacher. Before he reached his first appointment, or met his senior preacher, he stopped, according to the direction on the plan of the circuit, at the house of Bro. James Hampton, to stay all night. A frienship was then formed which was only severed by the death above-mentioned. No! Not severed! It will live forever in heaven, we trust! He was then an old man, and the father, almost of Methodism in all that region of country. More unwavering, heart-felt, enthusiastic devotion to the cause of our beloved Methodism, we have never witnessed. O, the class-meetings, camp-meetings, and revifortune, and a man of strong character and simple title "Methodist Episcopal Church," common sense, he wielded a mighty influence for good: especially was he abundant in labor for the spread of "holiness" and "heart-felt religion." Those constituted his motto. O, the many long rides, through all sorts of weather, to all parts of a circuit nearly three hundred miles round, with "old Bro. Hampton" as pilot and companion! These are some of the brightest memories of a checkered life. James Hampton dear old brother has done in the way of enterodist preachers, is absolutely incalculable. "The memory of the just is blessed." Judge Groce, Catlettsburg, J. F. Medley; Greenupsburg, R. on the same circuit, and was at the time we Lancaster, W. S. May; North Liberty, J. "traveled" there. God bless the old circuit! Farmer, Sup., and J. F. Bean; Grayson, W. We often feel like taking to the "saddle-bags"

> A CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN PAPER is of January next, or as soon as two thousand subscribers can be obtained. We wish the enterprise success. We wish our Cumberland Presbyterian brethren in Texas to have a paper that is a true friend of the South.
>
> receive the proceeds at the approaching sessions of the Conferences? By doing this, you will confiphan, T. Wallace; Grasshopper, L. B. Stateler, M. G. McMillan; Big Blue, J. M. Bradford. Nimaha, to be supplied. Delegates to the General Conference, N. Scarrett, W. Bradford. Next Conference to meet at Fort Scott.

AGITATION IN THE NORTHERN METHODIST

A New-York correspondent of the Nashville Christian Advocate says that the Northern Independent keeps up its ultraism on abolition, and the Northern Advocate, lest it should los thing which the editor, Mr. Hibbard, has been somewhat hard pressed to prove-has gone almost beyond its rival in the utterance vastly more difficult it is to convince the people of his consistency and sincerity when, after finding a neutral position will not answer, he endeavors to take one side or the other! The and keep him on trial. At the late session of the Genesee Conference, one of the members, very near being expelled for his defamatory articles. The Zion's Herald repudiates Bishop what we can learn, they will be called to a sentiment, when Long's trial comes off, there fold." will be found a majority in his favor. One appeal to the next General Conference will triumphantly vindicate him, and the martyr will become the hero. A man unknown to fame, Journal, which demands a careful and candid will thus be magnified from the smallest propor-Conferences will be cut off from the Church, and if the Discipline of the Church, South, remains intact on the subject of slavery, it will get scriptural holiness, to which both are called?

#### THE AMERICAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Rev. Dr. E. H. Myers, Editor of the Southern Christian Advocate, who has recently been on a | in our grand aggressive movements for the con our to the North, in his correspondence, says version of the world as it should be, and can be ome things which abundantly confirm all we the success of Methodism will be in a ratio not have recently said on the subject of the National even imagined at the present time. With all Christian Advocate, and on the importance of our lack of sufficient ministerial force to posses establishing our branch of Methodism as the and cultivate this immense field of Texas, if our non-political Methodist Church of the United local ministry could have been, or could be now States. He says: My intercourse with the laity made fully available, we should need no other of the M. E. Church whom I have met on my reinforcement. We say this in no spirit of cenroute has convinced me more than ever that the sympathies of great numbers of them are more | They have felt the same difficulty that even now with our branch of the Church than with the rests upon our own minds. But we hope that spirit that pervades their own. Many of them the very burden of the difficulty will press out cannot speak with respect of their own Church. I see that some of the Advocates counsel Gallatin circuit, W. Ketron; Maysville mission, all who thus sympathize with us, to go over t us. We hope they will heed the advice. It will add thousands to our communion of the the great revivals which have blest the State country, and will open our way to becoming the We know they will continue thus to labor, and National Methodist Church. I am better satis- we hope that many of them will join the itinerfied than ever before that we only need a catholic name, and with our Dicipline, as it now is, we the local talent may be fully developed. can come as far as New-York-a brother here says, as far north as Boston for one church-and subscribe or renew subscriptions through an kind—leaving good taste and good sense out of Hannibal District.—E. Robinson, P. E. find many who will hail as a blessing the establishat once, but conservatism loves quiet, and shuns items concerning the progress our Northern agitation, and they only wait for that next blow Methodist brethren are making in their missions for which he will accept our thanks. The artist to be struck, that now impends, whereby all in Germany. They now have an annual Conferslaveholders shall be excluded from the church, ence there, and the first session ever presided ture will be engraved and inserted by the Book which they already consider inevitable. It is over by a Bishop (Simpson) commenced Septemnow our duty to prepare the way for Christian | ber 5, in the Methodist Episcopal Church is union with these Methodists-people and preach- Bremen. Two brethren were elected to deacon's ers-whom fanaticism will eventually sever from and elder's orders, three were continued on trial. their present ecclesiastical relations. They are and two were admitted on trial. The whole our brethren in sentiment-they now hold a number of laborers, including colporteurs, enfalse position in fact,-let us be united as once gaged in the work under the control of the we were-as, indeed, but for the prevalence of Conferences, is twenty-three. Besides these, evil counsel and the act of a tyrannical majority | local preachers are coming out in the different

#### EPISCOPAL WESLEYAN METHODISTS.

Dr. Summers expressed the following views in reference to the proposed removal of the suffix, 'South," from the name of our Church. The Southern Christian Advocate, dissatisfied with tute "Episcopal Wesleyan Methodists." That title will not do. It is plural in its form, which would frequently prove inconvenient; and many persons do not affect to be called after Paul. Apollos, Cephas, Luther, Calvin, or Wesley-we the vast German race; our church should spread are among them, though we happen to agree in it among the Spanish race. our doctrinal views with Wesley and the apostles, Our present title, indeed, is awkward enough: we were opposed to it in the Louisville Convention, and have been opposed to it ever since. The world has become familiar with the word "Methodist;" and if the definition in Wesley's Dictionary be allowed, "One that lives according to the method laid down in the Bible," we have no objection to it-though it is a little odd that a nickname should be chosen as a legal title. As to the term "Episcopal," that might be spared, not because that which it denotes is not and bearing interest at seven per cent. The apostolical, primitive, and catholic, but because it is, and therefore it seems incongruous that a particular Church should be called by a name which designates a function in the government of nearly all Churches in every age. Nevertheless, as we have the title "Methodist Episcopal Church," we are content with it. We want no suffix, "South," or "in the United States of America." What does "South" indicate to a foreigner? South of what? The Equator? And to cripple its operations. The same howl was as we have extended our jurisdiction to Asia, always a leading spirit! A plain planter of good and may go over into Africa and Europe, the distinguishing us from the "M. E. Church, in ever, apart from this is generally considered a the United States of America," would be found failure; and it is doubtful if the organization more convenient than any other that we have will be kept up beyond the next General Conferheard suggested. We like it better than this latter title, which, however, ought never to have been surrendered to our Northern brethren, as they, not we, vacated the original constitutional basis of the Church.

#### OUR TRACT SOCIETY.

Ministers who have aided in the work of Colportage.

BRETHREN: The Parent Tract Society ha incurred a large liability, in furnishing the Books, Tracts, etc., which you have called for. A portion of this liability has been standing for a period too long for the interests of the Tract So- Scott, to be supplied; Shaunee Reserve, C. ciety or the Publishing House. It ought all to Bowls; Neosho, Elam S. Arington; Council be met at an early day; but this can only be Grove, J. H. Pritchet; Spring River, J. Bar-have on hand. Will you, dear brethren, exert proposed to be started in Texas, about the first of January next, or as soon as two thousand receive the proceeds at the approaching sessions

FANATICISM PUNISHED.

We have always contended that the prostitution of religion and literature to partizan ends would not be supported by the American people. Putnam's" failure helped to confirm the opinion. We noticed the troubles of the Independent | all Texas. ground and not be considered anti-slavery-a not long since. The last number of the Puritan Recorder says: "We have distinctly charged the Independent with tendencies toward fundamental error, or Unitarianism. We have intima abolition sentiments. How difficult it is for a ted that there is real cause for alarm, lest, under man to strive to be on both sides, and yet how its sweeping influence, our Churches may be drifted away from their foundations,"

Referring to a certain number of the Indepen dent, in support of the charge that it teacher fundamental error," it adds: "Again under party he has left hate him for his treachery, and date of September 2, 1852, a distinct preference the party he joins receive him with suspicion is expressed even for Universalism, when connec ted with an anti-slavery character that is alive to what is called a 'dead orthodoxy.' And thi who corresponds for the Independent, came phrase 'dead orthodoxy,' in the Independent's vocabulary, imports no vain imaginary existence but the system of evangelical truth, which Simpson and Dr. McClintock, as representatives though in fact a dead letter on the pages of the of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and from Independent, has been, when firmly adhered to in all the real progress of Christianity, the power account at the next session of the General of God unto salvation. To use the terms of this Conferences for grossly misrepresenting the writer, he was, in the article referred to, combody that elected them. Any thing else but paring a living humanity with a dead orthodoxy, peace reigns on the border. Long's book seems showing that because the Universalists' humanit o have stirred up the anti-slavery element in was alive, though their doctrines give the lie to the Border Conferences, and the prospects is that the main drift of the Gospel, there were among what from sympathy, and what from latent them 'better servants of Christ than in our

#### LOCAL PREACHERS. We publish on our outside an article on the

reading. There is no more vital and important question connected with our economy than this How can our local ministry be made more harmonious with our itinerant ministry, and more effective in the great work of spreading the whole Border field, and perhaps much more. This question has never yet been satisfactorily circuit, D. H. Root; Yellow Creek Mission, S. J. Time, however, the grand expounder of all settled, and the most earnest and prayerful thought of both branches of the ministry, and of all our people, should be patiently and goodtemperedly given to it, until it is settled. When ever the time comes that the talent and force of our local ministry are made as fully available sure toward the itinerant or local ministry a solution of the question-that "the dark is darkest just before the dawn." Our local preachers in Texas, since we have been ac quainted with them, have had a large share in ancy; but we long for a better system, by which

#### METHODISM IN GERMANY.

in the General Conference of 1844, we would circuits, and there is good reason to hope that a sufficient number of preachers will spring up from the societies to supply the growing demands of the work. Their whole membership, preachers included, is 828. Missionary collections for the year, \$405 60; officers and teachers in Sunday schools, 109; Sunday scholars, 1,125 We sincerly rejoice in these evidences of the the present title of our Church, wishes to substiprogress of Methodism on the Continent of great agency in quickening the Spiritual life of posed. the Churches, in Europe, and in the evangeliza-

tion of the masses of the people, just as it has been in this country. It is spreading among

NORTHERN METHODIST FINANCES. The New-York correspondent of the Nashville Christian Advocate speaks discouragingly of the financial difficulties of our Northern brethren Their Missionary Society is in debt sixty thousand dollars. At a recent meeting of the Board, it was resolved that the Treasurer be ordered to Corresponding Secretary has been obliged to desist from visiting the Western Conferences, and devote his attention to the sale of these bonds. We are well assured that this state of things is the necessary and legitimate fruit of Abolitionism, which, in its tirade against the Missionary Society on account of its appropriations to the Border Conferences, since the las General Conference, has left no means untried set up against the Sunday-School and Tract Societies, before their management fell into the hands of that party. The Tract Society, how-

#### KANSAS MISSION CONFERENCE.

Rev. J. G. Rice, of the Kansas Conference says the Nashville Christian Advocate, arrived in our city last week. He left the territory subsequent to the adjournment of the Conference. Bishop Andrew was not present, detained, as we have already apprised our readers, by sickness, Brother Scarrett presided. The following are the appointments of the preachers: LECOMPTON DISTRICT .- Wm Bradford, P. E.

Tecumseh, C. R. Rice; Sugar Creek, John Hale; Paola, J. G. Rice, one to be supplied; Fort Wyandotte, W. Barnet; Delaware, N. T. Shaler; Leavenworth, to be supplied; Kickapoo, A. Williams; Mt. Pleasant, F. M. Williams; Don-

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Briggs & YARD are now opening a large and splendid assortment of every variety of gentlemen's clothing. Go there, if you want something excellent and beautiful. They can clothe

Our Friends, Jones, Root & Co., have an advertisement in another column that we hope will be read by all. Everything needed to furnish a house they can supply. It is a first rate mercantile establishment, on a first rate commercial basis, and will give satisfaction to all who patronize it. They are good friends of the Advocate, and of the "Press," and are the right kind of men.

E. B. Nichols & Co. is one of the oldest and best cotton and commission houses in Galreston. They are well known throughout the state, and have risen to their present position by the exercise of that business capacity and romptitude which the people desire. See their

Joseph Ayres, Esq., nearly opposite Mills' Banking House, has just opened a new house urnishing store, and has everything in that line that may be desired. See his card, and give him

SEE NOTICE of Mrs. S. S. Parks' auction sale of Fancy Goods at Sydnor's, and seek the bar-

MUNGER & WELLARD have property for sale at Rutersville. See notice.

EDWARD T. AUSTIN, Notary Public and Land Agent, whose card is in another column, will attend promptly to all business that may be sent above subject, from the Christian Advocate and

Our good friend and sister, Mrs. S. S. Ropinson, whose notice will be found in this paper, has everything which an elegant taste would select for the graceful persons of the fair daughters of Texas. Our readers, in every part of the State, may send to her for anything in the line of ladies' goods, and she will attend to their orders promptly. We know her well, and can recommend her heartily. Just try her, and you will get the most beautiful bonnets, cloaks, mantillas, laces, trimmings, collars, and-we do not know what the ladies want, but Mrs. R. does.

#### A HANDSOME BEQUEST.

Bishop Soule has just read us a letter, says the Nashville Advocate, from a gentleman of Maryland, giving him information that Mrs. Anne White, widow of the Rev. A. White, deceased, and formerly a member of the Piladelphia Conference, left in her last will and testament a portion of her estate to him (Bishop Soule) as Trustee for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South Mrs. White has recently departed this life, and the legacy it is hoped will be realized. It will nount to between \$8000 and \$9000. Mrs. White resided in Maryland within the bounds of the Philadelphia Conference; that region of country "pictured" by Mr. Long in his book on the Border, and the same county in which Rev. Dr. Quigley lives who has preferred charges against Mr. Long, for misrepresenting the Methodist slaveholders of Maryland. There are generous hearts in Maryland who sympathize with their brethren in the South, who have been so

#### BISHOP ASBURY'S PULPIT.

We made reference some months since, says structure which is preserved as a relic of early times in Tennessee. Mr. II. S. Campbell, artist, has daguerotyped it and forwarded us a copy, has succeeded admirably, and we hope the pic-Agents in some of the Church publications. Thus preserved it will be a memento of the simplicity of our father when in the wilderness they sought the lost sheep of the house of Israel.

THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE AND JOURNAL hinks the proposition to relieve the Southern Publishing House of the support of the Bishops is a confirmation of its prediction, some time since, that the Publishing House will not pay. Dr. Stevens will please remember that there was always opposition to this mode of supporting the Bishops, and that the change was proposed by this paper long ago, without any knowledge of, or reference to, the financial condition of the Publishing House. But we are opposed to the fulfilment of his prediction, and this gives an additional reason for supporting the charge pro-

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCES are rapidly approaching. They are the last before our next General Conference. The statistics should be carefully and accurately collected by each preacher. The Missionary and Conference collections should be swelled to the highest possible figure. And "the work of a Methodist preacher" should be carefully and conscientiously "finished up," so that the succeeding preacher may find everything prepared for a good year's work, without laying the foundations anew.

REV. S. WATSON, editor of the Memphis Christian Advocate, who has recently been on a trip to the North, spent a most delightful Sabbath in Philadelphia, where he became acquainted with a son of the lamented Rev. Dr. Cookman, and heard him preach. He also met Dr. Durbin, who expressed the opinion that "extravagance" was ruining both the Church and the country. Mr. Watson was delighted with the Philadelphia Methodists.

BISHOP ANDREW Writes, St. Louis, September 11, that he and his son James, both of whom were sick in Nashville, had reached St. Louis in as good plight as may have been expected. They purposed spending a few days in St. Louis before going to Glasgow, the seat of the Missouri

REV. JAMES B. FINLEY.-This pioneer of the West is no more. Mr. Finley died of paralysis, at Eaton, Ohio, on the 6th inst. He was seventysix years of age. He was a native of North Carolina, and was for more than fifty years a minister of the gospel. He died in peace.

---OUR JOB OFFICE must not be forgotten. Wo are prepared to do all kinds of work needed in the State, in the most finished manner. Our printer, Mr. John C. Hepperla, is not excelled any where. Bring in your work, friends. Wo are waiting to accommodate you.

MR. JOHN RUNDELL of Lynchburg, has " Peabody's Prolific Corn." Chas. A. Peabody is known all over the Union, and is no humbug. He is the greatest of American horticulturists. Try Mr. Rundell's corn.

OUR BACK NUMBERS, from the beginning of the volume, are not quite all gone, We shall send them to all new subscribers who do not order otherwise.

THE EDITOR will be absent for two issues, but leaves the Advocate in good hands.

Conference ing at whit joined the We are We are at Huntsv attendane We ha McKenzie We see t The Bar

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Preston. Gen. L 27th ult. a prospero A party Tehuantep Jasper The crops

ECCLES A new by the rec continent. decided to Dr Livin very liber

coming for

We are glad to learn that a new Methodist Church is being built in Richmond.

We are glad to learn that Andrew Female College at Huntsville, has seventy or eighty young ladies in

We have received the cataogue of students in McKenzie Institute to the close of the last session We see the number of students is 208, mostly from Texas, though some are from Louisiana, Aakausas, Missouri, Tennessee and Georgia. The cost of tuition including board, lodging, washing, rooms furniture and every thing except lights and towels, is \$110, per session of forty weeks, in the English Department, and \$130, in the higher or Language Department. This institution was commenced by the present Principal, Rev. J. W. P. McKenzie, sixteen years ago with only twenty pupils. It is evidently one of our most flourishing institutions of learning. It is situated three miles west of Clarkesville in Red | that quite a revival of religion is now going on at River county, just about 41 degrees due north from

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The Bastrop Advertiser of the 3d inst., says the days ago. Military Institute of that place is in a flourishing condition, under the superintendance of Col. R. T. P. Allen, as is also the Female College, under the Rev. John Carmer and lady. Quite a large religious revival in the Methodist Church has recently taken place in Bastrop, and is still progressing. There had been 20 conversions up to the 3d inst. This revival was taking place among the students of the Military and

The Gonzales Enquirer says that on Sunday evening last the Hon. James C. Wilson, preached an excellent sermon. It was his first effort of the kind in that place; but he had previous to that time preached several sermons at a camp-meeting, recently holden on the river, ten miles above Gonzales .- Mr. Wilson will receive license to preach from the next Quarterly Conference, and it is his intention to join the great body of itinerant Ministers at the Annual Conference, and devote himself soul and body to his the pulpit will be a most powerful auxiliary to the

The great revival in the Baptist Church at Waco, resulted, according to the Southerner, in 41 accessions to the Baptist, 51 to the Methodist, and will result about Sto the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

#### PERSONAL ITEMS.

Capt. Cleveland Forbes, formerly in the service of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and who fitted out and navigated around Cape Horn the steamer California, the first steam vessel sent by the Company to the Pacific side, died on the 16th at Buffalo, where he resided and had charge of the steamers of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company He was for some years agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Com-

Dr. Baird, of New York, is making a temperance tour through Scandinavia and Russia. He speaks in English, and has an interpreter.

REV. JAMES E. COBB .- The St. Louis Christian Advocate says: "Rev. J. E. Cobb, of Lexington station, was in our office to day. We regret to learn that his health is such as to compell him to return to the South. Brother Cobb is preparing to publish a new edition of his work on the " Philosophy of Faith. The President has returned to Washington. He had been on a visit to Wheatland.

The Detroit Daily Advertiser states, on private in affect at an early day.

Jacob Astor-the literary millionaire-the man whose glove bill is \$400 per annum-is now in Baden-Baden, where he has bought a splendid villa, and is astonishing the natives with the American trotters The old folks make the money, and the young ones

#### TEXAS ITEMS.

Most of the farmers of Bell county are done sowing their wheat Some are waiting till later in the sea-

An Artesian well is reccommended in the town of Clarkesville. In Brazoria county, crops are reported as good.

The railroad is prospering. A third boat is soon to be placed on the Vanderbilt line to New Orleans, v.a Berwick. A new boat is

also to be placed on the outside line. Large quantities of wheat have been planted in

Walker county.

Thirteen hundred bales of cotton had been carried over the Harisburg road up to the 27th ult. The boll-worm is doing some harm in Wood

count .yThe cotton is fine. A good yield of cotton has appeared in Fayette county; also in Smith county it is doing mischief.

Travelers are pouring into Texas, and more are ex-

Large and gross frauds in land certificates have been discovered by the commissioners appointed by

the Govenor, involving over 100,000 acres.

The railroad from Lavaca to Victoria now has a

The Rio Grande has been lower this season than was ever known before. For the first time steamers

Jefferson this season in consequence of the establish- men. Their names are : J. Tice, Second Engineer ment of a large slaughtering and beef packing house | Central America; Alexander Grant, Fireman do; by H. H. Black. He is prepared to slaughter and G. W. Dawson, passenger. Among the passengers pack fifty beeves per day, and advertises to pay liberal

The "States Zeitung" reports that pearls are so plentiful on the Llano that the people of Fredericks-

the crossing of the Navasota at a point seven miles were large. above Fairfield. Thence the road will run nearly due north, to the town of Dallas or its immediate vicinity, and thence northward to Red River near the town of

27th ult., on his way to Washington City, whence after receiving credentials &c, he will proceed on his mission to the Argentine Republic. May they have a prosperons voyage

A party of Texians intends emigrating shortly to Tehuantepec. They will sail from Indianola about

Jasper county is said to be rapidly improving. The crops are the heaviest ever raised there.

### ECCLESIASTICAL AND RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

A new stimulus has been given to African missions by the recent explorations in the interior of that vast Ivil, a town of Prussian Poland, on the 1st of continent. The London Missionary Society have ber. decided to establish new missions under the care of Dr Livingston and his father-in-law Mr. Moffat, and very liberal contributions have been given by friends of the Society, two of \$2,500 each, and one of \$1,000, coming from unkown friends.

The Campbellites have had a great revival in on the island of Formaso, where the pirates residuely

A Belgian Catholic paper complains of the vigorous efforts made by Protestants to combat the Roman religion both in France and Belgium Fourteen

solitary and homeless. Colportage is so highly prized in Sweden, that a school for the training of agents has been opened.

It is stated that in Germany scarcely a Jewish family is without some member who has been converted to Christianity. There is a great desire to inquire into the truths of the sacred Scriptures, especially among the young.

Our Cumberland Presbyte ian brethren recently depth. held a camp-meeting on the Bosque, Texas, at which 25 or 30 persons were converted.

The Protracted meeting of the Baptist Churcht says the Upshur (Texas) Democrat, closed in that place on last Sabbath with six immersions. We learn what is known as the Hart church in that county. Fifteen were added to the Church by baptism a few

### THE LATEST NEWS.

The Anglo Saxon, from Liverpool has arrived at Quebec. The American and Vanderbuilt had both arrived at Liverpool.

From India, we learn that the victorious Gen. Havelock had resumed his march upon Lucknow Troops were still leaving Englagd, in small detachments, overland. Gen. Reid had died before Delhi-Lord Elgin's late mission to China related to the ransfer of the British troops in that quarter to India Another mutiny has broken out in Bombay, but and been promptly suppressed. The merchants of Calleuta had petitioned the Queen to setze upon all Central India Gen. Banks, commanding at Lucknow had been killed.

Lord Elgin had reached Calcutta with 1700 troops. who were to proceed up the Ganges forthwith. A work A patriot and a christian, his elequence in letter to the Paris Patrie says that Nena Sahib, who was reported to have committed suicide, was marching on Lucknow with 15,000 men, and was four days ahead of Gen. Havelock. Fort Lucknow is deemed impregnable.

It was believed that the political crisis in Spain had passed over, and there would be no Cabinet changes. The cause of the recent troubles was the refusal of the Queen to remove Concha. Four ves- to invade Mexico or Costa Rica. sels had been sunk in the harbor of Gala, and forty lives lost.

England refuses to give up the island of Penam to Turkey.

At New York, Oct. 5 the statement of the banks make an unfavorable showing. At Utica, Oct 5 the bank of Central New York has been closed, and a receiver appointed. The steamship Cahawba has arrived with dates from Havana to the 30th ult. Business was dull in Havana at the time of the sailing of the Cahawba. The yellow fever reports showed the pestilence to be abating. The stock of sugar on hand at Havana was 195,000 boxes. A slaver had been captured off to the eastward of Cardenas. She proved to be the American ship Mazeppa, and was said to have on board 1,500 slaves.

At Pittsburg, Oct. 3. a meeting of merchants held to justify the suspension of the Pennsylvania banks, and to ask the Govenor to extend legislative aid to mitigate the penalties till their resumption. At New York, Oct. 3. money was irregular by

there was a better feeling. Notes due have generally formation, that Lewis Cass, Jr., has resigned his been promptly met. The following failures are reposition as United States Consul at Rome, to take ported : Ely, Brown & McConnell ; Gage, Sloan &

been temporarily enjoined on application of the Bank has been no action yet.

ter than was anticipated. Clark & Co., bankers, and S. Frothingham, dry goods merchants, failed. ness community was more cheerful at the close. At Cincinnati, Oct. 3. we have no important fail-

At St. Louis, Oct, 3. E. W. Clark & Bros., ba

At New York, Oct. 5. a decidedly better feeling in any where. financial matters was manifest, lending a brightening

aspect to the business world.

No further failures have occurred, and stocks ar reported improved from five to eight per cent. age to the Legislature, which convened that day. recommends that the banks be released from the penalties and forfeitures incurred by their suspension of

Advices from Kansas state that about sixty Missourians are encamped on Sugar Creek, Linn county, Kansas, for the purpose of voting. The Free State men have sent to Lawrence for arms to defend them-

Attorney-General Black decides that the claimants of California lands under Mexican grants are entitled to patents from the General Land Office, on showing their claims con rmed by the Commissioners of a

District or a Supreme Court. Last week the Postmaster General drew to the amount of one million of dollars for the payment of The" cut" through Cloppers bar, between Galveston | mail contractors. The aggregate amount of Treasand Houston has removed the existing difficulty of ury drafts for that period was three million of dollars,

five-sixths of which were on New York Stocks continue to come in for redemption. The cholera is raging in Gautamala. Judge Ven-

able, United States Minister, had died of it. The city of Puera, in Peru, had suffered severely

The Bremen bark Bremen has arrived at New York with three persons of the Central America, rescued by the british brig Mary and transfered to the Brepy the Star of the West we notice Congressmen

Ervine and Scott, and Govenor Foote. The United States frigate was at Aspinwal, l and the John Adams and Decatur at Panama. The accounts from the mining districts are favorable. The Indians have murdered Ebey, the Collector at Fort The Texas Pioneer says that the engineers of the Central America, had on board \$1,595,000. The Houston and Texas Central Railroad have established | San Francisco markets were quiet. The importations

The late outrages in Carson Valley, Cal., had to the formation of a Vigilance Committee. Harazthy, melter and refluer in the mint at San

had crossed the border between Quindaro and

ton. There are evidences of a concerted action along the border. The Ningara has arrived at Halifax, with three bays later than that of the Anglo-Saxon.

ton had slightly declined. The Emperors of France and Russia met at

gard on the 25th ultimo. Mexico has announced her acceptance of the m tion of France and England in her difficulty

The Emperors of Russia and Austria will m

humiliation and prayer, on account of the troub India. It was rumored that Lord Elgin will so appointed Governor General of India.

The American Corvette Levant had burnt a v

Alexander was only for the furtherance of amity between France and Russia The South of France has

ist) or Ranson (democrat) has been elected to Con-

by a majority of 7000.

Andrew Johnson has been elected to the Unite States Senate from Tennesce. It is probable that the present government Nicaragua will be recognised by the reception of the Minister now here, with a view to securing the

privilege of a transit route. The Postmaster General has appointed six agent to attend to the "through express mail" from Baltimore to Cincinnati to secure more regularity. The Secretary of the Interior has received advices that within a month the Minnesota Wagon Road will be completed to Fort Ridgley.

The returns of the Mississippi election receive indicate a larger Democratic majority for the State ticket than Buchanan got, and the election of all the Democratic candidates for Congress, with large gains in the Legislature.

At Harrisburg, Penn. October 6, the House post poned the resolution requiring statements from the several banks prior to legislation, and adjourned until to-morrow. The Senate has been occupied

until to-morrow. The Senate has been occupied with various debates relative to the banks. There has been no action yet.

The great publishing house of Harper & Brother suspended October 9. It is reported that their assets will exceed their liabilities over \$1.000,000.

The Bank of South Carolina, at Charleston, has suspended. The Illinois Central Railroad company has suspended, also the New York and Eric road, and the books of the Milwaukie and Mississippi road have been seized. Produce is backed up at all the principal marts because there is not money enough to forward it, and cetton cannot be baught at Southern ports because the money cannot be obtained. Business town of sent seized as the suspended of the money cannot be obtained. Business town of sent seized as the suspended of the forward it, and cetton cannot be baught at Southern ports because the money cannot be obtained. Business town is desirous of purchasing an office in the interesting that sections of his family to leave an opportunity of dring so by addressing that seconds. The pager is returned in politics, and is popular. The present proper is anxious, on account of his family to leave the it terror. The pager is recursed in politics, and is popular. The present proper is anxious, on account of his family to leave the it terror. The pager is recursed in politics, and is popular. The present proper is anxious, on account of his family to leave the it terror. The pager is recursed in politics, and is popular. The present proper is anxious, on account of his family to leave the it terror. The pager is recursed in politics, and is popular. The present proper is anxious, on account of his family to leave the it terror. The pager is recursed in politics, and is popular. The present proper is recursed in politics, and is popular. The present proper is recursed in politics, and is popular. The present proper is recursed in politics, and is popular. The present proper is recursed in politics, and is popular. The reflector is anxious. ness, in almost all the great cities, is at a stand-still Failures occur constantly, and there is no confidence

### Marriages.

By Rev. J. A. Scruggs, on the evening of the 17th of September, 1857, at the residence of Mr. F. Ezell, Mr. L. T. Nasu, to Miss C. V. Ezell. All

In the city of Austin, on the 1st inst., by Rev. W Phillips, Hon. BIRD HOLLAND, to Miss MATILD daughter of Major William Rust. All of Austin. At the residence of Mr. Webb Wofford, by Rev Tho. F. Windoor, on the 27th ult., Mr. W. K. Mc-LSYMORF, to Miss REBECCA RANSON. All of DeWitt

At the residence of the bride's father, Col. L. W. Groce, by the Rev. T. Wooldridge, on Thursday evening. September 24th, Mr. WILLIAM M. BENNATT to Miss MARY HERRIETTA GROCE.

# Agent's Aotices.

DAVID AYRES, Agent.

Letters and Funds Received up to Oct. 13 B-J M Brinkley; JV Buster, PM; ST Bridges

\$4 00 (1 ns)

C—J L Crabb, \$8 00 (2 ns); JW Chalk, \$5 00;

H W Cummings; J W Cooley, \$5 00.

D—R H Dickson, \$2 00.

E—J H Edwards; W D Eastland.

F—B B Foot, \$2 00 (ns) O A Fisher, \$3 00; T Ferguson, \$5 00 (1 ns) G—H M Giass, 36 00. H—J B Harris, \$3 60 (1 ns); T J Harris;

amilton, \$20 00 (14 ns) I—I G John, \$2 00 (1 ns) L—S M Lemon. \$2 00; pays up to 468. M—J M Murchison; Martin & Wyatt. N—B P Nichols; E Nichols.

N—B P Nichols; E Nichols.
P—A R Pitts.
R—T W Rogers, \$10 00.
S—Sidney Seymour, (1 ns.) charged you with \$1 00; A H Shanks, \$10 00; C A Sterne; Jeremiah Sherwood, \$10 00; Wm A Stovall, \$4 00 (2 ns); W A Smith, \$5 00; M C Simpson.
T—E J W Tomlinson, P M, \$4 00 (1 ns) 2 letters; E F Thwing, \$55 00 (7 ns)
W—T Wooldridge, \$2 50, pays up to 416: Jas M Wiggin, P M, \$5 00: W Wynne, \$2 00.

### STORE PRICES CURRENT.

d led	DAGGING-Remacky	Agra 11 . 15	
ia iea	India	yard 16 @ 17	
	BALE ROPE-Kentucky	1 1b 11 0 12	
	BALE ROPE—Kentucky	P 15 11+ @ 12	1 0
Fran-	Java	P 16 17 @ 18	12
I tall-	CORN	bushel 1 00 @ 1 10	nie
	FISH-Cod	P box 1 25 @	80
	Mackerel, No. 1	+ bbl 8 75 @ 8 00	Un
rians	Mackerel, No. 1	9 + bbl 6 50 @ 7 00	
	" No.1	P kitt 3 00 @	Br
Wes-	" No. 2	kitt 2 25 @	
	FLOUR-Unbranded	bhl	lat
on all	Superfine		-
	Fancy		
	Extra St. Louis	P bbl 8 50 @ 9 50	
222011	Rye	bbl 8 50 @ 9 50	
news	MOLASSES		
Cot-	NAILS, 4d. to 40d	keg 4 25 @ 4 50	
	CATS	bushel 90 @ 95	
	PROVISIONS-Pork, mess	bbl 30 @ 31	
Stut-	Bacon, hams		
otut-	Hams canvassed	16 17 @ 18	Re
	Ribbed sides		1 1
	Clear sides	1b 17 @ 18	1 "
nedia-	Shoulders	1b 124 @	
	Lard, in kegs	15 19 @20 co	
with	Lard, in barrels	7 fb 17 @ 17	
	Putter, Goshen	15 @ 30	
	Butter, Western	1b 22 @ 23	
	Cheese, Western	15 13 @ 14	10
eet at	Cheese, Goshen		an
Octo-	Potatoes	bbl 3 95 @ 3 50	we
Octo-	Onions	hbl 3 75 @ 4 00	0.00
	RICE - Carolina	B 7 @ 8	bos
			les
ay of	SPICES-Cassia	10 50 @ 55	lar
les in	Cloves	1b 25 @ 30	lar
ies in	Ginger, race	1b 8 @ 10	
on be	Pepper	15 14 @ 15	1 3
	Allepice	15 14 @ 15	
	Nutmegs	16 1 25 @ 1 50	
	Mace	15 1 00 @ 1 12	11
illage	SUGAR-Choice	15 13+ 0 15	
sided.	Fair to Prime	15 124 @ 13	
sided:			

#### Mew Adbertisements.

thousand copies of the translation of the CommonPrayer Book were distributed in France in April and May last, and it is becoming the fashion to have the children educated in Protestant schools.

In Sweden, Norway, and Finland, 240,500 copies of the New Testament have recently been circulated, being a copy for every family and 40,000 for the solitary and homeless. Colportage is so highly prized

A Card.

The vintage is pronounced by all as a most abundant one.

A terrible fire had occured on the river Neva, at St. Petersburg, Russia, destroying one hundred and sixty vessels. The Czar approves of the project of the partial abolition of serfdom in Russia. The Covernment of Russia is now actively engaged in

Reapers!! Reapers!!! Reapers!!!

THE undersigned, as Agent for the sale of Agricultural Indenderts, will have a large but of nentucky litarvectors, manufactured by Miller, Wingste & Co., of iteuseville, Ky., brought on for the harvest of 1858. He believes them to be the best reap re and mover ever brought to Texas. They are of lighter draught (requiring only two horses) made of more durable material, and easier for the raker than any other reap ne machine known in Texas; they have has one in operation for the last two pears; thus cut ever six hundred series of grain and grass, and is very little the worse for wear; has perfer med to the satisfaction of all who have seen it in operation. I sole Harvesters, last eping, to the following gentlemen, and usary others:

Rev. James Smith, Dallas county; T. C. Hawk, do.; Wm. Mulley, do.; F. Daniels, do.; J. A. Sims & Mr. Farris of Ellis county; H. Stanford, Collin county; J. Chisholm, of Kauferan county; to all of whom I would refer enquiries as to their utility. Please address.

JERE JAH SHERWOOD,

Millwood, Collin county, Texas.

### Auction Sale of Mrs Park's Entire Stock of Fancy Dry Goods.

Fancy Dry Goods.

DY J. S. SYDNOR, Auctionee.—On Wednesday 21st.
Dend Thursday 22d. at 11 o'clock, at his store on the
Strand.—Cashmeres, 'c Laines, and Tiesue Dress Patterns,
Organdies, Jaconets, Brilliantes, Ginghams, Prints, Learns,
Corded Skirts, Mosquite Bars, Ribto.s, Insertings, Edgings, Bands, Undersloeves, Chemisettes, Bools, Sacks,
Nerkties, Shawis, Sewing Silk, Spool Cotton, Linear Thread,
Naphins, Holland Linen, Buttons, Tapes, Nerdies, Shall
Tuck Combs, Hemmed and Embroidered Handkerchoefs,
Ladies' and Childrens' Hosiery, Perfumery, Bonnets,
Childrens' Hista, Crib Blankets, Alpaca, Merimo, and Boys
Circhnag, with a greet variety of other goods pertaining to
a Dry Goods establishment.

Attention, Printers!

R. HOE & CO.'S Circular Saws for sale by
J. P. DAVIE.
Cet 13-47

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S Patent Champion Safes, f. eale by [Oct 15 tt] J. P DAVIE, Agent. Fresh Groceries

Fresh Groceries

Received per steamers Mexico and Opelousas—
30 bbls. superfine Flour.
4 bbds. Sugar.
50 bbls. Meas Pork.
10 bbls. Meas Pork.
10 boxes Butter.
10 boxes Candy.
5 sacks Sta Coffee.
5 sacks Sta Coffee.
5 sacks Sta Coffee.
5 sacks Sta Coffee.
6 sacks Sta Coffee.
7 sacks Sta

New Fall and Winter Goods.

We have just received our large and new stock of fall and Winter Goods consisting in part of Fairly Breast Sike, plain and Figured Black Siles. Belanc's French Merinos. Alpaces, and a variety of Bress Goods suitable for the season.

Plastation Gords—such as Kersoys' Georgia Plaids, White and Black Plaids, Oznaburgs, Wool Blatk, negro Blankets Rupeth, &c.

Calices. Mariforo Stripes and Plaids, Ginghams, brown and Black Domestics, Sheetings, Fiannels, Sharls, Toilet Quilte, &c., &c.

Short—For men and boys, as also a large variety of every des ription for latice and children.

Carpets—Indicated and children.

Carpets—Indicated and children.

Carpets—Indicated and children.

All of which having been selected with care, we would solicit the patronage of our friends, as it is our determination to sell at the lowest prices.

RIPDLE & BRIGGS.

Sept. 54th, 1857.

New Fall Goods Coming by 12th Sept.

New Fall Goods Coming by 12th Sept M. R.S. S. ROBINSON will receive by the first steamer from New-York, her first invoice of goods for the present scason, consisting in part of Ribbons. Flowers, Velevets, Laces, Embroiveries Corsetts, Brass Hoops, Fime Collars, Sleeves, Colored Flats, Shak r Hoods, Belts and Buckles, Chemite Head-dresses, Mantila Cloth, Velvet, &c. Mr. Robinson is now in New-York, and has mane arrangements by which we will receive a new supply monthly of all that is new in our line, and our many friends may feel confident that they will not be deceived as to what is fashionable, if they favor us with their custom.

Paints, Oils Glass. Putty, &c. 25,000 LBS. assorted qualities of White Zinè Paint, also, Brown and Black Zine Paint, in oil; Red, Blue, Green and Yellow Paint, in oil, of various qualities; Litherage, Imber, Sienna and Bladder Putty; Zine Dryer, Copal, Brown and Back, Japan and Spirit Varnishes; a general swortment of Painters' Srushes and Pencils, received per ate arrivals, and for sale by

NHE undersigned have removed to their gew Brick Store,
No 7, Strand street, where they are ready and anxious
see and wait on their friends and customers.
RIDDLE & BRIGGS.
PRICES REDUCED.—All descriptions of Summer Gords,
and ladies' and children's Shoes and Gaiters, will be sold at
educed Rates from this date—Jul-20th 1857.
july 30
RIDDLE & BRIGGS.

Miscellancous Advertisements.

Boardman & Gray's Piano Fortes.

DORRIMAN & UTRY'S PIANO FORCES

DEV. B. L. PEEL of Chappell Hill, Washington county
Texas, will keep on hand Boardman & Grays celebrated
Pulce Campana attachment Piano Fortes. He warrants then
to be superior to a very on the State. Every one warranted to give perfect satisfaction, or no sale.

He is prepared to deliver them in Chappell Hill. Houston
or Gelveston.
Also, Agent for the sale of Steam Mills.
The Pianos may be purchased from B. L. Peel, Chappel
Hill: F A Rice, Houston: S, S, Robinson, Galveston; or
Royal & Selkirk, Matagords.
Refers to David Ayres, Esq., Christian Advocate Office,
Sept., 24th, 1857.

A Furniture Store

for a flower Farmation
for the flower flowers and the flower store of the flowers of the flo

Henry House & Co.,

Window, Sashi and Blind Manufactory.

Miam street, Houston, Texas, ar prepared at sight to execute any order sfor any amount of Sash, with or without glass, at the prices named below, also Pannell, Didrik, raised on hour sides, well finished, and made of the best seasoned Cypress Lumber.

Annexed to the various sizes of Sash, we have given the exact size the trainer should be made, for the convenience of our customers.

Glazed Sash Sby 10, worth 16 c., traines to fit 12 lights, 2 ft 4 3-4 in, by 3 ft, 6 in, Glazed Sash 10 by 12, worth 18c., frames to fit 12 lights, 2 ft 10 1-2 in, by 4 ft, 6 in, Glazed Sash 10 by 16, worth 25c., frames to fit 12 lights, 2 ft 10 1-2 in, by 5 ft 2 1-4 in. Glazed Sash 10 by 16, worth 25c., frames to fit 12 lights, 2 ft 10 1-2 in, by 5 ft 2 1-2 in.

Glazed Sash 12 by 10, worth 36c., frames to fit 12 lights, 2 ft 1-4 in, 15 ft. 10 1-2 in, Glazed Sash 12 by 18, worth 35c., frames to fit 12 lights, 3 ft 3-4 in, by 5 ft. 1 1-2 in.

Glazed Sash 12 by 20, worth 46c; frames to ft 12 lights, 3 ft 3-4 in, by 7 ft. 1 1-2 in.

Mouldings of all kluds and Cypress and Pine Lumber well seasoned. Also—Gypress Shingles for sale at our yard.

HENRY HOUSE 4 CO.

W HOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE STORE.
Strand, Gaiveston, Texas. Keeps constantly on hand a general and well assorted stock of Builders' and Plantation Hardware, comprising in part. House and Section 1 House Ware.
Locks and Latches.
Table and Tooked Cutlery, Table and Tooked Cutlery, Table and Tooked Carpenters' Tools.
Blacksmiths'
Timers'
Hors of every description.

Hacksmiths
Tinners
Hoen of every description,
Log and Trace Chains.
Hatchets and Ase.
Chain and Coffee Mills.
Grain Cradles and Seythes,
Hances and Collars.
Hances and Collars.
Hances and Collars.
Grain Cradles and Seythes,
Hances and Collars.
Hances and Collars.
Chocks assorted.
Clocks assorted.
Clocks assorted.
Collar Revolvers. Riffee and Shot Guns, &c., &c.,
Agent for Stearn and Marvin's Salamander Safes.

Law and Collection Office

TRAVENS & GOOCH, Palestine, Texas—Collections in Eastern and Middle Texas, and make prompountances in Signt Exchange on Gaiveston, New Orlean of New York. Palestine is in the center of the heavier afterior business done in the State, and is the most eligible on for the concentration of interior interests, requiring a stemper of the concentration of interior interests, requiring a stemper of the concentration of interior interests, requiring a stemper of the concentration of interior interests, requiring a stemper of the concentration of interior interests, requiring the concentration of interior interests.

Strand, Galvesten, Texas. Strand, Galvesten, Teans.

[SAAC G. Will.HAMS, Dealer in Agricultural Implements and Machines, corner Strand and Tremont sta—Ploughs, (cast, wrought and steel), Harrows, Cultivaters, Cern Shellers, Seed Sowers, Corn Pianters, Hay and Straw Cutters, 'hurns, Garden Hees, Showels, Engunes, Spades, Cutters, 'hurns, Garden Hees, Showels, Engunes, Spades, Ases, Picke, Bush Heoks, Plantation and Road Wagons, Sorte and Wharf Trucks, Garden and Dirt Barrows, Wagon and Plow Harness, Collers, Hames, Drit Serapers, Hand and Horse Rakes, Sevines, Grain Cracles, Smeaths, Mowing and Reaping Machines, Thrashing Machines, Border, Lawn and Ladtes' Garden Shorts Vine Pruning Scissors, Budding Knives.

Garden Seede and Plants.—Belting.
Oak tanned, Stretched Leather, and Rubber Beiting, Lacing and Rubbe. Howe and Farking.
Agent for E. Carver & Co's Improved Premium Cotton
Gine C. W. Bown's Burr Mills. Petrovice's Self-Sharpening
Portable Great Mills. McCord's Anni-Friction and Emery's
Rathemad Horse Fower, Kentucky Corn and Cob Crusher,
and Ingersoil's Hay and Cotton Pre s.

The Kentucky Corn and Cob Mill is warranted to give
enture satisfact on. They will grind corn and cob as fine
as desired, at the fellowing rates, with one borse:
No. 1, 4 to 5 bestdels per hour, weight 25tdns., price \$40.
No. 2, 8 to 10 bustels per hour, weight 25tdns., price \$40.
The above price includes the counted mill, ready to brich
to without any farther expense, and can be set in operation in five minutes time
Geo. Vall & Co's co chrated Portable Stram Engine on
whee's 4, 5,6 °, 10 and 12 horse power, for ranning corton
gins, saw-mills, great-mills, or any other machinery requiring power.

C. W. Adams,

Wildlesale and Retail Grocer and Commission Mer;
chants, Strands, Galveston, Texas.

Pickles, Preserves, Galveston, Texas.

Pickles, Preserves, Galveston, Texas.

Pickles, assorted 20 dv. Tomato Catsup, 1: do. Pepper Sacce, Pickled Ovstors and Lobsters, assorted Pickles, assorted Prefruits and Preserves, Green Corn and Tomatoes, (in cans.) Essence Pepper, Mint, Stoughton's.

SOAPS.—50 hoves Bunker Hill, 10 hoves C. S. Soap, 35 hoxes Colgate Pale, 40 do. Toilet do., 35 do. Colgate Brown, 20 do. do. Chemicais. 30 hoxes Star Candles.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—40 bibs Crushed Sugar, 20 hidds. Louisiana choice do., 10 bbis. New Orleans Reboiled Molasses, 10 half bbis. New Orleans Reboiled Molasses, 100 bbis. New Orleans Reboiled Molasses, 100 bbis. Lead, 75 boxes Tobacco, choice brands, 150 boxes 20 and 70 lbs. cach in 1 lb. papers of Carbon Soda and Saleratus, pure; Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs, Scrub and Blacking Brushes, Woode: Ware of all kinds: 10 bales Lowells, 15 cases of Boots, 30, 00. Segars, 25 boxes Candy, Rock, Refined and Gun Brops, 50 packages Tea. Durham Mustard, Elocking, Snuth. Mustard, Elock

Brown & Kirkland.

IMPORTERS and Dealers in all kinds of Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Iron and Steel Nails, castings, mill stones, mill irons, grindstones, chain and force pumps, ploughs, cultivators, cotton scrapers and sweeps, grain cradies, scythes, sheaths, rakes, hoes, ox dog, and trace chains, back breast, lock and coupling chains, ox yokes, bows and pins staples and rings, wheelbarrows, coffee mills, geared mills steel mills, straw knives, hammers, planes, axes, adzes, saw mills, Pitt, cross cut, hand, panel, back and rip saws; files of all kinds, socket, timber and corner chisels, turners gouges and chisels, squares, compasses, venches, butts and serve locks and latches, ward robe hooks gate fastenings, cotton hooks; cane knives sugar-skimmers and dippers, sugar house lamps and lanterms, waille and wafer irons, bench and clamp screws, gimlets, augurs, and bitts, bar lead, powder, shot and caps, horse shoes and nails, anvils, vices and bellows counter platform scales, trucks, lead pipe, sheet lead and sheet zine, horse collars, bridges, harness, plough lines, Manilla and cotton rope, harrows, corn shellers, corn and cob crushers, straw cutters, genuine Collins & Co.'s axes, Oliver Ames shovels and spades, locks, brads, and shoe nails, N. E. Co, and Engle Company woed screws. Birmingham and Sheffield Hardware, by the package, Resi cotton and wool cards, New England cast butt and domestic goods of all descriptions, Hoo's cast steel circular saws, Paris and Chrome green, chrome yellow, M.D. V. verdegris, vermillion, Prassian blue, glue, whiting, Spanish brown, yellow ochre. English ver million red, Blake's fire-proof paint, chalki burnt umber terra de Sienna, putty, lamp black, black lead, black paint, French and American oakum, tar, pitch and rosin, Tinware, cooking, offee, and parior stoves, grates, fire tile and frebrick, together with every article usually kept in the trade at the lowest grices.

Professional Cards.

ROBERT HUGHES, Counselors and Attorneys at R. M. HUGHES, Counselors and Attorneys at Courts at Galveston, Austin and Tyler, and in the Courts of the First Judicial District.

JOHN B. & G. A. JONES, Attorneys and Connselors at Law, and General Land Agents, Galveston. Texas. Will attend to any pusiness in the Federal Courts of Texas, the Supreme Court at Galveston. and in the Counties of Bra-zoria. Fort Bend, Grimes, Harris, Matagorda, Montgomery, San Augustine, Washington and Liberty. mh3-ly R STEPHENSON, Attorney at Law, Gelveston Texas Mr. S. being conversant with French and spanish will attend to any businoss of his professio , in which a knowledge of these languages is required, july 18

Roowledge of these languages is required.

D. JOHNSON, Galveston, Attorney at Law, and United States Commissioner, and Master in Chancery, Land and General Agent, and Commissioner of Deeds for every State in the Union.

Deed and other instruments drawn and authenticated for use or record in any part of the United States.

The Instruments acknowledged before a notary, or other competent officer in any county in the State of Texas, and certified by me as Commissioner, can be used and recorded in any State in the Union. Decuments forwarded to me through the mail will meet with prompt attention.

Office in tront of Morian Hall.

W. F. GREENFIELD, Attorney at Law, Richmond, Sept 2-A7 B. F. FLV. W. M. FLY
LY & FLY. Attorneys at Law, Gonzales. Texas, will
attend promptly to all business entrusted to their are
Special attention will be given to the collection of claums, is
the investigation and quieting of land titles, and to the buying and selling of lands.

May 30 tt

PRANKLIN CUMMINGS. Attorney and Counselor a Law, Brownsville, Cameron county, Texas. C. HOWETH, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Madison, Orange County, Texas. Will practice in the
sixth, Ninth, and Fifteenth Indicial Districts, in the latter
of which he lives. E. Particular attention given to business entrusced to him, and especially in the case of those
it a distance.

Nov. 2, 266-1 v.

A. G. SEMMES.

EMMES & HILL, Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
A 44 Camp street, New Orleans. Judge Semmes was
associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Florids up to his
removal to New Orleans. Mr. Hill has been a citizen of
Texas,—extensively and laboriously engaged in the practice of law, for more than twenty years,—and confidently
refers to the Bench and Bar of that State.

HENDERSON & MITCHELL, Attorneys at Law and General Land Agents Will practice in the First Judicial District. Any business entrusted to their will meet with prompt attention. Address Houston and Richmond March 15th 1556 Warch 18th 1856

E. H. TARRANT,

TARRANT & HAWKINS, Attorneys at Law. Waxa hatchir, Ellis county, Texas. Will practice in the 16th (June 14th, 1856.

THOS. B. WHITE, Attorney and Counselor at Law and General Land Agent, Chappell H-0, Texas. Will attend to any business in the Federal Courts of Texas, the Su-preme Court at Austin and Galveston, and in the Counties of Austin, Washington, Burleson, Milam, McTlennan, Bos-que, Bell, Coryell, Grimes and Montgomery.

W. M. C. WEBB Attorney and General Land Agent LaGrange, Favette county, Texas, will practice in the District, supreme and Federal Courts; attend to all business committed to him with produciness and despatch center cames, including those against the State and Fede-ral Governments, and pay taxes on lands anywhere in the State; have certificates located and produce patients, buy and self-lands as agent, and investigate and prefer titles And sell bands as agent and investigate and perfect titles

II. C. Hicks.

Jasper, Jasper Co.

Hicks A NEVLAND, Attorneys at Law, Woodvile, Tyler Co., Texas.

I it above firm will pract ce their profession in the following Counties:

Jasper, Newton, Tyler, Polk J. fferson, Orenge, ibe-ty-and sabine; and in the Susreme court, at Gaiveston and Tyler, and also the United States District Lourt.

Alt business promptly attended by the Counselier at Law, Richmond, Fort bend county, Texas, will attend to business in the first Judicial district, and Supreme and Federal Courts of the State. Also, will act as land acent, in buying, selling and perfecting titles in the counties of Fort flend, Branchia, Whatron, Colorado, and Austin. (Sept. 12th lebs.

A. S. WALKER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, and A. General Agent, Georgetown, Whitamson county.

D. T. CHAMBERLIN.

CHAMBERLIN & FLINT, Attorneys at Law, and Gene
ral Collecting and Land Agents, Belton, Belton, Belton, Texas.

May 73—tt. s. s. MUNGER, LaGrange. g. v. coox, Columbus

D. & D. C. GilDiings, Autorneys and Counselors, at Law, and tieveral Land 'grate, Brenham, Washington county, Texas. Will practice in the Counsies of Austin, Payette, Bastrop Washington, Barieson, Milam, McLennan Bosque, Coryvil, Bell, Brazos, Robertson, Falis and in the Supreme and United States District Course as Austin and Galvession.

REFERENCES.—Philadelphia—Levick, Brothers & Co., Ta lor & Faulding, S. N. Nichols Buston—Price & Bacon, Blanchard, Couverse & Co., S. Parsons & Co. New Yorkelson, Wardwell & Co.; Lewise, Gentry & Stoat, Messrs Corning & Co. New Orleans—Garthwatt, Griffin & Co. Edward J. Hart. Galveston—R. & D. G. Mills; W. M. Hendley & Co., G. Butler, David Ayres, Eng. Homaton—T. W. House & Co.; W. M. Rice & Co.; W. J. J. Butchins, May 2:—117

RUFUS F. DUNN, Attorney at Law, Athens, Hender-ton county, Trans. REFERENCES—David Ayres, E-q-ton reston; J. O. McGee & to, and W. P. Hill, Newsortheans. HANNAY, Tremont stre t, Galveston, wholesale and retail dealer in Brugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, blis, Varnish, Window Glass, Dyr. Stuffs, Perfumery, Surgical Instruments, Patent Medicines, &c.

Of Orders from Planters and Bealers will receive prompt attention.

(thetaber Isah, Isab.,

### Miscellancous Cards.

TRAND, GALVESTON, are now receiving direct from the Manufacturers and Importers, 100 rackages of season, the Dry Goods; also, 500 case Boots. Shees, and Brogans, together with other goods in their lin-, making their stock complete and work y the attention of buyers.

Business Cards.

B. L. PEEL.

DEBL. & DUMBLE. Cotton Factors, General Commission and Forwarding blerchauts, (turns new Brildings) Pouston.

Personal attention given to the seles of Cotton, Hides, or Produce and to the execution of orders entry testors.

Consignments for shipment by the Certral Railroad will not be subject to drayage.

October 1, 1857.

W. T. SCOTT & CO., Cotton Factors and Compussion
W. Merchant, 127 Genvier Street, New Orlans. JOHN DICKINSON, Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant, Houston, Texas.

Merchant, Houston, Texas.

J. H. 'E PERT & DEADERICK, Cotton 'actors, General Commission, Receiving and Forwarding Vercharts, Galvesten, Texas.—Having formed a co-pertureship in der the above name d'firm, will on the lat Settember 1957, be prepared to attend to all Shipments to them, or orders entries ed to their carte. Se pinents to in raddress from ports or places in Texas, w'll be cove ed by no open pottey of the surance as customary, unless o herwise its racted Repergences; '& D. G. Mills, I. Dier, F. B. Nethols & Co., Gaiveston; J. Cooklin & Co., New York; Pierce & Bacon, Boston; Keep & Bard, Newstricans.

ATHER, DUGHES & SAUNDERS Factors. Generally for the commission, Acceiving and Forwarding Mericans, &c., Galveston, Texas.

The unders goe in aving torused a congression of the above maned firm, who as the list of the order of the above more diffus, who are the list of the order of the above more diffus, who are the list of the order of the above more diffus, who are the list of the order of the order of the above more diffus, who are the list of the order of the order

Galveston; E.B. N. chois & Co., Galveston.

Galveston, July 1st, 1-77.

GEO. W. STROTHER, Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant, Stand street, Galveston. Texas — Attention pand to receiving, forwarding, furnishing supplies, &c.—typen policy to cover adi shipments by river. Massis. a race & Trabus are my authorized agents during my absence from the cary.

WM.D. ROYALL.

O'YALL. & SELKIRK. Receiving. Forwarding and towns to the cary.

WM.D. ROYALL.

O'YALL. & SELKIRK. Receiving. Forwarding and towns to the cary.

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January of the cary of the cary

JOHN SHACKFLFORD, Corton Factor and Commission, Receiving and Forwarding Northant Galerator, Texas. (at 1855-19)

around Balt.

Balt., HUTCHINGS & CO., Wholesale Deviers in General Merchandise, Cott in Factors and Commission Merchants. Strand, Galv. 850.

JOHN S. SYDNOR, Austiem and General Commuscom Merchant, Gaiveston, Texas Fus regular Austien alies of assorted sterchandise, Real Estate &c., &c., every Tuesday and Friday Propured to make task networks, ments on all descriptions of Goods or Propurer 2022, 18 L. UFFORD. Auction and Commission Merchant, strand, Ga vector. Texas. Agent for Dipont's towarder, Bridgewater Paints, and dealer in Provisions and Western Produce.

AOBERT W. CARNES.

ORON H. TRABUE.

ORON DEAN & CRAMER, Cotton Factors and Commission Mer charts, Strand street, Galleston, Texas.

NOTH'E - Mr. Frederick B Sandford becomes a pariner in the house of Dean & Cr. mer for this date.

Galvestos, July 1, 1887. [pu y is] INO, DEAN.

D. THE AVAES.

A VREN & PERRY, Who'esale Grocery Meuchanta,
A VREN & PERRY, Who'esale Grocery Meuchanta,
A Strana e'reet, ment door to R. & D. G. Mille;) Gaveen
ton, Texes. Keep-ron tamity on hand a general assortment
of Groceries, consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Finar,
Tobacco, Bacon, Rice, Butter, Cigara, Sawp, Candles,
Cheese, Starch, Matches, Lard, Grass and Uniton Rope of
all slices, and a general assortment of Wood Ware. Alw.,
Corn, Cats, Bran and Hay. LP Orders from the commany
respectfully softcited. NY, J. OVERMANN.

NELSON CLEMENTS & CO., General Co. is Merbhants and Cotton Fartors No (8) Broat 15 York. Cash advances tonade on consequences 15 Nation & Gibert, Galveston, Team.

[Nov. 126]

T. H. MCMAHAN.

1. H. McMAHAN & GILPERT, Cotton Parto a said

1. General Communicion Merchants, Gaives on, Texas,
August 2-6, 19-2,

KAUFFMAN & KLABNER, Communicion Merchants,
heep a mays a large stock of Groceries on hand.

April 25, 1-57. April 25, 1-57.

O. W. SCNABAN

O. SCNABAN

O

L DWIN C. ESTES, General Commission Merchants, No. 56 Pine street, New York. Solicits consumments of Cotton, Tobacco, Wood, Hides, Grain and other Produce, and orders for the purchase of Merchandise from Merchants, Planters, and others. Commissions for selling or buying 21.2 per care.

B. T. Y. CO.

T. N. BARET.

T. Y. Le R. & BAGBY, Cetton Factors and theorem to the
mission. Northands. The stratest care given to the
sering of Cotton. All shipments promptly attended to.
June 6-19 GALVESTON FEMALE SEVINARY. Public Square, Galveston-Masses C S. & E M. Cobb. Pripripals — Next term will commence Seaten her 14, 1857.

RAM. FREEVAN, Collecting and General Agent. Tre-

Kentucky Bagging.

The undersigned. Agents for a vanutacturing Company in Kentucky, are prepared to fill all orders for BAGGING and RUPE of the first quality.

Those merchants who may have orders from the interior, will find it to their advantage to make their purchases in this market, and planters will be suppled on the usual terms. A supply of India Bagging also constantly on hand, june?

POWELL & RUTHVEN.

SEWING MACHINE—The undersigned are agents for Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated sewing machines. These machines are acapted to the m king of negro and plantation clothing; also all general household sewing. They can be seen in operation at our salion price \$125 and \$150.

Torders promptly attended to.

Address

ANDERSON & BIESSING.

May 20 Daguerrean Gallery. Temont of Galvesten.

R. T. CHAPMAN.

Richmond Hotel,

DV H. T. CHAPMAN & CO., Morton street, Richmond, Texas. All the stages that leave Richmond, for Austin, Columbus, W harton and intermediate places, keep their offices at this house.

Baggage sent to and from the railroad free of charge.

Ministers of all denominations. In passing through Richmond, are invited to call free of charge.

A. C. Crawford,

nay find Memphis tful Sabalso met ion that Church

Missouri r of the aralysis,

"Pea-

The paper referred to was not written, but was an extemporaneous address. The matters treated I considered not yet in condition to be written for publication in the volume of "proceedings," and I therefore presented my obsersooner had the exciting times of that exhitaratceedings," and I therefore presented my observations and remarks extenporaneously. Some
of the many reporters made a tolerably fair abstract of what I said. Among these the report
to the New York Times was better and more
extended than any I have seen. I send you a
copy which you may publish if you deem the
observations upon a subject of great interest to
a very large number of your readers of sufficient a very large number of your readers of sufficient

small tract of the vast region west of the Colorado river, forming nearly half the Territory of the United States (!) can be cultivated without irrigation, is too ridiculous to pass unnoticed. I made no statement resembling it. Your correspondent, whom I know and respect very highly, was not in the Physical section but in the Geological, when my remarks were de-livered. Respectfully, etc., C. G. Forshey. New Orleans, September 2, 1857.

TEXAS NORTHERS-BY PROFESSOR FORSHEY. "Some of the phenomena of the Texas 'Norther' and Climatology," was the subject of an unwritten paper by Col. C. G. Forshey, of the Military Institute of Texas. He said the phenomena of the Texas Norther had been so little observed and noted, that he had little more than a general description of its character to offer together with the suggestions of a hypothesis which it had occurred to him might afford a satisfactory explanation. The meteorological phenomena change materially about the meridian of the Sabine; and further and more exact ob servations were indispensable, and the subject of their origin could be discussed with certainty.

The prevailing sea breeze is from the South

during the entire summer. It originates only a few miles from the coast, but extends far inte-rior. It is a constant and reliable mitigation of the extreme summer heats, and never dies, except occasionally from six to nine o'clock, A.M.
The trade winds never reach Texas, as they originate twenty to twenty-three degrees north

CHISM. latitude; but the reflux furnishes, from above, all the rain-producing air of the Mississippi Valley. It flows back above the inward-bound trades, sinks to the earth north of them; and, laden with vapors from the Gulf of Mexico, eastwardly over Texas and the Mississipp. Valley, and perhaps the northern and north-eastern United States. Λ high stratum having crossed the Cordilleras, and discharged its vapors on the western slope, is perfectly dry, its vapors on the western slope, is perfectly dry, and from its height of about three miles, must be colder than surface air by nearly forty degrees. From this stratum the western portion of Texas, and all the rainless region of the plains, receive their supply, and hence the general barrenness in that quarter, without irrigation. This air has no water to impart, and hence the American Deserts. hence the American Deserts.

of climate every traveler recognizes at once, as it is marked by the growth of the cactus, as well as by the dryness of the air he breathes. It lies near a line drawn northwardly, tangent to the western fundus of the Gulf of Mexico, and San Antonio and Austin, Texas, lie veryes, and Tequested that the establishment be collected.

This was readily done: for almost all the control of the Gulf of Mexico, and San Antonio and Austin, Texas, lie veryes, and the collected. San Antonio and Austin, Texas, lie very near it. elergymen, though the catechising process has Westwardly of this line, cultivation of the great become obsolete, still visit each house in a parish staples is not reliable except by irrigation. The line may be regarded as a belt of country a fireside lecture.

hundred miles wide, which sometimes reaches But what was Lord Jeffrey's consternation coding years, the line is much further West, when the neutral ground had pretty good sea-sons. East of the Colorado, on the longitude 98

class of storms, occasionally occurring in summer, but generally in winter or early spring. They usually commence in the morning, though they may not reach the observer's position till late in the day. The sky suddenly grows black in the North, the air is still and sultry, and in a minutes, a north wind strikes one, "butt end foremost" to use a Texan phrase. Generally there is a dash of rain, and afterwards a wind, which sinks the thermometer very idly, in some instances one degree per minute rapidly, in some instances one degree per minute for twenty minutes, more generally twenty de-grees in an hour or two. It blows at the rate of thirty to forty-five miles per hour, and lasts precated by the inhabitants, who are compelled to provide winter clothing as much as for a latidryness exaggerates the cooling effect expe rienced, by evaporating all the moisture in the skin. Everything dries at once under the infu-ence; books warp their backs, paper curls, furniture cracks, boards split, and the whole surface of the ground yields its dust to fill the

nomenon, asked, What can be the cause of this sudden and long-continued rush of air or winds off to the South? How is its sudden coldness and extreme dryness to be explained? An ordinary storm, fed by currents from all directions, and with an upward discharge in the focus, on the Espyan principle, was perfectly rational; but this sudden rush of the air of Texas, out to but this sudden rush of the air of Texas, out to sea, was certainly anomalous. The Professor had a hypothesis to ofier, simply with the view of attracting the attention and inviting the criticism of men of science. The theory was this: Suppose the whole air of Texas, or the region of the Northers, covered by the stratum of air derived, as ascribed, from above, by the refius of the Trades; this air, having a temperature of about seventy degrees at the South, and with a high dew point and nearly at rest, would be of the Trades; this air, having a temperature of about seventy degrees at the South, and with a high dew point and nearly at rest, would be overlaidly a stratum of air two or three miles above, some thirty or forty degrees colder, and almost perfectly dry. Contrary to the common impression, dry air is heavier than moist air, and consequently there must be a tendency of the superstratum to descend, and return to feed the Trades, no longer supplied from the warm and saturated margins. Suppose, then, a plunge or cataract of the higher, cold, dry air, to take place, and to discharge itself southwardly upon the earth and sea. After the jet first broke through the stratum, and pashed its way beneath it, the current would enlarge on both sides, and assume, perhaps, the form of a wedge widening and sweeping over a large space. The temperature would be somewhat raised by coming under greater pressure, but still it would be much colder than surrounding air, and exhibit all the dry characteristics named. Another of the consequences would be that the storm would first, be felt at the point of discharge, and commence later at points both north and south of the instance, and requires further observation to test its universality.

A GREAT TRUTH HLUSTRATED. itial point. This has been verified in one in-stance, and requires further observation to test The current from the north lifting up the

humid, warm air, the latter would have its vapor condensed, and a sudden shower of rain would be the consequence, and in some instances the fall through the cold stratum of air would freeze the rain-drops into sleet or snow. This condensation always happens south of the original plunge. North of that point, rain and mist

perfectly dry and clear.

In response to some inquiries made by Professors Caswell, Alexander and Olmstead, Professor Forshey remarked that the Norther was not considered particularly unhealthful, but was very disagreeable, as there was no escape from tes effects. Patients ill of yellow fever were laways worse after a Norther, and those in a laways worse after a Norther, and those in a lower laways worse after a Norther, and those in a lower laways worse after a Norther, and those in a lower laways were laways worse after a Norther, and those in a lower laways worse after a Norther laways worse and laways worse a Norther laways worse and laways worse a Norther laways worse and laways worse and

MOVEMENTS OF ROYALTY.

A European letter-writer speaks of the empe effect; furthermore, to have the question of the Danubian principalities settled, as well as to get

sooner had the exciting fumes of that exhilarat

Being equally convinced of the many obstacle The statement imputed to me that only a small tract of the vast region west of the Colombia tract of the vast region west of the Colombia tract of the vast region west of the Colombia tract of the vast region west of the Colombia tractions and the content with in the execution of his various plans of reform, the separation must have been most painful to all parties. Alexander is a true German, and leans strongly towards the German party, which is the intellectual party, and consequently the most influential in Russia. Internal improvements are greatly favored by him, as well as the abolishment of the burgher castes; and the liberation of the serfs he is determined upon, notwithstanding the strong opposition made by the old nobility viewing every innovation prejudicial to its inte rest, and destructive of its baronial rights Alexander has already adopted an extensive rail oad plan, and has chartered steam navigation companies, that have already energetically com-menced operations. An ukase allows the citizens of the second and third castes to undertake certain branches of business, formerly the exclusive right of the first caste; whereby he has virtually abolished the old system of castes, and is now ready to execute the most important of all reforms, "the release of my peasants from the yoke of serfdom." But it is much to be feared that he will not be spared to accomplish that great work, for the old Russian party will go to the last extremity to prevent it, and then place his brother Constantine on the throne, who is heart and soul a Russian. Nicholas never liked his son Alexander, but was very fond of Constantine, who promises to be the true type of hi

# CHISM.

There was a simple-minded country parson whose parish lay upon the Frith of Clyde, and so became gradually overspread with fashiona-ble villas, to which fashionable families, from Edinburgh and Glasgow resorted in Summer and and north-eastern United States. A high stratum lies over it, whose course is rarely disturbed, and is always marked by the cirrus clouds. It new comers, which he had been wont to exercomes from W. S. W. to S. W. This stratum cise over his rustic parishioners before their having crossed the Cordilleras, and discharged arrival. And in particular in his pastoral visitations he insisted in examining the lady and gen-tleman of the house in The Shorter Catechism, in the presence of their children and servants. t happened, one Autumn, that the late Lord leffrey, after the rising the Court of Session, came to spend the long vacation in the parish of trict which included the dwelling of the eminent

once a year, and collect the family to listen to a

the Colorado river at latitude thirty degrees—as, for instance, within the last two years, during which time not two feet of water per annum has fallen at Austin, whereas fall five feet is the average due. Sometimes, as during the ten preciding years, the line is much further West, whereas an Edinburg reviewer more thorough. ly nonplussed. After a pause, during which the servants looked on in horror at the thought that the Mississippi Valley, and the incomparable and inexhaustible fertility of Texas, must for ever, in future, demonstrate itself by its annual productions.

Lordship recovered speech, and answered the question in terms which completely dumfounded the minister— Why. Mr. Smith, a man may be said to discharge the duties of his calling effectuate the Imperial Guard and himself. The Norther is a name given by Texans to a ally, when he performs them with ability and

well to give the question and answer in the form in which they are so familiar to Young Scotland. QUESTION.—What is Effectual Calling! ANSWEE.—Effectual Calling is the work of God's

Spirit, whereby, convincing us of our sin and misery.

#### THE SILENCE OF AN ARCTIC NIGHT.

The following eloquent description of the silence of an Arctic night occurs in Dr. Hays's The ciearness of the air, the white surface of the snow and ice give an effect monotonous and cheerless, but truly grand. But there is a new element which makes this mid-winter moon-proves to be 2,933,522 bales. element which makes this mid-winter moon-light seem almost terrible in its impressiveness—

tony of ship-board life, gone off six or eight miles into the interior in search of novelty and in order that I might be alone. There seated upon a rock or snow bank, I look around me and see a great uneven country, rocky hills and glaciers covered with snow, myriads of crystal gems sparkling in the light of the pale moon, which shoots its rays through the crisp air, making it

The late Rev. T. Toller, of Kettering, in dis coursing from Isaiah xxviii: 8-"Let him take hold of my strength, that he may make peace with me; and he shall make peace with me, -remarked: "I think I can convey the meaning of this passage, so that every one may understand always happens south of the original it, by what took place in my family within these mes occur, but the Norther often sets in ly dry and clear. tise him. I called him to me, explained to him the evil of what he had done, and told him how grieved I was that I must punish him for it. He heard me in silence, and then rushing into my arms and burst into tears. I could sooner have cut off my arm than have struck him for his fault. He had laid hold of my strength, and he had made his peace with me."—Memoirs of Mr.

IDEAS OF WOMEN.

A recent work published at Brussels, contains nong other interesting matter, a collection of aphorisms by various authors, mostly French, of which we append a few. We give the names of the authors in Italies :-Chamfort .- In the choice of a lover a woman

considers more how he appears in the eyes of other women than her own. Love is more pleasing than matrimony, just as romance is nore pleasing than history. Bouqueart.—If we speak ill of the sex gener ally, they will all rise against us; if we do the

same of any individual woman, they will all Charles Lemesle .- Most of their faults women owe to us, whilst we are indebted to them for Daniel Sterne.—Most women are endowed with such naturally endearing charms that even

Madame de Stael.—Love, in a woman's life, is a history; in a man's, an episode. Catalina .- Only he who has nothing to hope from a woman, is truly sincere in her praise.

Diderot.—There exists among women a secret tie, like that among priests of the same faith. They hate each other, yet protect each other's

their very presence is generally beneficial.

Stahl .- No woman, even the most intellectual, believes herself decidedly homely. This self-deception is natural, for there are some most charming women without a particle of beauty. Octave Famillitt.—Providence has so or dained it that only two women have a true in terest in the happiness of a man; his own mother and the mother of his children. Besides these two legitimate kinds of love, there is nothing between the two creatures except vain excitement, painful and idle delusion.

Alphonse Karr.—Say of a woman that she

wicked, obstinate, frivolous, but add that she is beautiful, and be assured that she will ever think kindly of you. Say that she is good, kind, virtuous, sensible, but—very homely, and she will never forgive you in her life. Madame de Maintenon .- In everything tha

women write, there will be thousands of faults against grammar, but also to a certainty always charm never to be found in the Duclos,-Great and rare heart-offerings are found almost exclusively among women; nearly

all the happiness and most blessed moments in love are of their creating, and so, also in friendship, especially when it follows love.

Madame Fee.—A woman frequently resists
the love she feels, but cannot resist the love she J. J. Rousseau,-Men can better philoso

phize on the human heart, but women can read Michelet .- It is a universal rule, which, a far as I know, has no exception, that great men always resemble their mothers, who impress

#### their mental and physical mark upon their sons, THE DOLLAR MARK. (\$).

Writers are not agreed as to the derivation of the sign to represent dollars. Some say that it comes from the letters U. S., which, after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, were added to the Federal currency, and which afterwards, in the hurry of writing were run into one another, the U being made first and the S over it. Others Soon after his arrival, the minister in-timated from the pulpit that upon a certain day he would 'hold a diet of catechising' in the dis-Spanish words pesses, "doilars:" others, from the Spanish words pesos, "doilars;" others, from the Spanish fueries, "hard," to distinguish silver from paper money. The more probable explana tion is, that it is a modification of the figure 8, and denotes a piece of eight reals, or as the dollar was formerly called, a piece of eight. It was then designated by the figure 8.8.—Dictionary of Americanism.

#### FRENCH SYMPATHY FOR ENGLAND.

The London journals acknowledge the receipt of fourteen hundred pounds from Mr. de Persigny the French Ambassador, who, in giving the money, after stating his sympathy for the suffer- in addi inundations at Lyons, and that the money pre sented by him consisted one of thousand pounds the personal subscription of the Emperor Louis Napoleon, the rest of the money being given by

#### THE OLDEST CLERK IN VIRGINIA.

Mr. Wm. S. Dance, the clerk of Powhatan, nne, 1805-52 years ago. In October, 1809, he began to write in the office at Powhatan as Deputy Clerk; and was appointed Clerk of the beputy Cierk; and was appointed Clerk of the county in April 1816, a few months prior to the appointment of Mr. B. G. Worsham of Prince Edward. His long and faithful services have been and are still duly appreciated by the people, to whom he has been a most valuable officer.

#### COTTON CROP OF 1856-7.

Thousands of dollars annually change hands. ecture on the Arctic regions: "The moonights of this period (winter) are the most grand
and impressive of anything I ever witnessed.

The moonrally,held in abeyance until the yearly statement, is
furnished by the New York Price Current. That

THE YOUNGEST STATE. The two conventions in Minesota having agreed to present one constitution to the people, it will be decided on and undoubtedly ratified y popular vote on the 13th of October, when three members of congress will also be chosen governor, lieutenant governor, supreme cour eic. No proposition to admit negroes to the right of suffrage is to be submitted to the people

### Obituaries.

Departed this life after a few hours illness, Sept. 19, 1857, Mrs. Mary Hardiman, of Ellis county, Texas. She was a native of Tennessee; born February 12, 1814; married to John M. Hardiman, May 15th, 1828; came to Texas in the fall of 1837; has lived the most of her time since in Washington co., near Independence. Last November moved to Ellis county, and from thence to the better land. Sister H. has been a member of the M. E. Church, South, for several years, and lived a devoted Christian. She has left a deeply afflicted family—her husband and ten living children, with numerous ralatives and friends that mourn the loss they have sustained in the death of so much beloved. May God sanctify this dispensation of afflictive bereavement to the family and friends of the deceased. Truly in the midst of life we are in death, but the dead are blessed who die in the Lord.

dangerous condition all died, notwithstanding fires were lighted on the approach of the storm, and the temperature of the hospitals were thus preserved. He further remarked that the Northers seemed to have a weekly periodicity—that of twelve which he noted last winter, eleven occurred Saturday or Sunday, or both. In answer to an inquiry by Professor Caswell, he stated that it was always very warm just before the appearance of a Norther.

Western Texas, according to papers out of Texas, and some of them Southern papers, we regree to say, is in great danger of being abolitionized. This is one of the most senseless false-hoods of the time. We hesitate not to say there is no tendency in that direction. As we have heretofore said, Texas is as sound as any other southern State, not excepting South Carolina.

EDWIN HARWOOD, second son of James and Malinda Harwood, who was born June 27th, 1855, died September 13, 1857, after an illness of six days. God, in his All-wise Providence, has taken him to himself. The sweet cherub boy who for two short years cheered his parents' home with his happy smile, is now in his narrow home; but, thank God, his Redeemed Spirit is saved from the troubles to which he was incident in human life. A FRIEND.

Educational.

PAINE FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Board of Instruction.

Rev G. W. McCLANAHAN, A. B., Principal,
Mrs. MARY D. SHIVE, Assistant in Literary Dep't.
Miss MARTHA LANDON, Teacher of Music. TERMS: Per session of five months, payable strictly at close of the Session. After the present Session, tuition fees will be required in advance. tuition fees will be required in Advance.

Paymany—Spelling, Reading, Writing, First Lessons in Arithmetic, Primary Geography

Pefparatory—Reading and Writing continued. Defining, Geography, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ristery of the United States with weekly exercises, Composition and Letter Writing.

ADVANCED—For any part of the former continued, with Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Rota y. Rhetoric, Lorie, Rook-keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Natural History, Physiology, Moral and Mental Philosophy, Criticism, Evidences of Christianity or others, making a cemplete course.

Ancient and Foreign Languages, each.

Music on the Plano

making a cemplete course. 20 00
Ancient and Foreign Languages each 5 00
Music on the Piano 20 00
Use of Instrument 5 00
Embroidery, Wax Work, Drawing, Painting it Water
Color, each 10 00
Painting in Oil Colors
INCUENTAL FEE—Wood, Water, Sweeping, &c. 1 00
Papits wil be charged from the time of cutry to the close of the Session, and no deduction will be made for absence except for protracted sickness.
The Scholastic Year is divided into two Sessions of five months, or twenty one we ske each. The Fall Session will open the first Mooday in September, and close the last Friday in Innuary 1-55. The Spring Session will open the first Mooday in September, and close the last Friday in Innuary 1-55. The Spring Session will open the first Mooday in September, and close the last Thursday and Privay of June, with the Annual Public Examination.
Board can be obtained on reasonable terms in good families convenient to the Institute
Locatron And Buildings—This Institute, under the supervision of the Texas Conference, is located at Golfad, one of the most healthy, noral and growing towns in Western Texas. Its seciety is intelligent and refined. The Institute building is a new, large and handsome two story stone edifice, provided with suitable rooms, erected upon an eminence commanding a view of the town and surrounding c untry.
Siriet attent in will be given to the health and manners of the pupils, and no efforts will be spared to promote the moral and intellectual welfare of those sent here for instruction.
For further information address the Principal.

ANDREW FEMALE COLLEGE.

LOCATION AND BUILDINGS.

This institution, located at Huntswite, Wather county, Texas, is accessible by stage from Austin, Washington, Montgomery, Houston, and the surroy, of 1g country. This town contains a population of about fitteen hundred; and its entire freedom from epidemies, the general good health and morality of the people, a dits great religious advantages, afford unsurpassed facilities for the correct training and development of the youthful mind.

The College edifice is chaste and commodious. It contains seven large rooms, arranged with particular reference to health, comfort and convenience, and is capable of accommodating two hundred students. It occupies a beautiful eminence, overlooking the surrounding country. In front, we have a fine view of the town, and of Austin College, a grand and imposing building, crowning a similar eminence on the opposite side of the town.

The beautiful grounds surrounding the College, afford picasant walks, and the means of healthful recreation to the young ladies.

FACULTY. REV. THOMAS H. BALL. Professor of Morai and Intellect-ual Philosophy and Natural Sciences. REV. JOSEPH B. PEIRHE, A. B., Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages and Mathematics. Mgs. M. CLEVELAND BALL, Principal of the Preparato-ry Department and Teacher of the Ornamental Branches. SES. ANGEL DE LONO, Professor of Modern Languages and Drawing. IR. WILLIAM MARX. Professor of Music, Piano, Harp REV. C. L. SPENCER, Traveling Agent.

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Payable one-half in advance; the remainder at the end of

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT. English Branches
Ancient and Foreign Languages, each
Music, Plano, Guitar, each
Use of Plano
Drawing, Embroidery, Wax Work, &c., each

Our Scholastic year is composed of two Sessions. The first commencing on the first Monday in September, and ending on the last of January; the second commencing on the first of February, and closing on the asst Thursday in June, unless June has five Taursdays, then it closes on the fourth. These Sessions are without interruption

#### SOULE UNIVERSITY.

dent.
Rev. JAS. M. POLLANSBEE, (late of Andrew Female College, Texas.) Professor of Languages.
Mr. JOHN N. KIRBY, Principal of Preparatory Department.
From the high character and known ability of the Faculty

Candidates for memorary in the desired according to proficient in the studies as laid down in the catalogue of the Universey, or an equivolent to the same. No special requisite of agar advancement necessary for admission into the Preparate y School.

Rates of Tuition per Session of Five Months:
Primary English branches. \$10
Advanced 15
Latin, Grock and Algebra 20
In the University 25
Tuition tees payable in advance in each, or a note with
crost, on the admission of the pupit. A matriculation
the University of \$25

TUSKEGEE FEMALE COLLEGE.

TUSKEGEE, MACON COUNTY, ALABAMA.

COLLEGE EDIFICE.

LARGE and commodious building, planned by the barchitectural talent, and erected in the most substitul manner, is now hearly ready for the reception of papeling the great importance of space and comfort for the cational and demestic interests of the institution, the Trees have spared neither pains nor expense to meet the mands of utility and beauty in the construction of the edif Rev. A. A. LIPSCOMB, D. D., President.
Rev. MARK S. ANDREWS, A. M., Professor of Ancient

Literature.
F. L. FUNCK, Professor of Music.
Mrs. BASS, Assistant Teacher of Music.
Mrs. REED, Principal of the Primary Department
Miss ADELINE CHISOHLM, Assistant in College

Mrs. OCTAVIA S. BAILEY.

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Rev. E. J. Hamili, Rev. W. B. Neal, Rev. T. W. Dorman D. D. Rev. W. H. Ellison, D. D.

Educational, Facilities.

A new and valuable Apparatus has been purchased for the College. Cabinets of Minerals, Fossils and Curiosities have also been provided. Stated courses of Lectures on Science Art and Literature will be delivered.

OPENING.

The first Term of the College will commence on the second Monday of February, 1856.

TERMS.—Boarding, including Washing, Fuel and Lights will be furnished at \$12.50 per month. Tuition fees will be at the ordinary rates.

REMARES.

The present Circular is merely designed to give notice of the approaching cogning of the College, and to afford a general

st the ordinary rates.

REMARKS.

The present Circular is merely designed to give notice of the approaching opening of the College, and to afford a general outline of its plans and objects. The public may rest assured that the Trustees, in co-operation with the Faculty, will use all proper and possible means to render this Institution worthy of a cordial and generous support. The remaining officers of the Faculty will be elected as soon as circumstances allow, and it is confidently expected, that in a shorttime, the College will be fully organized in all the departments of a thorough and efficient education.

Acknowledging with gratitude the earnest and liberal sympathy which this enterprise has so generally received, and thankful to that kind Providence which has conducted it to its present stage of promising usefulness, the Trustees have now the happiness to announce the near fulfilment of their long-therished wieles. The location of the College is as healthy and agreeable as could be desired. It is perfectly accessible, and yet sufficiently retired for the purposes of a moral, intellectual and womanly culture. Its expenses will be made as moderate as practicable, and a faithful, parental guardianship will be exercised over all who may be committed to the charge of the Institution.

(March 1, 1856.)

#### McKENZIE INSTITUTE

Educational.

GALVESTON FEMALE SEMINARY. Public Square, Galveston, Texas, Misses C. S. & E. M. COBB, PRINCIPALS.

THE Seventh Term of this Institution will commence September 14, 1857, in the new and commodious Semi-nary Building, now in process of crection. Each Pepartment will be supplied with efficient teachers Superior advantages in Vocal and Instrumental Music. Ataple arrangements have been made for students, at Circulars containing Course of Study, Terms. &c., furnished by addressing the Principals. july 22-1857

RASTROP MILITARY INSTITUTE,

WILL open on the ist Monday in September, under the superintendence of Col. R. T. P. Allen, the tounder, and for many years Superintendent of the Kentucky Military Institute, a distinguished graduate of West Point, and a practical Engineer; assisted by an able faculty. The course of study will be that usuall taught in the best Colleges, with an extended course in mathematics, mechanics, natural sciences, and course of instruments.

The discipline will be strictly military, conforming as nearly as may be, to that of the West Polon Williary Academy. Buildings and apparatus fully adequate to the wants of the Institute. Institute charge for third and boarding, including lights, fuel and washing, \$1.5 per session of 20 weeks, payable invariably in advance.

For further information, address the Stuerrot indeet, Aug 13-3m.

BASTROP MILITARY INSTITUTE,

#### BASTROP FEMALE COLLEGE.

THIS Institution, beretofore in connection with the Male Department of Basirop Academy, will hereafter be conducted entirely separate from that department. For the purpose of securing the pernamency of this Institution, we have concluded a contract with Rev JOHN CARMER, for a series of years, who will be assisted by his lady, and a corps of able and experienced leachers. The course of instruction will be the same as that in the best institutions of the kind in the country. The Institution is well provided with all the buildings, chemical and philosophical apparatus, library, &c., necessary for a thorough and extensive course of instruction. Charges per session of five months or twenty weeks, as follows:

#### GALVESTON INSTITUTE

J. F. THOMPSON, A. M., PRINCIPAL. THE next session of this Institution will commence on MonDaY, the lain of SEPTEMBER next.

The Scholastic year will be divided into two sessions of twenty weeks each, commencing the second Monday in September, and ending on the third Friday in June.

A sufficient number of teachers will be obtained by the commencement. No teachers will be employed but such as are experienced and perfectly competent.

It is the intention of the principal to make this a permanent institution; offering to the citizens of this place, and those who may send their sons from a distance, or may hereafter locate here for the purpose of educating their children, advantages which cannot be anywhere excelled. Alt the branches of an Englisa, Scientific and Classical education will be laught

Invariably half in advance, Primary English branches. 

#### Trenton, Gibson County, Tennessee,

Trenton, Closen County, Tennessee,

UNDER the patronage of the Memphia Conference.—

The next session of this flourishing Institution of learning, will be opened on the first Monday in September next.

FACULIY:
Rev. Guilfond Josis, President, and Professor of Belies Lettres, Moral and Montal Shiele, and Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages.

WM. Tutts. A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Experimental Sciences.

#### TEXAS MILITARY INSTITUTE

OPENS next Session September 7.—College year of forty weeks, divided in two sessions, ends with June. Tettron-Collegiate, \$50 per session, or \$100 per year -Preparatory, \$50 per session, (English studies only.) \$60

## THE scholastic year, comprising the tenth and eleventh sessions, will commence on the first Monday in Septem-

CHAPPELL HILL FEMALE COLLEGE THE regular sessions of this institution commence on the first Monday in February and the second Monday in July

mrs. Board of Instruction.

MR. ULYSSES CHAPMAN, A. M., President.

MRS. M. C. HALSEY, Associate.

MISS E. HERRING, Preparatory Department,

Music, Vocal and Instrumental, by MRS. SARAH CHA

MAN.

Terms per Session of Five Albana, Elementary—embracing Orthography, Orthoepy, Reading and Mental Arithmetic \$12.50

Preparatory Department.

Studies—Orthography, Writing, Defining, Arithmetic, Geography with Map Drawing, Grammar with Diagrams, Elements of Natural History, Physiology, History U. S., Tuition \$15.00.

Studies—Algebra, Geometry to the 4th Book, Universal History, Botany, Latin or one of the Modern Languages, Tution per session. \$25 to Second Year.

Studies—Geometry Continued. Trigonometry, Watts on the Mind, Physical Geography, Elements of Political and Domes to Economy, Latin or a Modern Language. Tuition per session. tie Economy, Latin or a Modern Language. Tuition per session.

Third Year.

Studies—Mensuration, Beck-keeping, Geology, Minera gy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Latin or Modern Language. Tuition per session. \$25.0

Fourth Year.

Studies—Astronomy, Intellectual Philosophy, Butler's An alogy, Logic, Criticisms, Evidences of Christianity, Latin or Modern Language. Tuition per session. \$25.00

Students can take a regular course according to the list of studies above and receive a diploma or any part of the ourse and receive a certificase of advancement provided that their conduct has been in accordance with the rules of the school Greek will be taught, as far as desired. \$10.00

Music on Piano Forte or Guira per session. 25.00

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The above can be taken at the option of the parent or guar-

DOOKSELLER, Stationer, Blank Book Manufacturer and dealer in Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods. Mrand, Galveston, Texas. The subscriber would inform his friends and customers, throughout the State, that he has enlarged and extended his business, and is prepared to fill, promptly, all orders. Wholesale and Retail, at Northern prices.

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Saving of One Day's Time, &1 NEW ORLEANS AND OPELOUSAS RAILROAD CON-A necting at Berwick Bay with the new and splends stemmships GALVESTON and OPELOUSAS, of twelve hum dred tons burthen each, built expressly for this route, and se constructed as to avoid the dangers and eclays heretofor arising from the passage of the Texas bars.

Passengers will leave New Orleans from the Ferry landing, opposite Jackson square, on Sunday and Thursday mornings, at ten o'clock, commencing on Sunday, May 10 1857.

ing, opposite Jackson square, on Sunday and Thursday mornings, at ten eclock, continencing on Sunday, May 10, 1857.

The OPELOUSAS, Capt. A Van Horne Ellis, will leave on SUNDAYS, and the GALVESTON, Capt. C. P. Washburn, on THURSDAYS, and Galveston SUNDAYS and SATURDAYS, and Galveston SUNDAYS and SATURDAYS, and Galveston SUNDAYS and THURSDAYS, at lone o'clock, p. to.

Freight witt be received daily, Sundays excepted, at the Company's Landing at New Oriceats, at foot of St. Louis st., and will be transported through to ports of destination without extra charges, by the line of outside steamers. Freight received better one o'clock on Saturdays and Wednesdays, will go by the steamers on Sundays and Thursdays.

For freight or passage apply at the railroad office in New Orleans, and in Galveston and Indianala on coard the steamers. Bitlies of landing, of the only form used by thus line, will be furnished to shippers by Fursers of the steamers on application, and all required information given.

N.B.—Ail persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above steamers or owners. Shippers will please attend to the receipt of their goods immediately on the arrival of the steamers.

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May 33 Sole Agent for this line in Texas.

Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, A. M., leave Riepmona same asy, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Passengers for Austin, Gonzaies, &c., leave Gaiveston by steambeat on Tuesdays and Saurdays, taking cars at Harrisburg, and stages at Richmond the following days.

Through tickets to Austin and intermediate points by railway and F. P. Sawyer's stages may be obtained from R. R. days at Harrisburg.

# BETWEEN Galveston, New York and Northern title Shippers ordering goods by Exerces from the Nort will have them marked "Per At antic Express," 172 Broa way, New York. (ap3) JONES & CO., Proprietors.

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THE staunch light draught U. S. Mail steamer BETTY POWELL, W. S. Mauck, Master, will leave Galvesten on Tuesday, 30th inst, connecting with the Stage of Liberty through Crockett via Smithfield, Livingston and Sumpter, Leaving Liberty Saturdays after the arrival of the stage. Making weekly trips. And from and after the 1st October semi-weekly trips.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
FOWELL & RUTHVEN, Agents, Calveston,
June 27 JAMES WRIGLEY, Agent, Liberts.

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AT THE HOUSTON BOOK STORE, Maine street.

DY J. S TAPT, can always be found a large supply of Law, edical, school and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books—all 'zee; Records, Journals, Day-Books, Plantation Records Diary, Time Books, Memorandum and Pass Books—grea variety; Sheet Music, a large supply: Plano Instruction Books, Plane Forces, Meledions, Guitars, Violins, Clarienets, Flutes, Sax Horne, Flagiolets, Fires, etc.

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A and all Fowell Complaints. No family should be with out it. Prepared and solid by aux-1-ye ROBERTS & CO., Houston, Texas.

DR. CHAMPION'S CELEBRATED FEVER AND AGUE Pills, also his ANTIBLIOUS PILLS, and Dr. Bragg's excellent Vermidge are for sale, wholesale and retail, by N. D. Labadie, Galveston, and W. H. Elliott, Mouston. Notans.

Saline Co., April 4, 1857.

For Sale A Great Bargain.

### Miscellancons Adbertisements.

The extensive Steam Mill of A. W. Hutton & Co., ten miles South-east of Anderson, and seven miles North-east of Grimes prairie, near the public road leading from Anderson to Shanons prairie, is now in full operation sawing ten thousand feet per day; having always on hand every variety of dry lumber, and assuring quick desi atch to every waggon.—Saturdays will be appropriated for grinding, but on emergen cy can be done at any hour.

1 June 14th, 1856.—iv.

I have made arrangements in the North to be supplied with a uniform article of printing paper, and those who fa for me with their orders can rely upon receiving the Terms cash, or city acceptance.

May 16

J. M. JONES. Strand.

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stantly for sale an assortment of Church, Factory,
B. 1.1.S. Scamboat Lecomotive, Flantation, Schoothouse
BELLS. and other Bells, mounted in the most approved
BELLS. and durable manner. For full particulars as to
BELLS. many recent improvements, warrantee, dameBELLS, ter of Bells, space occupied in Tower, rates of
BELLS, transportation, &c., send for a circular, fiells
BELLS, forthe South cellivered in New York,
BELLS. Address A.MENELLY'S SONS, Agents
BELLS. july 23-1857 West Troy, New York

MERCHANTS' AND SHIPPERS' PRESSES TARIFF OF CHARGES. VESSELS' CHARGES COASTWISE

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Delived to Vessel,
For Compressing—Freig 8 at 4 et 8 h.
do do do over 142 to 8 h.
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VESSELS HARGES—FOREIGN.
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For Compressing—Fre 2hte nt 1-24 3.4d. CONSIGNEES CHARGES. Orayage... Weighing and Sampling.... Weighing and Sampling per field I Sampling only.
Weighing only.
Weighing Weights on bales...
Storage per month to date, from time rec d, \*b. I Labor on turning out on delivery.
Labor for Housing and Piling.
For each bale of conton rejected out, of a lot, turns, ed out for selection that may be necessary to restore or repile, an additional charge of.
SHIPPERS' CHARGES.
Storage, per month, to date from time of purchase

SHIPPERS' CHARGES.

Storage, per month, to date from time of purchase Labor, for Housing and Piling per Bate.

Labor, arranging for classing, marking &c.—per Bate.

Ship marking and numbering (original or class) \$\mathbf{P}\$ b 3 Weighing. 

Sides. 50
Edges. 50
Edges. 50
Edges. 60
Damaged bales, examined & picked. per Bale 75
Eroken Bales, when dry, rebaled. \$2 30
Bales Covered and Roped in Press. 300
Broken Bales (partly wet) ass'id and rebaled per Bale. 600
Damaged Bales. (when wet) or pickings dried and 600
These Presses, are of Tyler's largest Steam Power Presses nearly new are in first rate order with every late improvement attached, are not surpassed by any in the United States in strength, pewer and convenience for doing work, have greatly increased warehouse room and enlarged and improved yards, sufficient, we think, to meet the requirements of the coming season's business. Obliged to the public for past favors, we hope to receive continuance of the state.

N. 6 - Every presention taken to prevent fire arising attrict watch kept day and night.

Merchants' Press Agent. ALLEN LEWIS, Shipping Press Agent. A. P. LUFKIN. (dec 13-1y.)

Hogan's Hotel.

Hogan's Hotel.

1. 6. HOGAN. Proprietor, HOUSTON, Texas.

THIS Hotel, containing over forty sleeping rooms, well ventiliated—a portion fitted up approsely for families—offers many inducements to travelers and boarders.

Baggage conveyed to and from the locals free of any charge. Sighle attached. The Huntsville, Austin, Washington, Wace, Richmond (via Railroad) Stage Office at this House.

[March 2, 1838.]

Wood and Metal Types.

er.
Type, copper-faced by the Newton Company, furnished to
refer. Old type received at 9 cents per pound, in exchange
for new Estimates for printing establishments furnished Again.
Also, Second-hand Presses; one Hoe Super-royal, one medium, 2 cap, one Albion, one Ruthven, I Ruggles quarte sheet job engine, I Gordon, I copper-plate, and I lithograph. September, 20th, 1857. PETER C. CORTELYOF.

### Public Works Red Fish Bar West Bay, &c. OFFICE OF STATE ENGINEER, & Galveston, Sept. 15, 1857. )

ing the necessary co-operation in improving naviga-tion between this city and the Brazos, by way of the Canal, I feel authorised to advertise for proposals to do the State work upon said route. Bids will there-fore be received at this office until 12 o'clock, Thursday, 29th October, ensuing, for the contract for cut-ting a channel through the reefs and shoals in West Gaiveston and San Luis Bays, leading to the Canal, Galveston and San Lins Bays, leading to the Canal, in accordance with speceifications thereof on file in this office. The Canal Company have determined to contract simultaneously for deepening and enlarging the Canal, and to give the contractor for the State work the preference, which will justify the building of a suitable dredge and pushing the work with

# Medical Adbertisements.

Bids will likewise be received to the same date. and a contract let at the same time, for cutting a channel through Red Fish Bar one hundred feet wide, and five feet deep at lowest winter tides.
WILLIAM FIELDS,

For freight or passage apply on board or to POWELL & RUTHVEN, Agents, Galveston. June 27 JAMES WRIGLEY, Agent, Liberts.

LimpLoyment for Young Men—Honorable, use full and profitable.—An agent wanted in every county, A capital of \$5 will be required, and any efficient, moral young man, of good common sense, can, be sides defraging expenses, make from three to five dollars per day. I do not propose, by an importent artifice or magical art, to put a fortune in your hands. This I cannot do; but if you, notwithstanding the prevalence of humboggery, imposition, and quackery, can risk my honesty, and will send the amount of five dollars, I will give you an agency, together with such essays, and other information, as will enable you without further expense to realize a handsome profit.

May 2

Rookts. Music, edge, Maine street.

BY J. S. TAFT, can always be tound a large supply of Law, edical, School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books—All yee; Records, Journals, Day-Hooks; Plantation Records Diary, Time Books, Memorandum and Pass Books—Gray, Yime Books, Memorandum and Pass Books—Gray, Yime Books, Memorandum and Pass Books—Gray, Yime Books, Memorandum and Pass Books—Gray, Time Books, Memorandum and Pass Books—Gray, Yime Books, Memorandum and

A VEGETABLE preparation, curing Diarrhoa. Cholera and all Fowell Complaints. No family should be with out it. Prepared and sold by au27-ly ROBERTS & CO., Houston, Texas.