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WHOLE NO. 432.

THE MISSION OF METHODISM.

BY REV. WM. H. SEAT. CHAPTER XIV.

Methodism peculiarly favorable to the attain ment of Holiness—Doctrinal system—test of admission—Probationa; y relation—Conver-sion—Hinerant system—social meetings—class

of Methodism as an organization of Christianity are peculiarly favorable to progress in piety and the attainment of scriptural holiness.

The doctrinal system set forth embracing as does, the deep guilt and total depravity of man, the vicarious, universal, all-sufficient atonement of the Divine Redeemer; the universal mighty influence of the Holy Spirit, the pardon of "al sins that are past," by simple faith in Christ, regeneration as a radical change by the power of the Holy Ghost, His direct witness and con stant indwelling, growth in grace and knowledge until fulness of grace and perfection in love is attained in this life-such glorious views, so far from opposing any obstacle, to the most succes ful spiritual progress, all powerfully tend to pro mote that progress, even to the attainment of purity of heart and " all the fulness of God,"

The fact too, that no doctrinal test, whatever be saved from their sins," is proposed to those received on probation; and that belief in no sec tarian creed, but in the great cardinal doctrino of religion is required in order to baptism and reception into full connexion, further illustrate the fact that Methodism was fashioned as a sytem of spiritual culture, and that all its great appliances are made subservient to this design

The probationary relation recognizing consitency of conduct and spiritual advancement, a promising godly deportment and growth i grace to the end of life, turther illustrates the high spiritual tendencies of Methodism.

The forgiveness of sins by faith in Christ, an the regeneration of the soul by the power of the transformation is not regarded as the Rubico beyond which there is no return or failure.

promptings through prayer and penitence and

The itinerant system, involving as it does, and some prophets; and some evangelists; and some pastors and teachers; for the perfecting of the saints for the work of the ministry, for the edi the unity of the faith and of the knowledge the Son of God, unto a perfect man unto the

fulness of the stature of the measure of Christ. When all grades of office and of talent ar brought to bear, as far as possible upon all pochurch blessed with an itinerant plan of preach ing, may it be said "Whether Paul or Apollos or Cephas-all are yours, and ye are Christ's, and

The social religious exercises of Methodist are powerfully promotive of her great mission The love-feast, the prayer-meeting, and the clasture of the church. The primitive christian had their feasts of charity-a protracted praye pouring of the Spirit on the day of Pentecost the ancient people of God spake often one to an other, and the Lord hearkened and heard it, and a book of remembrance was written before him upon His name; and they shall be mine saith ti Lord of hosts in that day when I come to make up my jewels; and I will spare them as a ma signed not for the regular public preaching of th word, but for the exercise of their various spit itual gifts. And while some exhibited mirac lous powers, others exercised the more comm and useful gift of prophesying, or teaching for the

edification of the church. These primitive social meetings designed specially for the benefit of the church, were so use ful as to prompt the earnest exhortation of the Apostle: "Not forsaking the assembling of yourselves together as the manner of some is, but exhort one another, and so much the more as ye see the day approaching." "Confess your faults one to another, and pray one for another,

The class-meeting, the grand social meeting of Methodism, is thus to be regarded as an embodiment of scriptural example and injunction. And in order to provoke one another to good works. more spiritual and zealous they will be,

But these meetings are not made as effectual as they might be, not only because they are too generally poorly attended, but because they are too little regarded, and used as a special instru- good melon is to others, and in many instances mentality for the sanctification of the church, The paster should regard the important system equal, or more than equal to that of tobacco. of class-meetings with other social means of And where is the city, town or village, that does grace, as efficient helps in preparing him to not spend more money for this one luxury alone, present every man of his charge perfect in Christ than it gives to the cause of missions. But look men for leaders, or urge upon the attention and becoming so indispensable, even with church conscience of such as he has the necessity of be-members, which are undermining the constituwithout which they cannot see the Lord. Every leader should feel the overwhelming importance of the Methodist church, himself, but also for the benefit of his class, that he may lead them to the personal lead to the may lead them to the personal places, and the benefit of his class, that he may lead them to the personal shared of the money expended for tobacco. And I shared a statisfied ourselves that he is called to the long and hard exposure of the Methodist church, you resolved to devote yourself wholly to God and his work? and to do this place that there are useless ornaments enough to great the Lord's store-house, in order that all the tithes of time, talent, and estate might be laid upon doing in statisfied ourselves that he is called to the long and hard exposure of the Methodist church, you resolved to devote yourself wholly to God and his work? and to do that part of the work, which was suggested that if the people paying out \$1.00 to the in statisfied ourselves that he is called to the long and hard exposure of the Methodist church, you resolved to devote yourself wholly to God and his work? and to do that part of the work which we advise, at those times and places which we advise, at those times and the Lord's tithes work which was suggested that if the Lord's store-house, in order that all the tithes be lieved to the long and hard exposure of the Methodist church, and thus be brought into im and heast, is not unworthy of our consideration.

Again, in large Conferences, a few men do the work was suggested that if the people paying our straight ourselves that he is called to the long and hard exposure of the Methodist church, and thus the believes that the tithes

ed it. And every member should constantly and gladly attend, not simply that he may obtain a ray of light amidst his gloom, or gain some assistance in resisting temptation, and a little and happiness, I find no prohibition in the word comfort in the midst of trouble and sorrow, but that he may grow strong in the Lord and in the rule, that tobacco is a needless expense; and, if power of his might-that he may even grow up

nto Christ his living head in all things, perfect-

Were the public ministrations of the pulpit and the devout exercises of all our social meetings, especially the class-meeting, made to tend directly to the entire sanctification of the people of God, the result would be indeed glorious The moral power of the church would be great ly increased, her conquests extended and multi- chewers, than any of our correspondents, of plied, and we should be prepared to exclaim with an emphasis that even John Wesley never knew, "the best of all God is with us."

For the Texas Christian Advocate. EARLY METHODISM IN TEXAS.

MR. EDITOR:-I have recently read with much nterest, several communications on the subject of the triumphs of early Methodism in Texas. have concluded to submit a few items of authentic history to your disposal.

and several other Methodist families, we arrived many, both from notions of "convenience and in Texas, and settled in Peters' Colony. We interest." Yes! for the convenience and interfound to our joyful surprise, that Methodism bad est of the whole church in Texas, her entire preceded us. A small class, ten or twelve in number, had been organised; and a little chapel more fully in replying in detail to Bro. Cook. built by Bro. Isaac B. Webb and his neighbors, He says, "division is inexpedient," and that all on Farmer's branch, and called Webb's Chapel. In this little log house I preached my first ermon in Texas, to a small but very attentive

praying congregation. I soon found that I would ave no excuse for idleness in Texas. Applicaions were made from various neighborhoods for oreaching, and I soon had as many appointments as I could fill once a month, on Sabbath, The next year, Bros. Biggs and Cole were sen

o this circuit to travel and preach for us. Botl men of faith and prayer. They labored faith fully for several months with very little appa rent success; but honor to God, a time of grea refreshing was at hand, and the seed sown by his servants with toil and tears was destined t produce abundant fruit. About the middle o November they appointed a meeting to com mence on Friday evening, and continue Saturday and Sunday. At the very commencement of this meeting, an unusual solemnity and deep in terest seemed to pervade the entire congregation and on Saturday there was evidently a prospect faith, to the crisis of conversion, and onward for a most glorious revival; but the weather was voted heart can and will do, and what sacrifices it will make for the glory of God and the salva

No sooner did brother and sister Webb lears the subject of our consultation, than they imme liately entered their formal protest against any uch thing, declaring that they would empty their little cabin, (fourteen feet square,) put their beds and table out in the yard, and give up their do nestic comfort, keep a good fire on the hearthand the meeting should go on. In short all was done as well as said, and the

secting dig go on-and one of the most gloriou lege to witness was the result. Day and night for six days, the meeting was kept up. Preach ing was a pleasant task. Mourners came for ward, weeping and calling for merey. The Lord was balm in Gilead, a great physician there, and not less than twenty-two sin-sick souls were made whole, and glorified God their Saviour. This beginning of revivals in Peters' Colony is due, under God, to the humble prayers and faithful labors, as well as pious example of a few pioneers, who when they came to Texas did not forget their religion or their church privileges Some of them have left us and gone up to their reward on high, and doubtless their works fol lowed them. Some still remain to see Method m spread around them, embracing the best cit zens of our country. They have lived to se ship. To see flourishing Sabbath Schools, and flourishing community blessed with religious and educational facilities of a high order, and in great

f we are glad. Jas. Λ. Smith. Dallas, November 7, 1857.

For the Texas Christian Advocate THE USE OF TOBACCO.

Mr. Editor:- I am no apologist for Tobacc floor. But it is truly amusing, to see how some people "strain at a guat and swallow a camel." The subject has been adverted to several times, during the present year, by some of your correpondents, as though tobacco users were sinners above all the men who dwell in christendom. If the salvation of the heathen world depended upon the money expended for tobacco by the men bers of the church, and that alone, we could n longer indulge with impunity. But how does it appear, that money spent for tobacco would go arther in the convertion of the heathen, than money spent for other luxuries or useless orna-

the injury experienced in the use of the melon is esus. He should select the wisest and holiest at the fine dinners, and the rich deserts that are

the great apostle said, "every creature of God is good, if it be received with thanksgiving;" and if these things administer to our comfort of God. I am willing to admit, as a general it was the only one, I would say away with it. But inasmuch as we have to swallow the camel, we will try and not get choaked with the gnat. But to those who are in the habit of spitting on the church floor, I would say read Deut. 23 WESLEYAN. chap., 12, 13, 14 verses. We think the writer of the above should have elected some other signature than "Wesleyan."

For the Texas Christian Advocate. DIVISION OF THE TEXAS CONFERENCE.

whom "Wesleyan" complains .- ED. pro tem.]

MR. EDITOR:-I am truly glad that Brother Cook and Addison have spoken out on the Division question; but regret that others have not done so. I would make no reply to those brethren, if they had differed with me on the lines of Though unused to writing for the public eye, I division, for I do not attach so much importance to what shall be the boundaries of the new, and old Conferences, as I do to division itself. Divis-In January, 1847, in company with my family ion has become a necessity in the opinion of ministry and membership. This will appear the preachers and people co. our with him. As to the universal concurrence of the preachers and people, with Bro. Cook, I know from personal knowledge he is wide of the mark. But his reasons for the inexpediency of division. 1st. sustain a Conference." A new discovery! A erritory, with over one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants-over three thousand church to sustain a Conference. Bro, Cook must think they are very weak brethren in the West. We valley of the Colorado in the Western Confernce, he "will consent." Come! come!! Bro. C. no jockying, you will divide, after all, the inexpediency, and weakness of the West, if you spects. But only a few places can sustain a minter, Gonzales, Seguine, Victory, and San Anthe new Conference, out of the places named? Not to name Columbus, Bastrop, Austin, and a host of other circuits and stations, " But the drought and poor crops," Well, brother, is that to last forever, or, for four years longer? The West has already been blessed with the later rain," and may not the people expect the

2d. "The fact ascertained, the problem solved," by Bro. Cook, is this, that if a new Conference is formed, it must be made purely mission ary ground for four years. This will be an item of news to Bro, Schon, and the General Mission Committee, for they and any body else can see, without the benefit of "gas," that division will not make the destitution of the West; and if it was in Zion, her King was in her midst. There is as destitute as represented, it will have to be and that the division of the Conference will not make a dollar more or less, in the Missionary treasury, nor make a member or preacher les in the Western Conterence; and their necessitie will be just the same divided or undivided. So Bro. Cook, your "ascertained fact and solved

problem," are still opaque to me. 3d, Bro, Cook's "passing notice" of the reasons for division. 1. The tax on the community, where we hold Conference. Bro. Cook replies, that if the people are generous, and hos sitable, why tax them to the last, ride these free porrowed horses to death. Why! we can get others, and " we need give ourselves no concern about taxing the dear people,"

2 Reason. Our numbers render our deliber tion tedious and slow. Bro. Cook thinks that all this might be obviated by less gasing, or speech making. I am opposed to long gasing speeches at Conference, while I am greatly in favor of more clear discussion of our affairs, and less hurry in their transaction; a great part of our business is only half done in the Texas Conference, owing to this fact. Our Conference winds up the trip of the Bishop's, and the Conference is lashed through the business, forsooth the Bishop is in a hurry to go home. For one I protest against it in future. Bro. Cook's van ity is pardonable, in placing himself and all silent members, in the same class with the "great Bas

3 Reason. The great distance of travel to and from Conference. Bro. Cook replies, that that the Western preachers love to visit distant points, for the purpose of sight seeing. Thi may be a reason for division-many of the preachers, East and West, are entirely too fond of long jaunts, for the interest of the circuits and stations they fill-and for this reason we should divide to break up this spirit of travel, so detrinental to the church.

But, seriously, is not the time taken up i going to and from Conference, of no moment? Now. I venture to say, that the one hundred preachers, of the Texas Conference, will on an people will loose about one thousand meetings

ed and used as means for the entire sanctification and used as means for the entire sanctification and political issues upon which the state of society and the destiny of the world seem to the other undone.

| develop many men. Are not these "arguments and not have left plausible," brother Cook, can you truly gainsay prevent the preachers in his Connection from prevent the preac plausible," brother Cook, can you truly gainsay one of them? But, I have a few words more to say, on Bro, Cook's "weak and sparsely settled" sugment. When the Texas Conferences were divided before, if I recollect right, there was not over thirty preachers in Texas, and when I came to employ the whole time of those engaged in it. After making such solemn public pledges a bout two thousand members, and the population of the entire State was estimated at one hundred and sixty thousand. But the men whole to off the entire State was estimated at one composed the Conferences did not think themselves too weak, nor the people and preach to them of trade to find out the people and preach to the men whole the composed the Conferences did not think themselves too weak, nor the people and preach to them of trade to find out the people and preach to themselves too weak, nor the people and preach to themselves too weak, nor the people and preach to themselves too weak, nor the people and preach to themselves too weak, nor the people and preach to themselves too weak, nor the people and preach to themselves too weak, nor the people and preach to themselves too weak, nor the people and preach to themselves too weak, nor the people and preach to themselves too weak, nor the people and preach to themselves too weak, nor the people and preach to themselves too weak, nor the people and preach to themselves too weak, nor the people and preach to themselves too weak, nor the people and preach to themselves too weak, nor the people too sparsely settled. The preacher may be the presence of the Conference of the Conference and always that the destiny of the world section to the state that the state lative in the presence of the Conference in the presence of the Conference and the world by continuity to this Conference, now near eleven unger that the men whole the off those preach the world state that the services of the Church and the world by continuity to the conference of the services of the Church and the world by continuity to fin Mr. Wesley was more severe on smokers and fifteen thousand.

In conclusion, the "humble member of the Texas Conference" suggest two things: 1. "That we remain as we are." 2. "That we instruct our Delegates, to the General Conference, to ask that body for the privilege to divide at our discretion." Bro. Cook, will you read the Discipline on the powers of the General, and Annual Conferences, and see if you are like the Dutchman's cow, on both sides of the branch at the same time. And, now, dear brothers Cook and Addison, I agree with you that our church is a unit, but I have to learn that to divide an Annual Conference, will divide the Methodist church. J. E. FERGUSON.

For the Texas Christian Advocate LETTER FROM THE VERITABLE JOHN SMITH

5th, appears an article purporting to be from "John Smith," making some strictures and notice of Peter Softbrains, Preacher in Charge, of Itinerantville Station, notifying the Preachers The "West is too weak and sparsely settled to intending to take their wives to Conference, to inform him of it.

Now, Mr. Editor, I never wrote that article, and I don't subscribe to such reflections. The author well knew that his assumptions were false, and the article over his true name would fall still-born; and hence, he wanted the prestage of my name to give notoriety to his produc-

The style and sentiments of said article locate its authorship, near the door of Peter Softbrains himself. Now, where is the wrong of which the aforesaid John Smith complains? He in the fervor of his fanciful imagination, concludes that the preacher's notice is intended to let the world get what I have not denied, but offered, with and the rest of mankind know, that he is the get what I have not denied, but offered, with but little exception? And yet, he says, "none incumbent of the Pastorate where Conference The first great duty of a minister of the gospel is, that have written have a remote idea," of giv- meets, and that such notice is a hint to the wives for a most glorious revival; but the weather was unfavorable, cloudy and cold. Our little chapel ing the Colorado valley to the West. Is it posmore than what is intended, viz: that the preacher and citizens wish the preachers to bring their wives. They want to get acquaintof the other forty preachers, in the bounds of ed with them, and want to know who are coming, that they may make suitable preparation, What will "Old Texana Circuit" say to you? and give them a warm and generous reception. Now, this John Smith is some rickety old Bachelor, and knows nothing of the wants, privations, or pleasures of preachers wives, and then gives notice that if ever he gets a wife, she and the children are sure to go. Pshaw!

Now, to prove that I am not the author, I will just say, that I already have as pretty and accomplished a companion as any man, with a small lot of little responsibilities, and that I have privately notified the preacher of my intention o carry her with me to Conference. I am the

METHODIST PREACHERS AND PREACHING.

BY THE PRV. H. S. THEALL, TEXAS.

The directions to preachers found in the Methodist Discipline are few and simple. The actionist Discipline are few and simple. The acute mind of John Wesley saw at a glance what was most essential for his sons in the gospel, and embodied it in his own sententions language in the "Pale 6". language in the "Rules for a Preacher," the "Directions for Public Worship," and the "Questions" proposed to candidates who seek admission into the itinerant ranks.

The questions first propounded relate to peryou going on to perfection? Do you expect to be made perfect in love in this life?" Among sion into the Conference are required publicly ings might add greatly to the interest of our Annual Conference sessions. The door of ad-mission into our ministerial ranks is closed uself the servant of sin? Being converted, and groaning for full redemption when he en-ters upon the work, the Methodist preacher is to for private prayer;" he is to search the Scriptures, having a Bible always about him; hear the word at every opportunity; attend the sacra-ment with earnest and deliberate self-devotion; watch; fast; deny himself; and exercise tembefore him; to see his eye continually fixed on him. Dr. Paley says, a minister is in danger of attending to his religious duties as though this were his profession, and may thus lose his personal interest in the services. If rules can keep out the spirit of the world and keep the heart alive to God, the Methodist preacher will never Having settled the question of personal piety.

Our Church holds a Divine designation to the gospel ministry, and requires the candidate for orders to profess that he is "inwardly moved by the Holy Ghost to take upon him this office When is the Church warranted in recognizing this call, and investing the candidate with the These are not exactly the questions we ask. A knowledge of these subjects and sciences may be useful, but not indispensable. Our Church asks, "if he has gifts as well as grace average, loose one month at least, in going to Waco and to their fields of labor. By this our in the things of God, a just conception of salvapeople will loose about one thousand meetings for religious service. How much good might be done? But then the expense of travel is a large item, say fifteen dollars to each preacher, and to Good by his preaching?" When these members, which are underlining the world with dispepties. But all this is nothing, to those who happen not to have a relish for tobacco. And I believe that there are useless ornaments enough worn, by the members of the Methodist church, and beast, is not unworthy of our consideration.

It is we think is a low average, and we have our people paying out \$1,500 for traveling expenses, this we think is a low average, and we have our people paying out \$1,500 for traveling expenses, when division might reduce it to \$500. But the long and hard exposure of the healths of man and beast, is not unworthy of our consideration.

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Mr. Wesley erected every practicable barrier to prevent the preachers in his Connection from entering into wordly business. Their legitimate labors taxed their utmost energies, and they Wesley declared that it was improper for one of his helpers to "keep shop or follow merchan-dise. After long consideration, it was agreed by all our brethren that no preacher who will not elinquish his trade of buying and selling, (though it were only pills, drops, or balsams,) shall be considered a travelling preacher no longer." That Church is in a pitiable condition whose pastor thinks his duties to his congregation can all be attended to on the holy Sabbath, and that during the week his time may be given to his farm, his store, to politics, or to specula-ting schemes. In a new country, where society is in a state of ferment, men are constantly Lawyers turn farmers; farmers take up the practice of medicine; doctors engage in merantile pursuits. All in their turn are mechan es or politicians, as their necessities or inclina tions may dictate. In this unsettled state of so-ciety, it would be strange that the mania for change did not infect the ministry.

The inadequate support of our fathers in the American branch of Methodism may have ren-dered it not a matter of choice with them to become the architects of their own humble cottage, the factors of its rude fixtures and furniture, the tillers of their little patch of vegetables for their amily use. Does the conduct of our fathers, the result of a stern necessity, afford a justifiable precedent for their sons who are amply suppor-ted by the Church, to assume the management of extensive plantations, or large mercantile or manufactoring establishments? A minister may fall heir to a property which it is his duty to manage, but he ought to consider this a misfortune. No man that warreth voluntarily entan-gleth himself with the affairs of this life. The price of success in any enterprise is singleness of purpose, entireness of devotion. If mortal man engage in any calling which ought to occupy his whole time, and employ his noblest fac-ulties to the fullest extent, surely it is the holy ministry. And shall he to whom God has committed a dispensation of the gospel, descend from his exalted station to dabble in the cesspools of nammon? The candidate having been obligated and it

ducted into the ministry, what is his first duty? To make pastoral visits to the sick? to superintend the Sunday-Schools? to teach? to collect money for benevolent purposes? All these things he might have done as a layman, and may still attend to, as circumstances may permit world by John Wesley and his Institute was that he medizeval ages, the gospel minister was de raded to a mere puppet in the altar-a manip ulator between the sacramental symbols of sal-vation. The Reformers used the pulpit with good effect in combating the errors of Popery, proved system of theology. But before the be-ginning of the eighteenth century the pulpit had lost even its controversial power. Then men ex-pected to hear the officiating minister read, in very solemn tones, a faultless, pointless essay on its power, did not accomplish the object of its institution. It pleases God, by preaching—a means foolish in the estimation of the world—to save them that believe. St. Paul regarded his a much more noble employment than ministering ordinances. He thanked God he was not sent to baptize but to preach. Whitepit, and determined to avail themselves of it awakening a slumbering nation. Preaching the great, paramount, indispensable duty of the to, whatever other department of labor is left the relation of ministers to the Church, an who, when called upon, avow that they are up to be unprepared, but always ready, in season, and, if it is ever unseasonable, out of season; to

The preacher is directed to select plain texts

such as he understands and such as are suited to the congregation. Mr. Wesley evidently ha little sympathy with those who made labored at-tempts to explain the unfathomed mysteries of preacher to write this brief but significant ser ence in bold letters, in full view whenever he sits down to prepare for the pulpit. A peep i to the portfolio of many preachers would revea a frightful number of unfinished sermons and briefs; skeletons commenced with due formaliagainst persons unconverted. How can a man ty; the introduction thoroughly prepared; th which, alas, is never reached. No doubt th reader has frequently heard sermons, in which the introduction, and perhaps one of the earlied divisions, were well arranged, the language ap ters upon the work, the Methodist preacher with be qualified for it by "walking closely with God;" he is to "forecast daily to secure time propriate and expressive; while the conclusion was unworthy of the introduction and of the speaker. The preacher had mastered well the first portions of the performance, and left the remainder to be extemporized. If any part of a sermon requires thorough preparation, it is the practical part—the conclusion. If we would form proper habits of mental discipline, we must complete what we begin. We express no opinion as to the merits of written or unwritten sermons. Some men read the gospel very effect some use briefs advantageously. We believe, however, we may safely say, the highest style effected, by those who are able to dispense with all these crutches in the pulpit. however, may not have this gift, and it behoove him who wishes to become an able minister of the new covenant, to ascertain by trial where his chief strength lies, and pursue the course best suited to his gifts. But, whatever course he pursues, let him finish what he begins. To commence a sermon, and preach it in an unfin-ished state, or abandon it to begin another, to be in its turn laid aside, is to foster a habit of irresolution or indecision. The mind must be schooled and disciplined by persevering obedience to its own resolutions. In the pulpit, the preacher's whole deportment is to be serious, weighty, and solemn. He is to take care of anything awkward or affected, either in gesture, phrase, or pronunciation. He must not speak too long or too loud.

As to the matter, the subjects for discussion As to the matter, the subjects for discussion in the pulpit, Mr. Wesley gives his views of the "Preaching required by the times" very briefly: "The best general method of preaching is, 1st. To convince; 2nd. To offer Christ; 3rd. To invite; 4th. To build up; and to do this

point them to the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world. The preacher may draw similes from nature—the Saviour did it. He may press classic literature into his service—St Paul did the same. He may with the prophets, use the boldest figures of speech, the sublimest language, the most enchanting imagery, but agency as it is brought to bear upon the suc-cessive generations of men, will continue to be the power of God unto salvation until the end of

That Mr. Wesley's preachers might be qualified to discharge their duties in the pulpit, he subjected them to a systematic mode of passing They must rise early, and spend a portion of every day in study, his reply was, "con-tract a taste for it, or return to your former employment," Whoever may undervalue scholar ly attainments and habits in the ministry, Mr. Wesley certainly did not. He knew the value of a proper education too well to despise it. He was far from expecting his preachers to re-glize the fable of Minerva, and spring full grown and full armed into the work without previous trial or training. If they had been deprived of the advantages of an early education, they must now make up for this deficiency in the best possible manner. If one of them said he had no books, Mr. W. immediately give him twenty-five dollars' worth. After the establishment of the Kingswood School he kend a reason of the Spirit's visitation, through human agency, without which the Kingswood School, he kept a reserve of young men there in training for the itinerant work. Nor were the fathers of American Methodism indifferent to this work of preparation for the ministry. In the address of Bishops Coke and Asbury in 1789, in reference to the endowment of Cokesbury College, they say, that besides ed ucating the sons of travelling preachers, "the institution is also intended for the benefit of our oung men who are called to preach, that they may receive a measure of that improvement which is highly expedient as a preparative for public services," As early as 1744, Mr. Wesley felt the necessity for a place in which his young nen could be properly instructed. In that year

we have a seminary for laborers?" The answer is, "If God spares us until another year." The next year the subject was again introduced, and next year the subject was again introduced, and of her new-born spirit were singularly beautiful of her new-born spirit were singularly beautiful. this question appears on the Minutes: "Can answered, "Not yet, until God gives us a proper tutor," The British Methodists, now have two cent theological seminaries, one at Rich and and one at Didsbury, near Manchester These institutions annually furnish a large num ber of laborers for circuit work and for foreign

From the Christian Advocate and Journal. REVIVAL EXTRAORDINARY. Would that I could portray on paper the won derful works of God, which we have witnesses over one week since we paused, with the inter most glorious camp-meetings we ever attended and had the railroad ears favored our purpose one week yesterday. But God's ways are not as our ways. We have witnessed, during the past twenty years, many signal displays of God's wonder-working power in saving souls, but his fashion; so remarkable in its aspects, s ingularly suggestive and inspiring. The work eady between three and four hundred have been

brought into the fold of Christ. And still the work is going on with rapidly increasing power It is now Monday, October 19. It was only n Friday, one week since, that this glorious work commenced. Twenty-one souls were bless ed with pardon, and several others, I trust, with metification, the first day that the extra effort ommenced; since which the work has steadily creased in power, the number of the newly jus fied varying from twenty to forty-five each day. ain of our salvation, over one hundred we lajah, the Lord God omnipotent reigneth! And let all the redeemed say Amen, amen!

maidens, and even little children, are seen hum-bly kneeling together pleading for grace. The mayor of the city, with other persons of like po-may only have a "laity for the times," how soon sition, are not ashamed to be seen bowed at the altar of prayer beside the humble servant, plead-ing for holiness. My pen lingers. I might write out a volume of interesting incidents, but I must

menced, and is now being carried out so wonderfully, is of God, where is there a place within God's dominions, where Christianity has the least foothold, but may be favored with a revival t once? This revival commenced, and is progressing, on precisely the principles laid down in the articles published in the Christian Advocate and Journal early last spring, under the caption, Though Hamilton is favored with three devo

ted ministers, than whom few are more marked n our own or any other Church, for talent, God as ourselves, that this gust of Divine power, now spreading as a pentecostal flame over this entire community, took its rise in the sudden rise of the laity.

In as few words as possible I will endeavor to

tell you just how the work commenced, and then tell me whether the same principles, if brought into immediate requisition in all our New Yorl Churches, would not result in the salvation o thousands of souls in less than a week. The membership in Hamilton, comprising the three Wesleyan Churches, has heretofore numbered journey here, on Thursday last, one week since, with the expectation of tarrying but for the night, there was nothing in the tone of the meeting we attended which indicated the near approach of this gust of power. It was the stated prayer-meeting evening, and about seventy persons were present. We were led to speak of the solemn obligation of bringing all the tithes into the Lord's store-house, in order that all the tithes of time, talent, and estate might be laid upon night, there was nothing in the tone of the meet-

ternoon and evening meetings, and the revival seems to be the absorbing topic of all circles. And who can say where it will end. Think of the three or four hundred new recruits, and these these are only illustrations. The substance of his theme "Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, to-day and forever." Every picture exhibited in the pulpit ought to be tinged with the crimson hues of Calvary; every note sounded by the gospel trumpet ought to re-echo the apostolic sentiment, "We preach Christ Jesus, the Lord."

This theme will never lose its freshness; this property to be a green as it is brought to be an upon the succession of the absorbing topic of all circles. And who can say where it will end. Think of the three or four hundred new recruits, and these all engaged alike with those before in the field, in daily renewal of efforts to bring one more. Nightly we pledged ourselves anew to be the absorbing topic of all circles. And who can say where it will end. Think of the three or four hundred new recruits, and these all engaged alike with those before in the field, in daily renewal of efforts to bring one more. Nightly we pledged ourselves anew to bring one more the coming day, and thus the hosts of Zion are enlarging daily, and new cases are being ferreted out, which would never have been recruits. ing ferreted out, which would never have been reached but by this system of vigorous daily

"Wonderful!" exclaimed one of aristocratic bearing, who had long been unapproachable on the subject of his soul's best interest. And now he had been approached by one who, having newly received the baptism of fire, dared not let im alone. The lady who now dared to meet him in his own home, was one among the many scores who, with uplifted hand, was daily pledg-ing herself to be "instant in season and out of season," in searching out some new object for Christ's kingdom; and now on being thus personally addressed, and beholding the tears of earnestness streaming from the eyes of the lady addressing him, he exclaimed, with amazement he has had a senson of the Spirit's visitation, through human agency, without which the Church might not have been clear of his blood hould be eventually be lost.

Said another, who was a lady of some posi-tion, but who had long been a neglecter of sal-vation: "Why, here is more than half a dozen different persons who have been running to me on this subject. I do not see what has got into the people! Why, they must think I am a dreadful sinner!"

All classes are at work. Illustrations of ex-ceding interest come up before me: but I can careely trust myself to glance at them, they are so numerous and so suggestive of good. Seldom have I seen a more lovely convert than one in the common walks of life. After her translation from the kingdom of darkness into the kingdom Eliza is a pious servant in the family, but, though shee, as we brought her from a distance not long ince; but she had pledged herself to bring one, and that one was converted." So said the Rev. and that one was converted." So said the Rev. Mr. R., the minister who superintends the work ere. The work is becoming the town topic, Men of business are after men of business; every man after his man. Surely this is a truthful de-monstration of Christianity in earnest, and a return to what was said by an eminent divine of the more early Methodists: "They are all at it,

In fact, it is only a return to primitive Christianity, when the manifestations of the Spirit were untrammeded by mere human opinions and Church conventionalisms, and permitted to have full sway. It is that which was foretold by the prophet Joel, and of which the apostle Peter prophet Joel, and of which the apostle Peter spoke, when he proclaimed, "It shall come to pass in the last days, saith God, I will pour out my Spirit upon all flesh, and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy," etc.: furnishing a marked demonstration that the same power still continues in the Church that was in the apostolic and slaughter, scattered the band of disciples, comprising men and women, in every direction.

The infant Church, with the exception of the apostles, were by Saul's fearful havoc scattered away from Jerusalem; and being thus scattered, these men and women of the laity went every-where preaching the word. That is, they went abroad proclaiming the glad tidings of salvation, and urging the Gospel invitation.

And why may not all these instrumentalities again be brought into use? Have we not men, women, and children in our various Churches, t all the redeemed say Amen, amen! salvation empowers them to urge others to the Thanks to the Lord of the harvest for such an Gospel feast? O will not the ministers of the ingathering. And where will it end? Not, we trust, till all Canada is in a blaze.

The work is taking within its range persons of all classes. Men of low degree, and men of high estate for wealth and position; old men and would result in the salvation of thousands speedily. Will not the captains of the hosts of Israel

REV. DR. KNOTT.

The Rev. Dr. Knott, President of Union Colege, New York, who is now between eighty and nety years of age, in a public address, deliv ered a short time since, said:
"I have been young, and now am old, and as
I stand before God to-night, I declare that noth-

ing I have ever given in charity is regretted. O o! it is the riches we keep that perish; that we self in our characters, and tells on our eternal estiny; for the habit of charity formed in this life will accompany us to the next. The bud which begins to open here will bloom in full expansion hereafter, to delight the eye of the angels and beautify the paradise of God. Let us then now, and on every occasion hereafter, practice that liberality which in death we shall as prove, and reprobate the parsimony we shall

VICISSITUDES OF COMMERCE.

mercial house in this city was taken to a lunatic

INDIVIDUAL DUTY.

We copy from the Western Christian Advocate: "Lord what wilt thou have me do?" is The present is emphatically an age of "associations," "corporations," and "committees;" to it that our individuality be not merged in any of these institutions. Each person, aside from all connection with such associations, has an individual character, an individual responsiof these we propose now to speak. "What wilt thou have me do?" Without doubt the first great duty of every human being is personal piety. "Be ye holy, for I am holy," is a requirement as broad as humanity. This holiness can not spring up from any latent germ in the human soul. It can not be produced by any system of self-culture, however faithfully and washing of regeneration, and the renewing of the Holy Ghost." Hence, the solemn and awful are that we should love our neighbor as our import of our Saviour's language, "Except a selves. It is impossible to do this, and not by man be born again, he can not see the kingdom of God." Reader, if you have not been made a neighbors the importance of personal piety. If subject of his renewing grace, no other possible we could awaken the interest in this subject its obligation can equal that which rests upon you to seek it without a moment's delay. Each labors of a lifetime. Reader, let us ask you, in moment's delay is fraught with danger, which the fear of God, are you putting forth such no human arithmetic can at all estimate. If we personal efforts for the salvation of your neighhave come in possession of this "pearl of great price," our next great duty is to retain it. No Christian profession, and as it is your solemn associate efforts can at all take the place of deep duty to make as one who has tasted the good personal piety. Without this, we are shorn of word of God and the powers of the world to our strength to do good, or be extensively useful come? We can not pretend to point out to in our Master's service. The brightest light every person, or to any person, his particular that shines in this dark world is God's image radiating from those who "have been made ples. But we do urge, in view of a perishing partakers of the divine nature." The most world, that every one, great and small, should convincing evidence to the unbeliever which sincerely, and with an earnest desire to advance can be found in this world, is the godly life of the kingdom of the Redeemer, ask, "Lord, what the regenerate and holy man. He bears about wilt thou have me to do?" Remember, you are in his person the image of the heavenly. The not converted to be mere house plants or parlor wicked man sees this, and feels, in spite of himself, that there is something divinely fair in the of the Lord. religion of the Lord Jesus.

We say, therefore, the first great duty of all who would be useful, is to be holy. Purity of heart is a power for good high as heaven, above " others. It is a power which must impart and life to every faculty that we would y, either in the service of God or man. If would be more useful, the first grand requisite is to be more holy. Nor should we ever forget, in the midst of our associated labors, to keep a vigilant watch over the religious condition of our own hearts. A tender conscience.

a spirit of prayer, a conscious communion with God, such a sense of our own weakness as keeps us near the cross, such a longing after God, as How common yet is drunkenness! that me induces us constantly to pray, "create in me a degrading soul ruining sin, which is daily bringclean heart, O God, and renew a right spirit within me," are the evidences to ourselves that we are in the divine favor; and when these are basing evil, yet how prevalent it is; and what increasing, then we are growing in grace. It is possible to backslide in heart in the midst of associate labors for the good of others. No toxicating cup, and those who are strong and seventy-two years of age, into a dungeon, where earthly sacrifice, though it extend even to health defence and pleading, urging its continuance by pallet, to which her misfortunes had reduced and life, can by any means take the place of divine charity, in the great work of subduing their influence the evil still appears as one great great bitterness over her last days. In her divine charity, in the great work of subduing the world to God. Let him, therefore, who would be a successful laborer in accomplishing the grand moral conquest of the world, go first to his closet, and remain there till in some good degree he is "endued with power from on high;" for depend upon it the love of God fully possesing the heart is a power for good a hun-dred-fold stronger than every thing besides.

But while deep personal piety is beyond all question the first great duty of every human being, and a duty of which he must never lose sight till his last breath, it is by no means all a Christian has to do, to secure his own salvation. The love of our neighbor is so intimately joined with the love of God, that either without the other will grow cold and perish out of the heart. The soul that by regeneration is made a partaker of the divine nature, does, from the very nature of the case, feel something of the tender pity for other souls, something of the deep yearning desire for their salvation, which characterized the Saviour of sinners. Happy would it be for the Christian Church, and for the world, if this spirit, instead of growing weaker, gathered strength with every succeeding year of Christian experience, "What wilt thou have me do" to keep alive this holy fire? is a very proper inquiry for every professed Christian to make. Attention to ourselves alone will by no is standing on the verge of eternity, and from means keep alive and strengthen that love to our neighbor, which is made a test of Christian experience in the holy Scriptures. Direct personal efforts must be made for the welfare of our fellows, temporal and spiritual; and withwill backslide, even in his closet. God says to and if there be first "a mind to work," each person will soon find something to do. What a glorious ingathering of souls! What a glorious infancy the command, "Remember the Sabbath

out such direct personal efforts, the Christian every Christian, "Go work in my vineyard;" triumph of Christianity would follow, could all the Church be got thoroughly to work! "But dained of the Almighty, which is calculated to what can I do?" You can personally recommend religion to your unconverted neighbor; you can ness to the soul, is prostituted without a blur invite him to attend church; you can give him and without remorse, to idleness and vair a good book to read, or a religious tract; you amusements, by multitudes on every side of us. can pray for him in secret; you can entreat him Its violation is to be seen everywhere in the directly to be reconciled to God; you can get community, and by all classes of persons, by his consent that his children shall attend Sab- their careless disregard to the sanctity of the bath school. You can, in all probability, by a day, and the little heartfelt reverence shown to faithful discharge of duty to your neighbor, be it. Many seem to be wholly intent on thinking instrumental in his salvation. You will fretheir own thoughts, speaking their own words, quently find when approaching your neighbor pursuing their accustomed avocations in life, in the fear of God on the subject of his personal salvation, a state of preparation to receive your bath, instead of counting it a delight, hely to the message which you did not expect. The Holy Lord and honorable, and on this account it be-Spirit has been there before you, and prepared comes a weariness, and they wish it were gone, the ground for the good seed. But you may that they might return again to their worldly say, "My life has not been such as to recom- pursuits. mend religion to my neighber, and how shall I approach him on the subject?" Lose no time is one of the most decided works of incipient in making your confession then, and when your moral degeneracy. neighbor sees that you have truly a broken heart, and a contrite spirit, in view of your unbe, of leading him to the cross of Christ. There is always a place to begin. If you have wrong-

hem about matters of infinitely inferior mo- ces current, etc., while their juniors are busily ment. Why should we shrink from pointing them to "the Lamb of God?"

Sometimes a loaf of bread, or a warm gar ment, is a better sermon than any other with these omitted. These, when they are needed, given in the spirit of genuine Christian charity will, in a majority of instances, prepare the heart to listen to prudent religious conversation The Spirit of God said to Philip with reference an inquiry very proper for every Christian. to the Ethiopian, "Go join thyself to this chariot," for purposes of religious conversation; and we have no doubt but that if all Christians were the citizens of Galveston have manifested a comand while these may all be very well within as ready to obey the voice of the Spirit as was their legitimate spheres, it is also very necessary Philip, multitudes, like Philip, would believe that, as professed Christians, severally, we see and be baptized who will otherwise perish. But is it not dangerous to be led by impres sions?" We answer, not by impressions to con verse with your neighbors about religion .-There is infinitely more danger of neglecting bility, and individual duties to perform. It is these impressions. We have seen that such im pressions have the authority of God's word and it is hardly probable that Satan will tempt an earnest, prayerful Christian to do a thing by which the kingdom of God is so likely to be advanced as by the methods we are here consid-

ering. However, we take the position that we are not to wait for impressions in relation to things this Institution, as to secure the entire confidence ong pursued. It can be obtained only "by the clearly within the line of duty. God has com- of the patronizing public. The difficulty which mitted the Gospel to men, and its requirements some means urge upon the attention of our

IMMORALITY.

It appears from observation to be too true that the morals of the mass of people, instead of being founded upon and drawn from the word of God, which is the great fountain of all true strong desire of her heart that he should become morality, are rather drawn from and founded on the corruption and depravity of the human heart, that inexhaustible fountain of vice, for the depravity manifested in morals seems to keep pace with the heart's depravity. Although much has been, and is still being done to check the growth of immorality, yet too much remains.

ing the judgments of Heaven on its votaries. Though much has been done to check this devigorous and untiring efforts are being made for its continuance, both by the votaries of the inbe it ever so fervid; no amount urgent advocates of its use. We still find many she was an eye-witness of the destruction of notice, with such remarks upon the importance cause of the corruption of morals among us, bringing ruin, misery, desolation, and death in to call me back to that religion in which I had its train, as the righteous judgment of the Al- been brought up. My sister, faithful to the mighty against it. And what is specially to be solemn trust, communicated to me the last deplored, is that there are so many who are re-cognized and received into the best classes of ed me beyond the seas, far distant from my religious portions of community. Nay, even ment. These two voices issuing from the tomb more than this, we find members and officers in the church, who are among the most death, struck me with irresistible force, and I zealous defenders of this accursed sin. Truly it is a day of "immorality," when so many, professing morality and christianity, will advocate the use of the intoxicating cup. We would call upon them to ponder well what they are doing.

This fact offers a marked encouraget

Again, how common is profanity, our own ears can have daily evidence of the unbounded prevalence of this heaven-daring sin. Though he statute law of heaven is before us all in this plain language; "Take not the name of the Lord thy God in vain," and though the awful penalty is annexed, "The Lord will not hold him guitless that taketh his name in vain," yet the law is disobeyed and the penalty disregarded by all ages and classes of people among whom this faithful parent in the temple not made with this species of immorality is fearfully prevalent. From the child that is scarcely able to lisp its Creator's name, from the man of grey hairs, who every intermediate age, we hear most horrid oaths and blasphemous imprecations without regard to Jehovah's great name, and reckless of the righteous judgments they are bringing upon

their own souls Again, how common is Sabbath breaking That "rest which is ordained for the people of God," even that sacred institution is disrespected, notwithstanding those who transgress and disregard this institution have known from their secure health to the body, no less than happi-

It should be observed too, that this violation

The desecration of the Sabbath is an evident indication of that criminal recklessness, that infaithfulness, even this will be the means, it may sane love of pleasure, that subjection to the government of appetite and passion, which forebodes, that religious restraint has lost its hold, ed your neighbor intentionally or otherwise, beyond all question the right place to begin is by confessing your fault. How much better to save your neighbor even in this way, humilists your neighbor even in this way, humilists way, ating though it may be, and mortifying to "flesh only is its violation seen among the wicked and and blood," than to feel at last that, through infidel populace, but it is visible among many your neglect, he has lost his soul! There is church-going people, whose conduct is often vastly too little of this religious conversation, light and frivolous, and whose conversation is and this is just cause for alarm; for "out of the too much confined to matters of a worldly naabundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." ture, and scarcely ever directed to those matters If we can find nothing to say about religion to our unconverted friends, do we not by our example, how common it is to see a group of silence say we do not esteem it as "the pearl of senior christians, on the Sabbath day, discussing other countries of Europe? silence say we do not esteem it as "the pearl of senior christians, on the Sabbath day, disc

TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. | great price?" We are not slow to converse with | the financial condition of their sister cities, priengaged in talking about fashion and the pleasures of the party, and making arrangements for future scenes of worldly pleasure. So constantly is this course of sinful conduct, that we may be said to live in a day of immorality and vice.

GALVESTON FEMALE SEMINARY.

Notwithstanding the extreme pressure onetary affairs, the general stagnation of business and the consequent crisis that has steadily and rapidly advanced, during the past season, mendable and praiseworthy regard for their present and future interests, which had been so long neglected.

A few months only, have witnessed both the beginning and completion of a Female Seminary; ample proportions, "beautiful in appearance," entral in location; and in every respect admi rably adapted to the accommodation of a large number of students. Its spacious study Hall is furnished with Ross' Patent Furniture, which, for comfort, convenience, and elegance is unsurpassed, and indeed the entire building is most appropriately furnished The Seminary has been leased, for a term of

rears, to the Misses Cobb, who for some years past, have so ably and successfully conducted has heretofore prevented many residing in the country from placing their daughters in this Institution is now obviated, as every arrangement has been made for the comfort and convenience Our friends may, in future, rest assured that

Miss Thompson, a lady of rare attainments, of long experience in teaching, and well known abilities, has a very responsible position. Though but a short time connected with this Institution already has her admirable powers of

with the Misses Cobb their daughters will be

well cared for

communicating instruction, merited the attention of an appreciating public. The department of music is under the direction of Prof. Augustus Von Shannon, both a distinguished vocalist and a superior and scientific teacher of instrumental music. The commendable zeal and masterly method with which he conducts his music classes, seems not only

proficiency in singing, but a thorough cultivation of the voice. We can with confidence recommend this Seminary to all our readers, who have daughters to educate, as one of the best institutions in the

MATERNAL FIDELITY REWARDED.

The Congregationalist says: Chateaubriand had a faithful Christian mother. It was the a follower of Christ. For this she labored and prayed, yet apparently without success. He ecame a wanderer, and for years disowned his mother's God. It seemed that all maternal influences was lost upon him. Years rolled on and the mother went down to her grave. She did not behold her son at the cross of Christ, He was still a great sinner when she closed her eyes in death. But God remembered his promise. The mother's faith triumphed, and its fruit appeared when she was gone. Chateaubriand speaks as follows of her last

"My mother, after having been thrown, at society, and by this means countenanced and native country, my sister was no more, she died upheld by the actions of the more moral and in consequence of the rigors of her imprison--this death, which seemed the interpreter of conviction of the truth of Christianity sprung

This fact offers a marked encouragement to mothers. Here was a woman who had faith to believe that her son would be born again; yet she "died without the sight." Death came. and her expectations concerning his conversion appeared to perish. Stopping at this point of the family record, no instance of unsuccessful maternal training could appear more striking. And yet the blessing came. The son was made a new creature in Christ. Long ago he joine hands. The two have met in Paradise, and sung the praises of redeeming love.

TEXAS.

The Picayune says that none of the new States of our Union are filling up more rapidly, with an industrious, enterprising and desirable population than our sister State, Texas. The great body of emigrants to that State are pretty well provided with this world's goods, and, unlike the bulk of those which are filling up the with the children of the Sabbath School, from north-western States, most of them are citizens them it extended to the young men and maidenof planting States, prepared to begin life again on the fruitful soil of the 'Lone Star' State with all the advantages of long experience in agricultural pursuits. The emigration to Texas the present season appears to be larger than in any previous year, and the emigrants are of a class the most valuable in building up a wealthy State. Every steamship leaving New Orleans for Galveston, is crowded with passengers either going to settle at once or to see the country and select a location for their future home. The day is not far distant when Texas will be one of the wealthiest, as it is one of the most productive and healthy States in the Union.

GOOD FOR TURKEY.

A correspondent of Galignani's Messenger Sept. 29th, sends that paper a statement " which tends to prove the good faith of the Turkish Government in carrying out the religious liberty guaranteed both to Christians and Mahometans At Constantinople a Turk and his wife have been baptized by the name of 'Freeman,'"

Two officers examined the candidates to ascertain if any force or other reprehensible influences had been brought to bear upon them to induce them to change their faith, and became perfectly satisfied that such was not the fact, when the

ceremony took place. The account adds, "It is the will of his Majesty, our sovereign, and it has become the estab-lished law of the empire, that every subject, without any exception, shall enjoy entire reli-gious freedom. The Mussulman is now as free to become a Christian as the Christian is free to become a Mussulman." Two days previously Dr. Hamelin married a young Protestant American to a young Turkish lady, who had been baptized in Malta.

How long before this religious freedom will

MANNER IN PREACHING.

There is an incident related of Rev. Samuel Willard, one of the early ministers of the Old South in Boston, so much to our purpose, that the recital of it may not be out of place. Mr. Willard possessed an agreeable delivery and harmonious voice, and as a natural consequence was generally admired. His son-in-law, the minister of Eastham, occasionally preached for him, whose plied. sermons were excellent, but much injured by the badness of his manner. Having preached on one occasion one of his best discourses to the congregation of his father-in-law, in his usual unhappy manner, it excited great dissatisfaction Sevral persons waited on Mr. Willard, and begged the gentleman might not be invited into the pulpit again. To this request Mr. Willard made no reply; but he desired his son-in-law to lend him the discourse, which being left with him he delivered it without alteration to his people a few weeks after. The hearers were delighted, and requested a copy for the press. "See the difference," said they, "between yourself aud your son-in-law. You have preached a sermon on the same text which he did but his was intolerable, and yours was excellent.

CIRCULATION OF PERIODICALS.

It is a fact that a large number of our minis ters have ceased to exert themselves energet ically in behalf of our books and periodicals In this way are we not losing one of the mighty powers of our church? Now to those who are getting ashamed of this Wesleyan practice, let me suggest that other denominations would re joice with great joy, could they establish it in their own systems, and that perhaps, by about the time we have dropped it, others may have fairly taken it up. Read the following, which we have cut from the Central Presbyterian : "In concluding our counsels, we ask attention to a well illustrated and pertinent editorial in

the last number of our able cotemporary, the Philadelphia Presbyterian, which we publish below. It will show our friends how to do it "THE WAY THEY DO IT .- It is well known that the Methodist newspapers have a circula tion much larger than any other religious journals. Their leading paper has not far from forty thousand subscribers. It is a reflection upon other denominations, some of whom have been accustomed rather to boast of their superior intelligence, that they have allowed the Metho dists so to outstrip them in the diffusion of periodical literature. Our Methodist brethren owe their success, in a large measure, to the universal and energetic co-operation of their ministers Wherever a Methodist preacher goes, he intro duces one of the numerous family of Advocates The papers themselves, too, abound in rallying paragraphs, and appeal to all subscribers to exert themselves to send on new names. The united efforts of both preachers and people secure the favorable result. If our Presbyterian ministers and people would imitate this good example, the circulation of all our papers would soon be doubled. Can it not be done at once "Just as we had written the foregoing, we eceived a letter from a pastor, in which occurthe following: 'Let me tell you of a plan by which the circulation of your paper has been almost trebled in my congregation within four years. A generous elder furnishes me with the terms of your paper, and offers to act as the recommending the congregation to apply it

A LETTER FROM REV. B. S. CARDEN.

diately to this elder, who obtains and distribut

weekly the paper. This plan involves a little

difficulty and self-denial on his part, but he is

fully rewarded in the success which follows his

Mr. Editor :- You may say to your readers, that there has been, and still is, in the bounds o Oyster Creek Circuit, a revival influence, of the religion of our Lord. Forty-seven whites, and seventeen or more colored people, have been ad- Eastport, A. S. Hamilton; Adamsville Mission mitted on trial, during the year.

I might say much of the zeal and christian love of many connected with the charge, but think it unnecessary here. I will say, however, that they have paid the claims of their preachers given about one hundred dollars Missionary money, and something to other benevolent pur-Considering the sparseness of the population

we think the number added to the Church among the white population, quite gratifying and have reason to thank God and take courage B. S. CARDEN.

LETTER FROM REV. C. W. THOMAS.

Mr. Epiron: -- It becomes my pleasant dut to record the fact that the Lord has done great things for us, whereof we are glad. The fourth quarterly meeting, for Brenham Circuit, commenced the last of October and was protracted two weeks. The spirit of God was present, to convince, enlighten, and comfort the souls of many. The revival began in the Church where it ought to; the work of conversion commenced and on and out until it reached the middle aged and the old, and embraced all classes in the community, parents, children and servants. We count something over thirty converts, who have been taken from the power of darkness, and translated into the kingdom of God's dear Son. Twenty-three have been added to the M. Church. The others will probably be divide. between the Baptists and Presbyterians. It was truly a time of great grace, and the people of God, of all the orders above named, shared largely in its blessed influence.

There has also been a good work at other points on the circuit. Forty had been added to the Church, during the last quarter, before this C. W. THOMAS. last meeting. Gay Hill, November 18th.

LETTER FROM REV. J. W. WHIPPEL.

Mr. Epiron :- Our Round Rock camp-meet ng, Georgetown Mission, was a most glorious on indeed; well attended and magnificently supported. There were twenty-four conversions and twenty-eight joined the Church. The Cumberand Presbyterian Church, in the vicinity, acted her part nobly in the support of the meeting and also in the spiritual services of the occasion. Preachers present-traveling-Rev. Bros. Rawley, in Charge of the Mission; Rev. James Rice, of the Hamilton Mission; Burrows, of the Austin Circuit. Local-John E.King, J. H. Wright Gillett, and E. A. Burrington, of the Austin Circuit; all are men, tried and true. All love our great paper interest, and show it. Hamilton mission has also shared of the revival spirit and influence. Indeed the whole district, (Waco,) has been more or less favored in the out-pourings of the Divine Spirit, every circuit having had the converting power of God with them. J. W. WHIPPEL.

MEMPHIS CONFERENCE.

APPOINTMENTS.

Мемриів District.—W. C. Robb, P. E. Wesley Chapel, J. T. C. Collins; S. W. Speer

sup.
Wesley Chapel Colored Mission, to be

Asbury Chapel, W. H. Leigh; Davidson Chapel, E. J. Williams; Hernando Station, L. D. Mullins; Hernando circuit; P. Tuggle, W B. Owen; W. McMahon, sup. Hernando Colored Mission, to be supplied.

Edgewood Station, J. W. Knott; Forest Chapel Station, J. N. Temple; Randolph, James Perry. Randolph Colored Mission, to be supplied. Friar's Point, Simpson Weaver; W. C.

Commerce Mission, to be supplied; Island, A P. Sage; Concordia, to be supplied; Helia Mission, T. P. Davidson.

F. A. Owen, Book Agent. Samuel Watson, Editor of the Memphis Chris Somerville District .- G. W. D. Harris, P.

Somerville Sta., W. D. F. Hafford; R. Taylor, sup.
Somerville circuit, J. G. Acton, B. Medlin; J

V. Walkup, sup. Somerville Colored Mission, N. A. D. Bry-

Wesley, A. R. Wilson, J. S. Harris; J. T.

Baskerville, sup.
Wesley Colored Mission, to be supplied; Ral igh, R. S. Harris; Brownsville Station, A. H. Thomas : Brownsville circuit, Arthur Davis, R. A. Niblett; R. Gregory, sup. Denmark, John Randle, G. B. Allen.

Holly Springs Station, J. T. Merriwether. Holly Springs Colored Mission to be supplied Salem circuit and Col'd Mission, M. H. Ford,

HOLLY SPRINGS DISTRICT .- J. H. Brooks, P.

Hickory Flat Mission, to be supplied. Holly Springs circuit, S. B. Carson, B. W. Marshall, Thomas Joyner, G. K. Brooks.

Marshall Colored Mission, W. R. Dickey. Byhalia circuit and Colored Mission, T. P. Iolman, J. B. Harris. Chulohoma, R. L. Andrews, one to be

Chulahoma Colored Misssion, E. J. Carter; Belmont, T. J. Gooch; Belmont Colored Mis-P. J. Eckles, President of Byhalia Female

D. J. Allen, President of Franklin Female J. E. Douglass, President of Marshall Insti-

GRENADA DISTRICT.-J. T. W. Auld, P. E. Grenada Station, E. E. Hamilton; Grenada Circuit, J. M. Spence; Coffeeville, J. M. Hampon, J. F. Markham; Calhoun, T. J. Lowry; Fly; J. W. Bates, sup.; Charleston, Robert

ABERDEEN DISTRICT .- M. J. Blackwell, P.

Colored Mission, to be supplied; Aberdeen cir., tory to themselves-far from it in numerous W. T. Harris; Prairie Colored Mission, John instances. They often realize their want of Young: Houston, W. S. Jones, J. S. Smothernan: Okolona, K. Adams, S. B. Walker; Rich- their leanness and inefficiency. Then with honmond, J. A. Fife; Fulton, A. C. Smith; Carrollville, Horace Jewell; Pontotoc Sta., J. H.

A. A. Lea, President of Monroe Female Col-

RIPLEY DIST .- H. D. Howell, P. E. Ripley circuit, A. L. Hunsaker; Middleton W. S. Harrison; Rienza, James Gaines, J. D. Slaughter; Jacinto, J. H. Garrett, J. P. Dancer. R. S. Swift; E. Tidwell, sup.

Montezuma, to be supplied; Rock Spring, J. M. Flatt. JACKSON DISTRICT.-E. C. Slater, P. E.

Jackson Station, John Moss. Jackson Station, Colored Mission, J.

Jackson circuit, E. Jackson; L. Lea, sup. Jackson circuit, colored Mission., B. A. Haves Careville, C. J. Mauldin, M. M. Dunn.

Lagrange, T. L. Boswell, one to be supplied, V. Morgan, sup. Mt. Pinson, R. G. Rainey, J. W. Kirk; Lex-

ngton, P. J. Kelsey. Decaturville, Henry Bell; Joseph Johnson

Morgan's Creek Mission, F. L. Steele, A. W. Jones, President of Memphis Conference Female Collegiate Institute.

PARIS DISTRICT.-Nathan Sullivan, P. E. Paris Station, J. H. McCulloch; Paris circuit R. A. Umstead, J. G. Davie; Dresden Station, B. H. Bishop.

Dresden circuit, J. H. Witt, J. W. Meadlin M. D. Robinson, sup. Dyersburg, D. C. M'Cuetheon, H. B. Coving-

ton; R. M. Tarrant, sup. Trenton Station, A. J. See; W. H. Gillespie Trenton circuit, R. H. Burns, F. A. Wilker

Huntingdon, E. L. Fisher: Camden, R. Guilford Jones, President of Andrew College

PADUCAH DISTRICT.—Finley Bynum, P. E. Baducah Station, Amos Kendall; Paducah ircuit, W. T. Melugin; Clinton, J. B. M'Cutchon, J. W. Futrell; Hickman Station, N. P. R. Hickman circuit, T.G. Lane, G.C. W. Atkins;

Madrid Bend, W. H. Frost; Obion, J. A. Mason : Maury, F. M. Morris : Benton, E. B. Plummer; Birmingham, H. A. Bourland S. S. Scott, M. D. T. Fly, and J. C. Reed, are ransferred to the Louisiana Conference Josiah Greer, C. O. Steele, and F. N. Rhodes, re transferred to the Wachita Conference. S. W. Carson, to the Florida Conference.

SUPERANNUATES. Joseph Travis, John Hunter, Isaac N. Manly, David C. Wells, Jeremiah Moss, James M. Major, and W. D. Scott. DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

E. C. Slater, T. L. Boswell, M. J. Blackwell, W. D. Harris, Guilford Jones, J. H. Brooks, Sam'l Watson, William McMahon, Nathan Sullivan. and F. A. Owen.

Philip Tuggle, Thomas Joyner, and Arthur Next Conference to be held at Trenton, Tenn.

The New York Examiner says there is no person or family that is not made better by a proper pastoral visit. So we think, A pas- ruary, toral visit-a true one-is not a visit of systematic form, but a visit of religious sympathy, counsel and prayer. The good that can be accom-

BURRITT'S EMANCIPATION MOVEMENT.

The reader is already advised that the Comnittee of Arrangements for the Cleveland Emancipation Convention had determined to postpone Elihu Burritt's Emancipation Convention, alleging as a reason the financial troubles, which had ecome so severe as to clog even the wheels of the car of fanaticism. After all, it seems the convention was not entirely postponed, as will be seen from the following account, which we clip from the telegraphic columns of the Daily

" CLEVELAND, Oct. 28. The Cleveland Disunion Convention-Slave Insurrection Advocated .- Notwithstanding the notice given of the postponement of the Disunion Convention, over one hundred delegates from nine or ten States met here this morning, and organized by electing Morris Robinson, of Ohio, President, and Vice Presidents from each of the Free States.

"Business Committees were appointed, and addresses delivered by Messrs. Parker, Pilsbury, Abbey Kelly, Foster and others.

"A series of resolutions were adopted, de claring that the signers of the call for delegates and others friendly to the objects of the Convenion, can see no sufficient reason for a postponement, especially at so late a period that many delegates only learned it on arriving here; that gooth faith, self-respect and responsibility to the cause of humanity and freedom, compel our adherence to the original design, and without quesioning the motives of the Committee of Ar rangements in postponing, we will hold a Convention for the promotion of the object contemplated in the original call.

During the afternoon session, the Busines Committee reported a series of resolutions, seting forth the antagonism of freedom and slavery and the impossibility and guilt of any attempt at the union thereof, and commanding the slaves to rise in the spirit of seventy-six, and achieve their own independence.

"Speeches were made by A. M. Powell, of

New York, and C. C. Burleigh, of Connecticut, setting forth the doctrines of the Disunionists. "The Convention will continue its sessions o-morrow."

SECRET OF POWER.

ENTIRE HOLINESS.

The Christian Church has an extraordinary allotment in the great drama of probationary action. A work presses upon her of unmeasured proportions whose performance or neglect in volves the destinies of blood-bought million through the ages of unending existence. To accomplish this work is a positive requirement, nor is it possible to shirk the 'responsibility imposed. Yet it is utterly out of the question for the Church to perform the mighty task required. with only her natural strength. The Christian nay be wealthy, but his money alone will not suffice to meet his obligations. He may pour it out with a liberal hand, and it will count toward the ultimate triumph of truth, but after all, this degenerate world cannot be bought with Sarepta Mission to be supplied; Oxford and money for the service of our Redeemer. He rate, it would not be fit for long sea voyages You might make a good barbecue, it is true, Circuit, C. B. Harris, T. Page; Panola, A. B. but little, to arouse careless sinners from their being of the nature of a raceoon or an opossum; deathlike slumbers. He may be intelligent, and but people are not in the habit of barbecuing yet how many towering intellects are coupled with spiritual dwarfishness? Multitudes of both is not worth taking off, being little better than individuals and churches are blessed with these that of a year-old colt." external advantages, who, notwithstanding, seem to be doing very little for the salvation of power, and are sometimes greatly alarmed at est solicitude, they begin to inquire: "Why are the ears of God and the hearts of sinners s Evans; Pontotoe circuit, J. M. Scott, one to be effectually barred against us?" The answer is often at hand. The well-springs of life have nearly dried up in their own souls, and their christian ardor has degenerated into the mere mechanical execution of the stereotyped forms of worship. How can others do what they do

HORIBLE REVELATIONS.

not feel themselves?

The Ayr Observer publishes the following extract of a letter from Gen. Neill, dated

Cawnpore, August 1: Since I arrived here I have been hard a work to get order re-established. I have now out a stop to the plundering I found going on, by reorganizing a police. I am also colle ng all the property of the deceased, and trying to trace if any have survived, but as yet have not succeeded in finding one. Man, woman and child seem all to have been murdered. As soon as that monster, Nena Sahib, heard of the success of our troops, and of their having forced the bridge about 20 miles from Cawnpore, he ordered the wholesale butchery of the poor women and children. I find the officers' servants behaved shamefully, and were in a plot, all but the lowest caste ones. They de serted their masters and plundered them. Whenever a rebel is caught he is immediately tried, and unless he can prove a defense, he is sentenced to be hanged at once; but the chief rebels or ringleaders I make first clean up a portion of the pool of blood still, indeed, in the shed where the fearful murder and mutila tion of women and children took place. To touch bood is most abhorrent to the high

caste natives; they think by doing so they doom their souls to perdition. Let them think so. My objet is to inflict a fearful punishment for a revolting, cowardly, barbarious deed, and to strike terror into these rebels. The first I caught was a subahadar, or native officer, a high caste Rrahmain, who tried to resist my order to clean up the very blood he had helped to shed; but I made the provost-marshal do his duty, and a few lashes soon made the miscreant accomplish his task. When done, he was taken out aud immediately hanged. No one who has witnessed the scene of murder, mutilation and massacre, can ever listen to the word mercy, as applied to these fiends. The well of mutilated bodies-alas!-containing upwards of two hundred women and children, I have had decently covered in, and built up as one large grave. I am in the entrenched camp-a most miserable position,

THE Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says that the English and French Ministers are prepared to arrange with Yrissari to guarantee the neutrality of the transit route, and will follow up the action of our Government as soon as consummated.

The same correspondent says the Cabinet, tomorrow, will consider the propriety of a thorough investigation of the conduct of the New Orleans officials in allowing Walker's ex-

Mr. Fay has tendered his resignation as Min ister to Switzerland, Mason (to France) desires to remain at his post, and is supported by the French Government. Dodge withdraws relucttantly. Dallas will be removed. These and other places will be filled in January and Feb-

More persons fall out concerning the right

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

We take great pleasure in recommending Dr. Heard, whose Card appears in our paper, as one

of the best family Physicians in Texas. We have known him for years in Washingon County, and no physician ever stood higher than he did; his practice there was extensive -as large as he could attend to. He has renoved to our City not for want of practice but ecause he prefered a city residence. He is truly an acquisition to our City.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of ur friends, who will require the services of a trusty Attorney and Agent in San Saba, to the eard of W. J. Montgomery, that appears in this

We recommend to all our Agricultural friends o send and get a sack of Peabody's prolific corn, of Mr. John Rundell, before his stock is exhaustd. See his advertisement in this paper.

THE postmaster at Veal's Station, in Parker ounty, a frontier post-office, has sent us, in the ast four months, about forty new subscribers, and what is better, all have paid in advance. If all the postmasters in Texas, and all our preachers, traveling and local, would work as earnestly as this postmaster has done for the Advocate, we would soon have a circulation of over 10,000. It can be done if you will all try.

To Correspondents .- Several Communica tions were received too late to be inserted in this week's paper. They will appear in our

WE have obtained a first-rate Job Press from New York, which makes our Job Office com

We are now able to do any kind of Job work, either in the German or English language, at the shortest notice, on reasonable terms,

The Texas Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, meets at Waco.

Will our subscriber who paid Dr. Royal last year, in or near Carthage, Panola county, \$2 50 please send us his name as the Doctor when he remitted us the money, forgot the name.

A DEAD SHOT.

In his "Cyclopedia of Wit and Humor," Mr. Burton quotes from a work published in 1796, entitled " Modern Chivalry," the following reply to a challenge: "Sir, I have two objections o this duel matter: the one is, lest I should hurt you; and the other is, lest you should hurt me, I do not see what good it would do me to put a bullet through any part of your body. I could make no use of you when dead, for any culinary purpose, as I would a rabbit or a turkey. I am o cannibal, to feed on the flesh of men. Why, then, shoot down a human creature, of which I can make no use? A buffalo would be better meat; for, though your flesh may be delicate and tender, yet it wants that firmness and consistency which takes and retains salt. At any

FRIGHTFUL CATASTROPHE

Collision at sea. Steamers Galveston and Opelousas. Steamer Opelousas sunk. Terrible loss of

of the New Orleans and Galveston steamer Opelousas, and the loss of eighteen of her passengers, by coming into collision with the steamer Galveston near Menteau Point, about midnight on the night of the I5th instant-

So sudden was the catastrophe that the passengers had not even time to use the life preservers. All was confusion and dismay. The life boat was cut away and some 15 or 20 jumped into her, and others jumped into one of the quarter boats, when both boats started for the Galveston, then some distance from the wreck. The life boat before reaching the Galveston was capsized, and several of the passengers sunk to rise no more. In a few moments however, the Opelousas, from the weight I suppose of her machinery, broke in two and turned bottom up-

The Galveston staid by the wreck during all the night, and her officers and men used every exertion o save those floating in the water. To Mr. John T. Rockwood, of the Civilian, who was a passenger on the Galveston, we are indebted

for the following list of the saved and lost. KNOWN TO BE LOST. Gen. J. Hamilton, South Carolina. Judge John C. Clelland, N. O. A. J. Voorhies, Princeton, New Jersey Mr. Smith, mother and young lady, St. Louis Miss Lucy Williams, Lavaca, Texas. C. W. Wilmot. Hardin county, Ky., (body found) Child of C. W. Wilmot, Ky-Miss Mary Pittmay, Nashville, Tenn. -. McFarlane, late mate steamer Jasper. Two children of G. Williams, Columbia, Tex. Child of Mrs. Fouts, Buchanan county, Mo. August Mendell, DeWitt county, Tex. -. Dunn, Navarro county, Tex. Negro girl belonging to Mrs. Hurshberger

J. N. Cecil, Brazoria county, Texas. Mrs. Wilmot, Hardin county, Ky. Miss Fanny Atchison, Johnson county, Mo. Mrs. E. C. LaGrass and child, Richmond, Tex. Geo. Williams and lady, Columbia, Tex. W. H. Meriwether and lady, Comal co., Tex. J. B. Thompson, Louisville, Ky. H. W. Priestburgh, New Orlean Francis P. Wood, Prince Edward county, Va. R. T. Murphy, Twiggs county, Ga. Green Wamack, Grimes county, Tex. Edward Wise, New Orleans. J. L. B. Air, Jackson Mississippi, F. W. Finch, Buchanan county Missouri

LIST OF THE SAVED.

Negro boy, 3d cook on Opelousas.

J W. Hitchings, lady and servant, Nashville J. D. Parish, Austin, Texas. J. J. Ramsay, Gonzales, Texas. G. W. Bowers, New York. R. T. Lewis, Jackson, Michigan Capt. B. H. Hill, U. S. A. A. Trotter, Milam, Texas. H. Hobart and two servants, Jones, Expressman.

Wm. M. C. Connell and two Mexicans. De Witt county, Texas. George Parmlee. B. H. Tuttle, New Orleans J. M. Ceaser, Louisiana.

T. Parrean, Lavaca, Tex. Mrs. Hushberger, child and two servants. Galves

Mr. Fouts and servant, Buchanan county Misse

R. D. Allen, mother, brother and two servi Bastrop, Texas. Samuel S. Berry, wife and child, Alabama J. N. Thompson, Toby's Express. John York, New Orleans. Hugh Tate, New Orleans,

Timothy La Rush, Houston. W. J. Boyle Johnson county, Misso [56 Passengers.]

Cotton Statement.

mission Merchant.

on hand and on shipboard not cleared, 10,937 . . .

Exported to Great Britain to date.... 6,910....

A correspondent writing from Nebraska to the New York Times announces the arrival in that Territory of divers Mormon deserters, who left Salt Lake City early in October. They bring two weeks later intelligence, which, if true, is of high importance. They say that Brigham Young, at the head of a large force, was preparing to leave Salt Lake City to give battle to the United States troops. They further allege that the mountain pass, at which the Mormons will attempt to check the progress of the troops, is one that, in a military point of view, will give them overwhelming advantage; that in their rebellion they will receive material aid from the Indians; and that their ultimate design is to throw off all allegiance to the Union and establish themselves an independent government. It is possible that the story told by these Mormon deserters may be exag-

The statement of the business of the Philadelphia mint for the month of October shows the amount of gold bullion deposited to be \$3,157,047, and of silver \$685,510. Old cents deposited in exchange for new, \$845. Making the total of deposites for the month \$3,844,410. The gold coinage during the same time was\$2,562,140, nearly the whole of which was in double eagles. The silver coinage amounted to \$805,350, mostly in quarter and half dollars. There were coined during the month \$15,600 of new cents. The total value of the coinage of the month is \$3,383,090, covering 5,472,082 pieces, of which 2.400,000 were in quarter dollars and 1,560,000 in

The Fort Smith (Ark.) Herald contains the inaugural address of Alfred Wade, first Governor of the Choctaw Nation. It is a dignified effort, and would do no discredit to many governors with more reputation than Gov. Wade enjoys. The new constitution does not appear to give satisfaction, and numerous

We coppy the following telegrap hic dispatch from the Sacramento State Journal. It is dated Genoa, September 17. It will be seen that by it the rumor of the exodus of the Mormons from Carson Valley, by order of Brigham Young, is confirmed. The settlers in that valley will have a happy riddance of them. The dispatch also conveys the gratifying intelligence that the emigration of the present year will fully reach 25,000, and probably 30,000, twothirds of whom are women and children. This will make a great addition to our population. Next year we may expect 50,000, at least :

"The Mormons are making preparations to leave for the Great Salt Lake ; they will leave here in ten days, and will have in their train over one hundred wagons. Their farms have been purchased by immigrants coming over the plains this season. The immigration this year is immense. The valley is all alive with men, women, children and animals, who have just arrived over the plains.

STRYCHNINE .- This deadly poison is taken from the root of a tree which grows in India. The Hindoos chew the root as the v do opium.

Twenty-one miles of the Montgomery and Pensa cola Railroad are to be in operation in about a week. There was a killing frost at Montgomery on the morning of the 26th ult, and another on the morning of the 29th.

Quite a number of families have passed through this place, during the last week, on their way to the far West. Many of them appeared to be in comfortable circumstances, being accompanied by slaves and other property. Texas, we believe, is in most cases the place of destination.

almost infaliole cure for neuralgia.

The Christian Era counts up seventy-five minissolar revolution, and yet it reckons the number of disappointed expectants much greater.

been finally reached. Brayman, who, up to this that the county is in an excellent condition. With time, had bor ne a fair reputation, is now the inmate bell, who conspired to get rid of the principal witness in the case of Brayman, by sending him out of come of \$570 to each citizen all around. the State, have both been found guilty, and will be subject to the penalties of the law-fine and impris-

with the view of having the Atlantic submarine cable next summer, the month of June having been selected as the most favorable for the work. The company have ordered the manufacture of four hundred if necessary, in January, with the understanding that if they should not succeed in their attempt to recover the three hundred and forty miles now submerged, they are to have as much additional cable made in twenty-eight days as may be considered necessary to supply the deficiency.

The Chicago Democrat says:

The cattle received and packed at this point will be less than one-half. Some packers have made bets that the number packed here will not exceed 14,000 or 15,000 head. On account of the present low prices offering, a number of the cattle owners and drovers are driving back their stock to the cornfields to let them fatten till next spring, while the yards here are full of cattle which cannot find purchasers Republican, and many other papers are taking a

The shipments of grain from Chicago this year are 6,000,000 bushels less than at this season last year. The receipts are pretty ample now, but not more so than last year. The same falling off is noted in the Congress of the United States to use their enat all the lake ports. The Cincinnati Price Current says the receipts at that city are not half what they ought to be, and the boats at our own landing which arrived lately from below, are preparing to lay up, it being impossible to get good cargoes below, even at the lowest possible rates of freight.

The New York Evening Post says: The work of re-shipping British goods that have lain in the bonded warehouse for some weeks without a market. has now commenced, and the importers are obliged to return them, to pay their cost. For this purpose, freight has been engaged for several steamers ahead and the market will soon be bare of many descriptions of foreign fabrics.

Those in New York city who have hoarded the gold in the hope of speculating by a sale of it, find the premium entirely insufficient to pay for the risk. One or two per cent. appears to be the greatest differance between specie and current Bank notes, and the difference promises to lessen instead of increa-

ture of Col. Fremont, says :- "Col. Fremont leaves our State by the present outgoing mail steamer, the Golden Gate, en route for the East and Europe, whither he proceeds with the now complete survey of his vast domain, Los Mariposas. About fifty tons of auriferous quartz, from the various veins, yielding with the present imperfect method of reduction, \$50 and upwards per ton, have been shipped in order that the savans of Europe may confirm, by the severity of their tests, its unquestionable richness. Col. Fremont has by his brief sojourn among us, discharged every lien and outstanding claim against the property incurred in its development, and is preceeding to Europe to perfect arrangemements by which the construction of the extensive canal for mining and irrigating purposes can more fully exhibit the

incalculable richness of the Mariposas." The United States Attorney-General decides that no officer of the Government having a salary fixed by law, nor no other officer whose compensation amounts to \$2500 per annum, can receive extra pay for any service whatever, whether it be within the line of his duty or outside of it. Nor is it possible for any such officer to receive the salaries of more than one office, no matter under what circumstances he may have performed the duties of more than one. Watchmen and messengers are excepted by law, and largest accumulation ever before permitted in these the opinion of course does not apply to them.

TEXAS ITEMS.

The Houston Telegraph states that about thirty miles of the Harrisburg Railroad is now graded beyond Richmond, leaving but twenty more to grade to reach Columbus. This work is being pushed with energy, and it is expected that the business of laying down the 1ron will commence with December. A portion of the iron is now in Galveston

The citizens of Houston have expended by volun tarp contribution, \$1,365 in enclosing and planting trees in the Court-house square-an improvement as creditable to their good taste as to their liberality. A post office has been established at Leon Springs,

in Bexar county.

The weather in the upper counties has been cold and rainy of late. The papers express the hope that it has killed the grasshoppers.

There appears, says'the Gazette, to be a general disposition in Austin to bring forward Justice Wheeler s successor to Hemphill.

The Belton Independent of the 14th has a long account of Indian murders and robberies in Coryell county only thirty-five miles above Belton. On the 11th of this month the Indians stole a large number of horses, and were seen to pass one house with a drove of over one hundred. One cavillado ot about eighty in number was taken from within three miles of Gatesville, the county seat.

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of this State met at Palestine on the 5th. The Advocate states that Rev. H. Wilson, the oldest pioneer minster in the State, was chosen Moderator.

The main topics of discussion, aside from the ordinary business of the Synod, were memorializing the General Assembly to establish in the City of New Orleans, a Board of Domestic Missions, with special reference to the wants of the South West. The adoption and circulation of a religious news-

Taking the preliminary steps for a union of the New and Old School Churches of this State, and the interest of the great enterprise of the Church, the founding of Austin College, at Huntsville.

The Synod adjourned on the following Monday' to neet again at Huntsville next November. The Victoria Advocate pays a high compliment to

the Texas Military Institute in charge of Prof. Forshey, at Rutersville, Fayette county. The following is the mail schedule, from the 1st of October to the 1st of July : Leave Galveston Tuesdays and Saturdays at 2 p.

Arrive at Liberty same days at 11 P. M. Leaves Liberty Wednesdays and Sundays at 3½

Arrive at Galveston Mondays and Thursdays at 9

The farmers on the Rio Grande are said to be making a second crop of corn far exceeding the first, and that a large surplus for other markets will probably be afforded.

A friend writing from Austin under date of November 8th says : To day of course the Legislature suspended their labors; and many if not all attended the preaching of the Gospel at the several city churches. I am glad to say that the remark is a general one, that this is not only the ablest but soberest body of the character assembled at the Texas Capital for years. The committe on the Judiciary by a decided vote on last night, agreed to submit a bill to require all forced sales under execution, of lands and negroes, to be published in the newspaper of the county.

The State Gazette says: The formation of an Agricultural Bureau in a State sas were arrested. of such vast limits as Texas, seems an almost una-Burdock leaf, applied externally, is said to be an Geologist, and selected with great care by the State voidable necessity. We certainly need also, a State Executive, Texas might begin soon to realize some-

> The San Augustine Texian says that San Augustine is among the first, if not the very first county, in the State, in point of wealth, intelligence, &c. It gives the figures to prove the c'aim, and shows a voting population of 350, it has a tax list of about two millions, or average \$5,500 to each voter. It produces 4,000 bales of cotton, thus giving an in-

> The Texian says that the town of San Augustine has a brick court house, two excellent churches, masonic hall, eleven stores, two drug stores, three hotels, one carriage and two wagon shops, a cabinet and gin shop, three groceries (which we suppose might be called gin shops too, of another kind) three blacksmith shops, &c., &c. It is a rising town.

We observe among the relief bills introduced into the Legislature is one for the G. H. & H. Railway Company. We have been informed that it is the design of the Company in some way to secure a new charter, and to cut off its Texas creditors from their ust dues. We know little of the matter, but our Legislature will, we do not doubt see, that in granting new privileges to foreign capitalists, injustice is not done to their own citizens.

The Marshall Republican says that the utmost confidence is felt that twenty miles of the S. P. R. will be completed in time to save the charter. The Republican thinks the emigration to Texas

this year will exceed that of any previous year in the history of the State. The Marshall Flag, Gilmer Democrat, Marshall prominent stand in favor of requiring by law a more

complete advertisement of Sheriff's Sales. Mr Britton introduced a Joint Resolution, instrucdeavors in procuring a regiment of Texas mounted volunteers, to be raised for the protection of the Western frontier of Texas. Passed.

We are informed that a train of ten loaded care came in over the Central Railroad the other day, bringing three hundred bales of cotton.

The warehouse of Taylor & Bagby in Houstor received 480 bales of cotton on Monday, the larges amount we have heard of any one warehouse recei ving this season in a single day.

We hear that four or five miles of the grading of the Houston and Columbia Railroad has been accomplished. The road will certainly be pushed through to Wharton.

The Crocket Printer mentions the death of Col. Long's negro 'Ireland,' whom every traveller through Crockett will remember He was a very trustworthy fellow, had accumulated quite a sum of meney which he kept out at interest. He often had enough to buy his freedom but he did not desire it. His master was in the habit of sending him anywhere he had business, often entrusting large sums of money to him.

The Dallas Herald was the first to recommend the numane policy towards the Indians which Mai. Neighbors has so successfully carried out. The Legislature upon joint ballot, elected Mr

Illingsworth Commissioner of Claims, in the place of James C. Wilson, resigned.

About the 24th of October an express reached Lampasas Springs bringing to C. Mullen (formerly from Fayette co.) information that 175 head of hi stock horses had, on the day previous, been stolen by the Indians from his ranch in the vicinity of Pecan Bayou, and only some thirty-five miles from the

Two days later intelligence reached the Springs from Comanche county that a considerable number of horses had been stolen from the neighborhoo west of the county site. The Planters of Polk county, says the Colorado

Citizen, have made abundant crops. Corn is selling at fifty cents per bushel. The Jefferson Gazette says the cotton crop of Cass

county, Texas, will be large. The amount of cotton now on hand at Galveston and Houston is about fifteen thousand bales-the

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE OPELOU-SAS CATASTROPHE.

The freight of the Opelousas measured 1,460 barrels ecording to the usual measurement, valued at about \$70,000; 490 barrels for Galveston; 970 for indian ola. It consisted principally of pork, flour, corn. sugar, molasses and coffee, and was destined for alost every place in the interior of Texas. San Antonio, Victoria, Seguin, Corpus Christi, Lavaca, Matagorda, New Bruanfels, &c. ; for this latter place about 300 barrels for W. H. Meriwether, Esq., who was himself a passenger on board, and with his wife fortunately saved. Mr. Lyons, the clerk, is unable o say what insurance, if any was effected on the

The Captain of the Opelousas after giving the letails of the collision which is too lengthy for our paper concludes by saying: "There was no need of a life being lost as there was wreck enough to float 500 people, but the men jumped overboard in their fright. I saw two jump on the rails, draw their revolvers, and fire away. One all but drowned himself in vain efforts to mount a barrel. The noise of escaping steam made it difficult for orders to be heard, and the rush of water and cracking of the timbers needlessly frightened into helplessness many unaccustomed to the sea."

We learn from the New Orleans Picayune that the most destitute of the passengers, on reaching that city, were taken to the City Hotel, the proprietor of which generously informed them that they were at liberty to stay until fully able to leave, without paying a cent. The rescued ladies, some of whom were sick and in piteous plight generally received a degree of attention and kindness which will give the hotel a lasting place in their hearts. A subscription of several hundred dollars was gotten up among the other guests at the hotel, and subscription papers were in successful circulation about town last even

The New Orleans Bee calls for a rigid investigation of the Opelousas disaster, and thinks there can be little question that it was the result of negligence. It says:

"There can scarcely exist a shadow of a doubt that this calamity might have been avoided by the exercise of ordinary care and discretion; and these qualities, be it remembered, are particularly required in the Gulf navigation between New Orleans and Texas, which is considered so subject to casualties that the insurance offices issue policies only at fab ulously exhorbiant rates.

"It is to be hoped that all the circumstances cor nected with the collision and the loss of life will undergo rigid scrutiny. Let there be light. If the accusations so freely leveled at the officers and crews of both vessels are groundless, we shall be happy to relieve them of public odium. If they are well foundèd, let justice unshrinkingly award its sternest ret-

We see by the New Orleans papers that Judge McCaleb, of the U. S. Court, charged the Grand Ju-The N. O. Delta of Saturday morning says: In accordance with the finding of the Grand Jury yesterday, warrants were issued for the arrest of all the parties implicated by the true bills found. Capt A. Van Horn Ellis surrendered himself and

was admitted to bail by the U. S. Commissioner LUMBER-Yel Pine, Fig. Lusher, upon giving bond in \$10,000, to appear this morning before the U. S. District Court. The day for examination we presume will be then fixed. The officers and seamen of the steamship Opelor

Marriages.

On the 29th ult., at the residence of Dr. J. E. Armstrong. STOVALL to MI SS SUSAN J. ARMSTRONG. THOMPSON to Miss LUCY E. WERR.

Agent's Notices. DAVID AYRES, Agent.

Letters and Funds received up to Nov. 17. C-John Carpenter, \$3; B S Carden, \$5; J H Collard. F-O A Fisher. G-D Gregg. H-W P Hatchett; W R Hobbs, \$5.

J.—Samuel Johnson; Jesse Jones; J P Jeffers, \$2. K.—R Y King, (1 n s); J A Kypfer. L-Jas Lat Leslie, \$10. M-II C Maner; W J Montgomery, (1 n s) P-C Palmore, was acknowledged in No. 421; 1

T-C W Thomas, \$5.

Commercial.

MONDAY, November 23, 1857 On Monday last, the steamship Charles Morgan arrived The sales of cotton at Liverpool for the week, embraced 14, coo bales. Prices had declined from 1d 2 1d, and 1d.; Or leans Fair, quoted at \$11.; Orleans Middling, 81d; Mobile Fair to Middling, Sid @ Sid.

This news had the effect to stop purchases at New Or-

eans last Friday; but, as appears from accounts received since, by steamer Robert Waterman, which arrived here ast Thursday, the market had rallied at the close of Satuday, 14th inst., and 9 000 bales changed hands, mostly at 11th, 11th, 12c for Middling. Strict Middling and Good Mid-

The last sales of Country at 11\(\frac{1}{2}\) at 11\(\frac{1}{2}\), before the receipt of the Arabia's news—and, subsequently, another sale took place at 10\(\frac{1}{2}\) at 11\(\frac{1}{2}\), for Good Ordinary to Strict Middling. Buyers shove rates offer no sufficient inducement, when compar sent depressed rates of exchange, and the expenses attend-ing exportation and sale in foreign markets.

Shipments, we presume, mostly on account of planters are going on with activity. 1,470 bales have been cleared

W. J. MONTGOMERY, Attorney at Law, San Saba,
Texas, will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care in the courts of the 17th Judicial District
Located near the centre of Fisher & Miller's Colony, he wil
attend to the purchase and sale of land, investigate and per
fect tries to lands, and all other business pertaining to a Ger
eral Land Agency within and adjoining the Colony.
November 20, 1857-1y. for Liverpool, and other vessels are rapidly progressing with their loads for the same port. 1,200 bales have been shipales exported during the past week, the receipts sum up 1509, and the stock on hand is still 17,125 bales.

EXCHANGE—Bankers rates, † @ † pro. for sight on New

riceans. New York, 15 days. 14 @ 2 per c. discount; New York, 60 days, no sales.

The arrival of the stermer Texas, places us this merning

in possession of New Orleans papers of the 20th inst., and from the Picayune of that date we glean the following items

chasers were found for barely 2,500 bales, but on Tuesday, with a liberal supply and a general demand, the sales reachwith a liberal supply and a general demand, the sales reached fully 11,500 bales, at about previous rates. The enquiry opened with some animation on Wednesday, but business was checked at an early hour in the day, by the appearance in the street of the Niagara's advices, reporting a further considerable decline at L'verpool, and the sales were confined to about 3,500 bales. Yesterday the demand was resumed bales, the market opening at rates indicating a decline of \$ to to., but this was fully recovered as the day advanced, and our previous quotations were reinstated. To-day, with a

	Price ferior														low d	uo	te
	dinary														91	ä	10
Ge	od Ord	inary													104		
Lo	w Mid	dling.													114		
Mi	ddling			**											112		
Ge	od Mi	Pair		**		* *	**			*					134		12
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and in	presen	ce of	an i	ne	re	15	ed		to	ck	ı,	pr	ice	8	have	de	ecli
	Tas Su															1 2	ł a

MOLASSES—Sales have been made at 21 @ 22c and of the for prime to choice—in half barrels, are worth 28 FLOUR—5 50 @ 562t, 54 @ \$6, for superfine to extra CORN-40 @ 50c.; 52 @ 55c for new to prime old crop.
BRAN-1 25@ 1 37# per 100 lbs.

BACON-9@9} for Shoulders-11@12} for ribbed Side BACON—9 49 9 107 Shoulders—11 4 129 107 Those Sides LARD—In barrels 121 4 135; in kegs, 14 4 15.

BAGGING AND ROPE—Kentucky bagging, prices nom nal; India, 600 bales changed hands at 111 4 12c. Bale rope

@ 91 cash. COFFEE-81, 91 to 10c, for fair to good fair and prime. RICE-31 @ 41c. for prime new crop. SALT-45 @ 55, for coarse to fine. CANDLES-17 @ 19c. for light to full weight EXCHANGE—London, 1 @ 3 prem—Paris, 5f65-6f.; New York, 60 days, no buyers; Sight, 2 @ \$jc dis. LEPERT & DEADERICK.

Miscellancous Advertisements.

Prepared by J. Sorley, Cotton Factor and Com Boardman & Gray's Piano Fortes. Boardman & Grays Piano Forces.

P. Ev. B. L. PEEL, of Chappell Hill, Washington county
Texas, will keep on hand Boardman & Grays celebrater.
Dulce Campana attachment Piano Fortes. He warrants then
to be superior to any now in the State. Every one warranted to give perfect entisfaction, or no sale.

He is prepared to deliver them in Chappell Hill, Houston,
or Guiveston

Also, Agent for the sale of Steam Mills.
The Pianos may be purchased from B. L. Peet, Chappell
Hill; F. A. Rice, Houston; S. S. Robinson, Galveston; or
Royal & Selkirk, Matagorda.

Refers to David Ayres, Esq., Christian Advocate Office.
Sept., 94th, 1857. Galveston, November 21, 1857.
This Year. Last Yea Strand Furniture Store.

Fancy Goods Emporium.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1857.

| Trans | Tran JUST RECEIVED, and opening, a large and extensive assortment of HOUSE FURNISHIN GGOODS of every description. Our stock consists, in part, of the fellowing: PARLO R FURNITURE—Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut Sofas; Tete a Tetes, Ottomans, Wood and Marble top Center, Card and Pie Tables, cane bottom and sofa Rocking Chairs of every description.

BED ROOM FURNITURE—Walnut, Cherry and Mahogany high and low nosted Redsteads, marble and wood house and the soft of the Vessels in the Port of Galveston BED ROOM FURNITURE —Wainut, Cherry and Mahogany high and low posted Bedsteads, marble and wood top Washstands, Tolict Tables, Dressing Bureaus, walnut and mahogany Wardrobes, and every thing to furnish a bedroom con plete.

DINING ROOM FURNITURE.—Marble and wood top Sideboards, extension and falling leaf Tables, cane and wood bottom Chairs, Sofas, etc.

CHINA, STONE AND GLASS WARES.—Every variety and description, a large and complete assortment. Ships. . H. Wharton, Moss, loading for Liverpool W. Fannin, repairing at Kuhn's wharf. Barks. D. Godfrey, Parker, loading for Roston.
Golden Age, Routen, discharging, from New York.
Anna, Wheeler, do do do
Weser, Vesperman, do do Bremen.
Elizabeth, Schmidt, do do do
Gaston. do do do
Island City, Stevens, discharging from Boston. CHINA, STONE AND GLASS WARES.—Every variety and description, a large and complete assortment.

Oll, CLOTH, MATTING, RUGS, &c.—Cornices, Curtains, Tassels, painted Shades and wall Paper of every variety, etc.

SILVER AND PLATED WARE, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Musical Instruments, Fancy Goods, &c. Books Stationery, Printing Paper, &c., for sale by JONES, ROOT & CO.

Oct 15-tf

No. 8, Strand, Gelveston.

Brigs,
Empire, Miller, loading for New York.
South, Baker, loading for Liverpool.
North, Davidson, waiting orders.

Schooners. Pinta, Latham. from Pensacola.

Needes "Imitation ...
Hoop Sheet Nail rods ...
Castings, American Tin plate, I. C ...
" I X

Ala. dressed
Fla.
Cypress
Shingles, Cypress
Laths
Sashes

LEAD-Bar

LEATHER-Oak sole.

DATS

Sperm
Linsedd, boiled.
Raw
Whale, refined...
Tanners' Liver Oil.
Common
Clive
PROVISIONS—Pork, me
Beef

Shoulders
Lard, in kegs
Lard, in harrels
Butter, Goshen
Butter, Western
Cheese, Western
Cheese, Goshen
Potatoes
Onions
PAINTS—Pure white lead.

ZINC—French snow white No. 1...... No. 2.....

Penn. snow whit New Jersey Zinc RICE—Carolina. SUGAR—Choice.

SOAP-New York.

New Adbertisements.

T. J. Heard. M. D.

Peabody's Prolific Corn-

Peabody S Frolling Corn.

ONE grain producing ten to fourteen ears. The subscriber is now prepared to furnish seed of this inveluable grain. I will put it up in sacks of one bushel, half bushel and peck, and furnish it at the fellowing rates: For sacks of one bushel \$5. baif bushel, \$260 peck \$125. Also, Chinese Sugar Cane. Seed at \$2 per sack. Orders may be addressed to me at Lynchburg, or to my agents John S. Sellers, Houston, A. P. Tompkins, Lynchburg, William Tompson, San Jacinto, Brown and Kirkland, Gilveston, George Ricks, Liberty, Libert: county. As a supply of this invaluable Grain is quite limited, planters would do well to send in their orders early.

Novemb r 26, 1857-3m

TO ARRIVE per Bark ISLAND CITY; 20 Bbls, No. 1.
Mackerel: 30 Half Bbls, No. 1. Mackerel; 50 Kitts,
No. 1. Mackerel, 5 Bbls, No. 3 Mackerel; 10 Kitts, Salmon;
20 Boxes, Codfish; 30 Boxes Herring.
For sale by.
C. W. ADAMS.

75 BPLS. ST. LOUIS FLOUR: 10 Bbls. Plants Extra
75 Flour; 8 Kegs Lard; 2 Tierces Duffield Hams; 2
Bbls Pork; 1 Hhd La. Sugar. For sale by,
C W ADAMS.

UST RECEIVED from New York, and for sale at the Christian Advocate Office:
Lady Huntingdon Portrayed. \$1 co
Ministering Children. 100
The True Woman—Peck 100
Linerants Side. 75
Heroines of Methodism—Coles 100

W. T. Scott. Thos. Williams. A. J. Bateman. Harrison Co., Texas. Macon Co., Ala. New Orleans. SCOTT, WILLIAMS & CO.. Cotton Factors and Commis-sion Merchants, 157 Gravier Street, New Orleans.

UCCESSOR to W. A. Perguson, Wholesale Grocer, and Dealer in Dry Goods. Commission and Forwarding Merchant, Babine Pass, Texas.
Liberal advances in Cash, made on Cotton shipped to the address of my friends in New York, new Orleans, and Galvesion.

CTADE DDICEC CUDDENT

J. Sierra, Roberts, from Pensa	"sacola.		SEPTEMBER 16, 1857.
C. J. Peaslee, Foster, from	Philadelphia.		MRS. C. BRANARD has just returned from the North
omonu potou	o omb		ers, Feathers, Wreaths, Head dresses, Hair Braids, &c
STORE PRICE	S CURRE	NT.	Cloaks, Mantillas, Piain Silk, Robed, China and Stripes, Bayadure, Wool Delaines, Poplins, Velvets, &c. Hoop
			Skirts, corded, quilted and embroidered; railroad, open front, jean, French and embroidered Corsets; Brass Hoops,
BAGGING-Kentucky	Byard 16	@ 18	Long Wha'ebones; Cambric, Swiss and Linen Edgings
BALE ROPE-Kentucky	yard 16	@ 17	and Insertions; Dimity, Cambric, Swiss and Linen Bands; Dimity, Linen, Lawn, Cambric, Muslin, Collars and
BALE ROPE—Kentucky Twine BREAD—Pilot	P 1b 18	@ 20	Sleeves; Maitese, Valenciennes, Brussels, Arras, Mechlin,
BREAD-Pilot	P bbl 5 25	@ 5 50	and Thread Laces; Infants' Robes, Embroidered Handker-
BEESWAX-Yellow	9 tb 22	@ 23	chiefs, Bags, Dimity, Collars, Elastic, China and Leather Belts; Hair Brushes, India Rubber, Long, Round and
BEESWAX-Yellow	9 M 8 00	@10 00	Tusking Combs; Buffalo and Sheil Combs; Pearl Porte
Northern	M12 00	@15 00	Monnaies and Card Cases; Cabas, Morrocco Satchels and
English Fire	M 80 00	@ 100	Bags : Buck Purses, Jet Bracelets, Necklaces and Crosses; Lubins' and Wright's Francipanna Pertumery, Lubins' Ex
BEANS	@ 15 10 09	@11 00	tracts, Bazins' Oriental Drops &c. I will also, in connec-
BRAN	b	1 0 2	tion with my already large stock, be receiving by steam
CEMENT	9 brl 2 25	@ 2 50	from New York and Paris, new novelties in my line, as I devote my attention to Ladies' Goods Persons will always
CANDLES-Sperm 3	4 th 45	@ 50	flad the best assortment of any article of dress, that a lady
COPPER Pio	P 15 18	@ 29	wears in my estab ishment. I have also Pianos for sale or
COFFEE—Rio	b 19	@ 20	rent, and a large assertment of Music and Instruction Books. Persons can get a catalogue of my Music by apply-
CORN-Western	hushel	@ 90	ing to me at Galveston.
CORDAGE—Manilla	1b 121	@ 15	
Tarred American	ib	@ 17	Rice & Baulard,
FLOUR-Uninspected	bbl 6 00	@ 6 75	TTOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS AND GLAZIERS.
Superfine	bbl 7 90	@ 7 25	HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS AND GLAZIERS. Keep constantly on hand at their place on Tremont
Fancy Extra St. Louis	bbl 8 00	@ 9 00	street, near Messrs. R. & D. G. Mills', a supply of Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c., consisting of
Rye	bbl 6 00	@ 6 50	White Lead, Oil, (Linsecd,)
FRUIT-Raisins	k box 3 75	@ 4 00	French Zine, (snow white,) Turpentine,
Lemons	box	@ 1 25	Do. (No. 1,) Copal Varnish, American Zinc. Coach do.
Lemons	9 box	a -	Eng Chrome Green, (dry.) Picture do.
Currants, Zante	box	@ 95	Do. do. (in oil,) Damar do.
Almonds, soft, shel?	1b 16	@ 30	American do. Japan do. Paris Green, (dry.) French Glass single thickn'ss
FISH-Cod	box 1 25	@ 1 50	Do. (in oil.) Do. double do.
Mackerel, No. 1		@10 50	Chrome Yel., (dry ∈ oil,) American do , various sizes.
" No. 2	8 bbl	@15 00	Prussian Blue, do. do. Artists' Colors, in tubes. Umber. Gold and Silver Leaf.
" No.1	kitt 1 50	@ 2 0)	English Vermillion, Bronzes.
GUNNY BAGS-New	B : 8g 91	@ — @ 23	American do. Smalts, various colors.
GUNNY BAGS-New	keg 6 75	@ 7 00	Ivory Black, &c Artists' and Gilcers' Tools, Paint, Varnish and Whitewash Brushes of various sizes
GLASS-50 ft. Am. 8x10 \$	box 1 70	@ 1 75	and qualities.
" " 12x18	box 2 75	@ 3 00	R. & B. intend to keep the best articles in our line that the
HAY-Northern	ewt	9	market affords, which they will sell cheap for cash. July 11, 1857
Corous Christi	ewt	Gh	

Table and Pocket Cutlery.

Table and Pocket Cutlery.

Table and Pocket Cutlery.

Table and Tens Spoons.
Lamps and Candiesticks.
Carpenters' Tools.
Carpenters' Tools. E. S. Wood,

OHN E. CRAVENS. Law and Collection Office CRAVENS & GOOCH. Palestine, Texas—Collections in Eastern and Middle Texas, and make promremittances in Sight Exchange on Galveston, New Orleanand New York. Palestine is in the center of the heavier interior business done in the State, and is the most eligible point for the concentration of interior interests, requirillocal attention. local attention

LAND AGENCY.—Our Senior partner has given almos
uninterrupted attention, for the last nine years, to the in
vestigation, is practice, of the Land Titles in Teass, anthe various laws under which they have originated. Albusiness of this character, confided to us, will have strice business of this character, confided to us, will have strict personal attention.

REFERENCES:—Messers Ball, Hutchings & Co., R. & D. G. Mills, Gen. E. B. Nichols, James Sorley, Powell & Ruthven, George Butter, Thos. E. Compton and David Ayres, Galveston; B. A. Shepherd, A. M. Gentry and Henry Sampson, Houston; Gen. Thomas Green, Hun. Stephen Cresby, Austin; B. M. Johnson, Shreveport, La.; J. Burnside & Co., C. W. Shaw & Co., Paul Tulain & Co., Henderson & Go., C. W. Shaw & Co., Paul Tulain & Co., Henderson & Gines, and S. & a. Henderson & Co., New tyleans; Henrys Smith & Townsend, Neilson, Wardwell & Co., McKesson & Robbins George W. & I. Reed, Gentry, Slote & Co., B. M. & E. A. Whitlock & Co. New York. neity

Galveston Agricultural Warehouse,

Galveston Agricultural Warehouse,
Strand, Galveston, Texas.

I SAAC G. Will.IAMS, Dealer in Agricultural Implements and Machines, corner Strand and Tremont sts.—
Pioughs, (cast, wrought and steel), Harrows, Cultivators,
Corn Shellers, Seed Sowers, Corn Pianters, Hay and Straw
cutters, thurns, Garden Hoes, Stovels, Engines, Spades,
Axes, Picks, Bush Hooks, Piantation and Road Wagons,
Store and Whart Trucks, Garden and Dirt Barrows, Wagon
and Prow Harness, Collars, Hames, Dirt Scrapers, Hand
and Horse Rakes, Sevthes, Grain Cradies, Sneaths, Mowting and Keaping Machines, Thrashing Machines, Border,
Lawn and Ladies' Garden Shears, Vine Pruning Scissors,
Budding Knives.

Garden Seeds and Plants,—Belting.
Oak tanned, Stretched Leather, and Rubber Beiting, Lacing and Rivets, Hose and Packing.
Agent for E. Carver & Co's Improved Premium Cotton Gin, C. W. Brown's Burr Milis, Felton's Self-Sharpening Portable Grist Milis, McCord's Anti-Friction and Emery's Raitrond Horse Power, Kentucky Corn and Cob Crusher, and Ingersoll's Hay and Cotton Press.
The Kentucky Corn and Cob Mill is warranted to give entire satisfact on. They will grind corn and cob as fine as desired, at the following rates, with one horse:
No. 1, 4 to 5 hushels per hour, weight 30ths., price \$40. No. 2, 8 to 10 bushels per hour, weight 30ths., price \$40. No. 2, 8 to 10 bushels per hour, weight 400 pounds, \$45. The above pr ce includes the complete mill, ready to hitch to without any further expense, and can be set in operation in five minutes time.

Geo. Vail & Co's ceebrated Portable Steam Engine on wheels, 4, 5, 6, 5, 10 and 12 horse power, for running cotton gins, saw-mills, grist-mills, or any other machinery requiring power.

Also Vail & Co's Portable Saw-mills. With every other requisite for agricultural purposes.

UST RECEIVED and for sale at the Texas Christia Advocate office : Central Idea of christ anity—PECS... S School Tickets Assorted......

lutier's Analogy.

Did Christianity vs. Papal Norellies.

nnals of the Poor.

aughey's las: work, Triumph of Truth.

ite in the Itinerancy.

Doing Good
Abbey on Baptism.
Uncle Toby's Library, 12 vols. Sett.
Interior Lite-Upham.
Clark's Commentaries, 6 vols.
Watson's Theological Dictionary.

Incidental Illustrations of the Economy of Salvat
Mrs. Falmer
Opie on Lying
Post Oak Circuit
Primitive Church-King
Cruden's Concordance
Hymns of the M. E. Church, South, from 40c. to
Songs of Zion.
Weslevan Pasiter
40 and 50 c

Professional Cards.

W. BAKER. Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Chappell Hill, Texas. General Land Agent and Collector.

Form any portion of the United States.

Nov. 5, 1857.

DOWARD T. AUSTIN, Attorney at Law, Notary Public and Conveyancer, Land and General Agent, and Real Estate Broker.—Valuable Real Estate in city and country, and Negroes, always on hand and for sale. Deeds, Bills of Sale of Lie ensed and Enrolled Vessels, Trust Deeds and Mortgages neatly and legally drawn; Deposition returned legally: will pay Taxes on property; Perfect Titles to Land, attending to the recording of the Muniments in the proper countries; will make collections in all parts of the State, and remit promptly. The Reference given when called for. Office over A. Ball's store, Stand, Galveston, Texas.

Oct 15 ly

ROBERT HUGHES.

A. M. HUGHES, Counselors and Attorneys at Law, will practice in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Galveston, Austin and Tyler, and in the Courts of the First Judicial District.

San Augustine, Washington and Liberty.

STEPHENSON, Attorney at Law, Galveston, 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.

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 Un on.

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

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

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

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

Deeds and other instruments drawn and authenticated or use or record in any state of feet and the United 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 front of Morian Hall.

June 20 W. F. GREENFIELD, Attorney at Law, Richmond, Fort Bend County, Texas. Sept 2-57

R. F. FLY.

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 claims, to the investigation and quieting of land titles, and to the buying and selling of lands.

May 30 tf

FRANKLIN CUMMINGS, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Brownsville, Cameron county, Texas. C. HOWETH, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Madistan, Ninth, and Fifteenth Judicial Districts, in the latter of which he lives. Particular attention given to business entrusted to him, and especially in the case of those at a distance

A. O. SENMES,

EMMES & HILL, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, May 14 Camp street, New Orleans. Judge Semmes was Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Florida up to his removal to New Orleans. Mr. Hill has been a citizen of Texas,—cattens-vely and laboriously engaged in the practice of law, for more than twenty years,—and confidently refers to the liench and Bar of that State.

Jan 31

HENDERSON & MITCHELL, Attorneys at Law and General Land Agents. Will practice in the First Judi-cial District. Any business entrusted to them will meet with prompt attention. Address Houston and Richmond March 15th 1856. E. H. TABRANT.

J. E. HAWKINS

ARRANT & HAWKINS, Attorneys at Law, Waxahatchie, Elia county, Texas. Will practice in the 16th.

13th and 9th Judicial Districts of the State of Texas.

[June 14th, 1856.

THOS. B. WHITE, Attorney and Counselor at Law and General Land Agent, Chappell Hill, Texas Will attend to any business in the Federal Courts of Texas, the Supreme Court at Austin and Galveston, and in the Counties of Austin, Washington, Burleson, Milam, McClennan, Bosque, Bell, Coryell, Grimes and Montgomery. M. G. WEBB, Attorney and General Land Agent,
LaGrange, Fayette county, Texas, will practice in
the District. Supreme and Federal Courts; attend to all
business committed to him with promptness and despatch;
collect chains, including those against the State and Federal Governments, and pay taxes on lands anywhere in the
State; have certificates located and procure patents; buy
and sell lands as agent, and investigate and perfect titles

ROBT. R. NEYLAND. Woodville, Tyler Co. Jasper, Jasper Co. Woodville, Tyler Co. Hoster, New Land.

H. Chicks & NEYLAND, Attorneys at Law, Woodville, Tyler Co., Texas.

The above firm will practice their profession in the following Counties:

Jasper, Newton, Tyler, Polk, Jefferson, Orange, I iberty, and Sabine: and in the Supreme Court, at Gaiveston and Tyler, and also the United States District Court.

All business promptly attended to, October 1, 18 7.

W. E. KENDALL, Attorney and Counsellor 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 agent, in buying, selling and perfecting titles in the counties of Fort Bend, Brazeria, Wharton, Colorado, and Austin. [Sept. 13th 1856.

D. T. CHAMBERLIN & FLINT. Attorneys at Law, and Gene rai Collecting and Land Agents, Belton, Bell county Texas.

May 72—tf.

D. & D. C. GIDDINGS, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, and General Land 'gents, Brenham, Washington county, Texas. Will practice in the Counties of Austin, Fayette, Bastrop, Washington, Rurleson, Milam, McLennan Bowque, Coryell, Bell, Brazos, Robertson, Falls, and in the Supreme and United States District Courts at Austin and Galveston.

REFERENCES.—Philadelphia—Levick, Brethers & Co., References.—Philadelphia—Levick, Brethers & Co., Blanchard, Converse & Co., S. Parsons & Co. New Yorkson, Wardwell & Co., Lewine, Gentry & Stoat, Messrs, Corning & Co. New Orleans—Garthwait, Griffin & Co., Celward J. Hart. Galveston—R. & D. G. Mille; W. M. Hendley & Co., G. Butler; David Ayres, Esg. Houston—T. W. House & Co.; W. M. Rice & Co.; W. J. Hutchins. May 3:—1vr

DUFUS F. DUNN, Attorney at Law. Athens, Henderson county, Tyxas. REFERENCES—David Ayres, Esq. Saiveston; J. O. McGee & Co, and W. P. Hill, New-tir-

E. T. Pilant. M. D.,

DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST. (Sign of the Red Morteau dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Surgical Instruments, Paints, Oile, etc. Orders from the country promptly attended to, for each or city acceptances. He will sell at as low rates as in any in New Orleans or Texas. He keeps on hand all the principal Patent Medicines, and is Agent for Dr. Guysout's Est. Yellow Dock and Sarsaparills, Dr. Park's Balsam of Wild Cherry and Tar, D. Osgood's Indian Cholagogue, Perry Davis's Pain Killer, Mexican Mustan: Limment, Medister's All-Healing Oinment, Hoofland's German Bitters, M'Lane's celebrated Liver Pills,
— celebrated Vermifuge, Louden & Co's family Medicines, Limerick's great Southern Limment Dr. Mell-heny's Rose Dentifrice.

Cancer Cured without the Knife-ROBERT KELLY, Houston, Texas, cures Cancer Wens, White-Swelling, Scald-Head, Tetter, Bor Fellons, Ulers, Chronic Sore Legs, and Sores of every deription.

Miscellaneous Cards.

MIS. S. S. KODINSON,
MILLINERY AND PANCY STORE corner of Market
street, one block west of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank, Calveston, Texas, Pashionable Dress Making, Dress Trimmings, Mantillas, Embroderies, Brushes,
Pertumery, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. Orders from the country
steended to.

A DiolNing the Courthouse Square, Galveston—Sidney Sherman Propriotor—is now open for the reception of transient and permanent boarders, where they will find pleasant rooms, efficient servants, and a table presenting the delicacies of the season, with the best the market affords.

Carriages and Buggies.

SOUTHWICK & SON, are receiving a large and complete assortment of Vehicles—manufactured expressly for them—consisting of Close Carriages, Rockaways, Jersey Wagons, Buggies, Sulkeys, Concord Buggies, &c &c. Also, Leather, Saddlers' Hardware, Carriage Trimmings, Harness, Spokes, Fellows, Hubs, Sadelers' and Shoemakers' Tools, Tanners' Oils and Tools, &c. n6-tf

Business Cards.

N. W. BUSH.

DUSH & HARGROVE, Receiving, Forwarding, and Commission Merchants. Hockley and all terminal of the central Railroad, until it leaves Hempstead. B. L. PEEL.

PEEL & DUMBLE, Cotton Factors, General Commission and Forwarding Merchants, HOUSTON, 7 exas.

Personal attention given to the sales of Cotton, Hides, or

Produce and to the execution of orders entrusted to be.

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

October 1, 1857. B. L. PEEL.

JOHN DICKINSON, Cotton Factor and Commission LATERET.

LEPERT & DEADERICK, Cotton i actors, General Commission, Receiving and Forwarding Nerchards, Cattesten, Texas—liaving formed a co-partnership under the above named firm, with on the 1st September, 1-57, be prepared to attend to all Singments to them, or orders entrusced to their care. Shipments to our address from ports or places in Teyas, will be covered by an open poincy of insurance, as customary, unless otherwise instructed.

REFERENCE: 1. & D. G. Mills, 1. Dyer, E. B. Nichols & Co., Gaiveston; J. Conklin & Co., New York; Pierce & Bacon, Boston; Keep & Bard, New-Orleans.

Bacon, Boston; Keep & Bard, New-Orieans.

MATHER, HUGHES & SAUNDERS, Factors, General Commission, Receiving and Forwarding Merchants, &c., Galveston, Texas.

The undersugated having formed a co-partnership under the above-manted firm, will, on the 1st of October next, open an office in the city of Galveston, for the transaction of business as a oresaid.

We will be prepared to make liberal advances on Consignments for sale or shipment, and to turnish all usual accommodations.

Personal attention will be given to the sale of Cotton and other Consignments—to the filling of orders for plantation supplies, &c.

Shipments to our address, from ports and places in Texas, will be covered by open poticies of insurance, as customary, unless otherwise instructed.

T. MATHER, of Hayveville, Lowndes Co., Ala C. R. HUGHES, of Galveston, Texas.

W. SAUNDERS, Ja., of Hayveville, Lowndes Co., REFRENCES:—Messers Fire & Baron. Bosten; John H. Brower & Co., New York; Whomed, Withers & Co., Mobile, Ala.; Boysin & McRhea, Moone, Ala.; Gimer & Co., Monigomery, Ala.; Jonn H. Murphy & Co., Montgomery, Ala.; Mr. Daniel Pratt, Prattynie, Ala.; Perkins & Co., New Orieans; Rugeley, Blarr & Co., New Orieans; Win Hendiey & Co. Galveston; E. B. Nichols & Co., Galveston.

Galveston; Ed. Nichols & Co., Galveston.

Galveston; Galveston feator and Commission of Mechant, Strand street, Galveston, Texas.

GEO. W. STROTHER, Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant, Strand street, Galveston, Texas.—Attention paid to receiving, forwarding, furnishing supplies, &cc.—Open policy to cover ail shipments by river. Messes, it arises & Trabue are my authorized agents during my absence from the city.

wm. D. ROYALL.

OYALL & SELKIRK, Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, and General benkers in 1ry Goods, Groceries, Plantation Supplies, &c., &c. Watagorda, Texas, Liberal cash advances made on all kines at produce.

JAMES SORLEY, Cotton Factor and Commission Mer-chant, Galveston, Texas. Attention paid to receiving and Forwarding all Consignments of Produce to my address, from the Rivers and Coast of Texas, covered by Insurance on good steamers and sail vessels.

JOHN SHACKFLFORD, Cotton Factor and Commission, Receiving, Receiving and Forwarding Merchant, Gal (st. 1855-ly)

BEORGE BALL.
J. H. HUTCHINGS.
JOHN SEALY.

BALL, HUTCHINGS & CO., Wholesale Dealers in General Merchandise, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants. Strand, Galveston.

OEO. T. WOOD, Polk CO.
THOS. B. POWER, Giveston.

JOHN S. SYDNOR, Auction and General Commission ard Forwarding Merchants, Galveston.

JOHN S. SYDNOR, Auction and General Commission and Sancted Merchante, Galveston, Texas.

Has regular Auction as Sancted Merchante, Galveston, Texas.

JOHN S. SYDNOR, Auction and General Commission Merchant, Galveston, Texas.

JOHN S. SYDNOR, Auction and General Commission alles of assorted Merchante, Real Estate, &c., &c., every Tuesday and Friday. Prepared to make Cash advancements on all descriptions of Goods or Property.

LEECADD.

L. UFFORD, Auction and Commission Merchant, strand, Galveston, Texas. Agent for Dupon's Fow der, Bridgewater Paints, and dealer in Provisions and West-ern Produce. February 3, 1854. ROBERT W. CARNES.

CARNES & TRABUE, Cotton Factors, Receiving, Foreywarding and to manission Merchanis. Galveston, Texas.

Strict attention paid to the selling of Cotton and other produce, Filling Orders, and Receiving and Forwarding Merchandise.

July 18

DEAN & CRAMER, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, Strand street, Galveston, Texas.

NOTICE.—Mr. Frederick E. Sundford becomes a partner in the house of Dean & Cr. mer from this date.

Galveston, July 1, 1857. [july 18] JNO. DEAN.

D. THE AYRES.

A YRES & PERRY, Wholesale Grocery Merchants,
A YRES & PERRY, Wholesale Grocery Merchants,
ton, Teass. Keep constantly on hand a general assuriment
of Groceries, consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Flour,
Tobacco, Bacon, Rice, Butter, Cigars, Sosp, Candiles,
Cheese, Starch, Matches, Lard, Grass and Cotton Rope of
all sizes, and a general assortment of Wood Ware. Also,
Corn, Oats, Bran and Hay.

Torders from the country
respectfully solicited.

Mari4-yr N. J. OVERMANN.

N. ELSON CLEMENTS & CO., General Commission Merbhants and Cotton Factors No 66 Broad street, N. Vork, Cash advances made on consegnments by T. H. McMahan & Gilbert, Gaiveston, Texas.

[Nov. 226, '856.]

H. McMAHAN & GILBERT, Cotton Factors and General Commission Merchants, Galveston, Texas H. McMalian & Glamert, Commission, Texas.

August 2d, 1855.

KAUFFMAN & KLAENER, Commission Merchante, keep always a large stock of Groceries on hand.

April 25, 1857.

April 25, 1857.

a. w. McMahan.

A. McParland.

W. N. OLESS.

CMadlan. McParland.

Condition.

General Desiers in Fancy and Staple Merchandire, of occerns and Plantation Supplies. Special attention given to Receiving and Fo-warding Merchandise and Country Produce. Planters doing their business through us, will be entitled to storage of cotton free of charge, for which ample warehouses are provided, secure from overflow.

All consignments to our address from points on the Brazos, between Washington and Quintana. or from Galveston, covered from point of shupment to port of destination, including Fire Risks on the cars.

Dry Goods, staple or landry, Clothing, heavy or fine; Boos and Shoes, heavy or fine, Hardware and Cuttery; Bonnets and Fancy Goods; Crockery and Glassware; Woodenware and Castings, Paints, Oils and Drugs; Rossetts, Lowella and Kerseys; Ploughs, Hoes and Axes, Groceries and Provisions, Rope and Bingging, always on hand.

ENDWIN C. ESTES, General Commission Merchants.

DWIN C. ESTES, General Commission Merchants, No. 56 Pine street, New York. Solicits consegument of Cotton, Tobacco, Wool, Hides, Grain and other Produce and orders for the purchase of Merchandss From Merchants Planters, and others. Commissions for selling or buying

OHN S. SELLERS, Commission and Grocery Merchant.
(in the building occupied by the late J. S. Stephens.)
Housion, Texas. I will keep on hand a good supply of begging, rope, sugar, coffee, flour, bacon, land, tobacco, nails,
candles, starch, soap, etc., etc., at the lowest cash prices.

Fracticular attention paid to the selling of Cotion.
June 6—1y

THE BRICK WAREHOUSE, Taylor's Old Stand, Houster

GALVESTON FEMALE SEMINARY, Public Square, Galveston-Misses C. S. & E. M. Cobb, Principais.— Next term will commence September 14, 1857. Next term will commence September 14, 1857.

TRA M. FREEMAN, Collecting and General Agent, Tremont street, near the Strand, Galveston, Texas.—Prompt attention given to the Collection of Deots; Purchase and Sale of Seal and Personal Estate; Conveyancing of Property and Drating instruments of Writing of all kinds. Places procured for servants, and all business connected with a General Agency with have disparch. Also, will act under special Power of Attorney, if required by persons leaving the city. Security given in cases requiring it.

REFERS TO—Hon. Ed. Clark, Aust 1; S. L. Allen, Esq., Houston; Hon. R. T. Wheeler, Independence; Hon Jas. F. Taylor, Marshall; Hon. J. P. Henderson. San Augustine; Hon. Wm. P. Hill, New-Orleans; Messrs. Briggs & Yard, E. B. Nichols & Co. Dean & Uramer, Allen Lewis, Esq., P. C. Tucker, Esq., Hon. Wm. Fields, Galveston. GEO. D. SCOTT'S BAKERY, corner of Market street and Bath Avenue. At the above Bakery, good sweet bread is constantly kept for sale, at reasonable rates; and families wishing it, willbe supplied every morning by the bread-wagon.

THE undersigned. Agents for a stanulacturing Company in Kentucky, are prepared to fill all orders for BAGGING and ROPE 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 supplied on the usual terms. A supply of India Bagging also constantly on hand, june?

june77

POWELL & RUTHVEN,

SEWING MACHINE—The undersigned are agents for

Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated sewing machines. These
machines are acapted to the making of negro and plantation clothing; also all general household sewing. They
can be seen in operation at our saloon, price \$125 and \$150.

The Orders promptly attended to.

Address

ANDERSON & BLESSING.

May 30

Daguerrean Gallery, Tremont st., Galveston.

H. T. CHAPMAN.

J. C. SLOVER Richmond Hotel. Richmond Hotel,

BY H. T. CHAPMAN & CO., Morton street, Richmond, to Australia, Columbus, Wharton 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 tree of charge.

A. U. Grawioru,

ARKET STREET, Galveston, Texas, wholesale and
Retail dealer in Wines, Teas, and Groceries, Staple
Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, China, Gissa, and Crockery
Ware, Toys and Fancy Articles; Willow and Woodes
ware, Housekeping Articles and Plantation Goods.

Orders from the Country promptly attended to.
Nov. 24th, '25.—1y.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.—BRIGGS & YARD, Tremont street. Gaiveston Ever grateful for past favors, and desirous of at least sharing the public patronage, respectfully inform citizene and strangers that they are in receipt of a new and complete assortment o Men's, Boy's and Children's wearing apparel, comprising every article of comfort or necessity, suitable to the se uson. They invite inspection, assuring their numerous friends that they are prepared to supply their wants as reasonable for cash as any other house in the State.

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At any voyages

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THE KINGDOM OF GOD.

BY THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.

I say to thee-do thou repeat To the first man thou mayest meet In lane, high way, or open street-That he, and we, and all men move

Under a canopy of love, As broad as the blue sky above; That doubt and trouble, fear and pain, And anguish, all are shadows vain ;

That death itself, shall not remain; That weary deserts we may tread, A dreary labyrinth we may thread,

Through dark ways underground be led; Yet, if we will our Guide obey. The dreariest path, the darkest way.

Shall issue out in heavenly day ; And we on diverse shores now cast, Shall meet, our perilous voyage past,

All in our Father's house at last.

Yet one word more; they only miss The winning of that final bliss,

Who will not count it true that Love, Blessing, not cursing, rules above. And that in it we live and move

And one thing further make him know, That to believe these things are so, This firm faith never to forego

Despite of all which seems at strife With blessing, all with curses rife-That this is blessing, this is life.

Houth's Department.

A DIAMOND SNATCHED FROM THE DUST OF INDIA.

"A story father, a pretty story!" exclaimed little Ellen, a sweet child of seven summers, as she climbed upon her father's knee, where she loved to sit and listen to the stories with which he was accustomed to amuse and instruct her. "Shall I tell you the story of the little blind eathen boy?" "Yes do, father," said Ellen, heathen boy? what was his name; where did he live; was

he a good---?"
"Hold Ellen," interposed her father, "why how you rattle on with questions. Be patient and listen quietly to what I am going to tell But, father, mayn,t I ask you a question

when I don't understand." "Yes my child, I want you always to ask when you do not fully understand what I say and it will give me great pleasure to explain it

to you."
"A Missionary in India," began her father
"was one day sitting at the door of his house in the pleasant Veranda—."
"The what, father?" asked Ellen.

"The Veranda," answered the father. "This is a sort of open portico like that at the front of our house, only it is built more lightly and sometimes extends around three sides of the house. In a country like India, where it is so Lot, the Verauda is a very important addition to the house. It protects the walls from the scorehing rays of the hot sun, and thus renders the house cool and comfortable. Well, as I was saying, the dissionary was sitting under the Veraada one day, when he observed a dog enter the open gate, followed by a boy holding a string which was fied around the dog's neck. The dog led the boy right up to where the Miston dog led the boy right up to where the Miston dog led the boy right up to where the Miston dog led the boy right up to where the Miston dog led the boy right up to where the Miston dog led the boy right up to where the Miston dog led the boy right up to where the Miston dog led the boy right up to where the Miston dog led the boy right up to where the Miston dog led the boy right up to where the Miston dog led the boy right up to where the Miston dog led the boy right up to where the Miston dog led the boy right up to where the Miston dog led the boy right up to where the Miston dog led the boy right up to where the Miston dog led the boy right up to where the Miston dog led the boy right up to where the Miston dog led the boy right up to where the may forget me.

Night after night the earnest prayer ascended to to the Throne of grace. The brother was reclaimed from his wanderings, and now lives reclaimed from his wanderings, and now lives to be a blessing to his home, a truly Christian that he was dead, at the close of the sermon the whole house was in tears, and half the congregation boy began to make signs that he was hungr. The Lission y spoke to him, and asked wh The boy said he was blind, that he lived with tres really blind, he gave him a small piece of taoney to buy comething to eat. He then deplace where they lived, what sort of a house do you think it was?" "Why father," answerhad to beg people for something to eat, I chouldn't think he could have lived in a very

over with bushes, to make a sort of roof to keep out the hot sun. Into this hole the Missionary descended, and there he saw the blind boy,s of grandmother. The Missionary talked with he begged her to let him take her little grandson and put him to school. But the old woman was a Heathen——"

"A Heathen, my daughter, is one who does not love and worship the true God, but bows down to idols, or images of wood and stone, which they call their gods. The little blind boy's grandmother was a Heathen, and it was cheerfulness and courage; go on; work while a long time before the good Missionary could it is to-day." persuade her to let him take her little boy to go to school. At length, however, she consented, and so one day the good Missionary took him to the school, where he might be taught the way of the school. Every day his faithful dog led him felt strong, I suppose, because it had a purpose waited outside until he was ready to go home again. The Missionary visited the school very often, and was glad to find the boy so apt a scholar, and so fond of going to school. By and him on that account. He was apprenticed to a by, the Missionary was obliged to leave home, and be absent several months. On his return he went to the school room, but the little blind 'Where now?' I asked when he turned off from be went to the school room, but the little blind boy was not there. He then went to his grandmother's to find him, and on going down into the hole, he there saw the little boy lying on a mat, with a few rags for a pillow. And oh! how the little boy was rejoiced to hear the pleasant voice of the good Missionary. Even the dog, whined and wagged his tail, as if he knew that his master's friend had come. The little boy was very sick. He said that his grandmother had taken him from the school, very mother had taken him from the school, very soon after the Missionary had left home, and would not suffer him to go back any more; and now he was sick and couldn't go. The Missionary saw that the little boy would soon die. He talked with him about his soul, and about his preparation for death; and about Jesus and heaven. The Missionary went to see the little boy several times before he died. At length, he came one day, just in time to hear the child faintly whisper of his faith in Jesus, and then faintly whisper of his faith in Jesus, and then to see him die. The Missionary wept, fell on his knees, and thanked God for His mercy to the poor little blind boy, in preparing him for death, and then taking him to heaven. He also prayed for the old grandboother, that the feet are many open bars, the worst of which to the bar-room; much of it is down prayed for the old grandmother, that she too might become a christian. And, then, he thanked God that he, an unworthy Missionary, had been permitted to snatch a diamond from to be an idle, treant, disobedient, purposeless the dust of India to sparkle in the Redeemers'

the rocks, and pulling at the mill wheel w
"A diamond," replied her father, "is what is
rush and a gush that sets everything astir. called a precious stone-one as large as the end of your thumb is worth thousands of dollars. 'too pleasant to work,' if they have work to do and I hope they have."—Child's Paper. boy to a diamond, because the soul is the most precious and valuable thing in the world. It is worth more than a diamond. It is worth more than all the diamonds in the world put together.

so kind to the poor little heathen boy."
"That is right, my daughter," replied her father, "but there is one you ought to love more than you love the good Missionary—more than you love me-more than you love any body else in the world; The Lord Jesus Christ He died for you, and if you love him, and give him your heart, he will prepare you for heaven and take you there when you die."—Pres. Wit

"WHERE IS YOUR BIBLE?"

Alfred Bell, when the fever for emigrating to California was at its height, did not escape the nothing would do but he must leave a pleasent home, and a kind mother and little sister, and go to dig for gold in the newly found State. After three years he returned, and his mother and sister greeted him with warm embraces. "I have something pretty for you in my trunk, Minnie," he said to his little sister.-You see I have but little baggage. That one mall trunk has been with me through sunshir and storm."

Minnie; "I will be very careful and not tum-ble any of your nice clothes;" and taking the key from Alfred's hand, she proceeded to take out carefully one article after another, and put them on one side, until she came to the bottom of the trunk. She paused a moment, and seeming to distrust herself, she put her hand firs upon one article and then upon another; then looking up earnestly in her brother's face, while she still sat on the floor beside his unpacked

Where is your Bible, brother?" "I have none," he said, quickly.
"No Bible, Alfred?" said Minnie, as she

arose and put her hands upon his arms; "no Bible, brother?" "No, Minnie," he said, a little impatient at her questions. "I left all my books in New York when I started for California; they took up too much room."
"And have you had no Bible for three whole

'No, Minnie," he answered. Whose did you read at night, then brother? "I did not read anybody's, Minnie. Come

on't bother me now. Let us find that pretty ne dress I have for you." "No; stop a moment, brother. Have you not read the Bible for three whole years?"

"No, Minnie, I haven't; and I don't know as

Minnie stood and looked at him in utte stonishment, while the tears poured down her heeks. At length, raising her eyes she said vould forget you?"

What an appeal to the brother's heart. He took the little Minnle in his arms, and, kissing er, he said: "I am almost afraid I have been forgetting

God, Minuie."

The case of Alfred Bell is not a single one Think upon it, Christian parents. Many a young man leaves home-influences behind, when he goes out into the world in search of gold. Iis Bible is forgotten, his God is forgotten. nother may have prayed for him earnestly, and aced the sacred volume in his trunk-he upplications are often unheeded. Under the niluence of irreligious companions, and in the obsence of all the ordinances of religion, great is the peril to the immortal soul. Would to God that to each and all such wanderers from the right way would come a gentle admonition as it came to Alfred Bell: "Where is your Bible, brother?" "Are you not afraid God will lorget you?"

The earnest pleadings of the little Minni touched Alfred's heart. That night he opened the sacred volume, and read aloud from its pages. Pray for me, mother; for I have wan-dered far from God. I fear he may forget me."

"TOO PLEASANT TO WORK."

"Do you see that fellow, vagabond as he is? "Yes." "Do you want to know what made him so?" "Yes-what?"

"He and I used to go to school together when we were boys," said the gentleman, "and he was a good scholar when he did go. But when a good day came, it was always 'too pleasan school such weather, he said; so he would dodg school, go down to the wharves, or lodge in th good house,"

"No indeed, my daughter," said her father,
"the Missionary found that he lived in a deep hole in the ground. The top of it was covered was too pleasant to work." I was sure it was was too pleasant to work. I was sure it was

same opinion.
"Too pleasant to work!" she cried. "Tha s precisely what pleasant weather is made for How fast the grass will grow to-day. How much the cherries will ripen to-day. What a store the bees will lay up in their hive. Do you hear the mill grinding corn? The miller, I dare say, can't keep his hopper full. Do you hear the carpenter's hammer? That house will be clapboarded before sundown. Pleasant weather is the weather to work, and the pleasanter the

The little boy was delighted with of the robbin on the cherry tree. Then my arm

boy. Just as if the mill-stream should lay bask-ing and stagnant in the swamp, instead of sweeping through the meadows, forming over "No; no; don't let the boys ever think

WHAT WILL RUIN CHILDREN.

than all the diamonds in the world put together. Yes, it is worth more than the whole world. Do you remember the scripture verse for last Sunday?"

"Yes, father," it says, "What shall it profit a man if he should gain the whole world, and lose his own soul, or what shall a man give in exchange for his soul?"

"The Missionary meant then," continued her father, "that he had been instrumental in saving the soul of this little blind heathen boy. He had taken him to school, had watched over him had prayed for him, had told him of Jesus and the way of salvation, and God had changed the child's heart, and made him a christian, and then took him to heaven."

"Thank you, father, for this beautiful story."

"Thank you, father, for this beautiful story."

How I do love that good Missionary, who was To be corrected for accidental faults, with the same severity as if they were those of inten-tion. The child who does ill when he mean to do well, merits pity, not upbraiding. disappointment to its young projector, attendant on the disastrous failure of any little enterprise, s of itself sufficient punishment, even were the result brought about by carelessness. To add

To be made to feel that they were only bur-dens. Parents who give a child to understand that he is burdensome to them, need not be surprised should they one day be given to under tand that they are burdensome to him. They should bear with childhood in view of their ow second childhood.

Obituaries.

Died, the 11th of July, MARY ELIZABETH, only daughter of James and Martha Taffinder, aged ten months. Thus has fallen one lovely infant. "The Lord giveth, and the Lord taketh away, Blessed be the name of the Lord."

On the 10th uit, THOMAS EDWARD, infant son of William D and Margaret R. Johnson, was snatched by the relentless hand of death from loving friends in Corsicana, and consigned to the silent tomb; but we know his pure spirit is in glory. Yes, little Ed-die, though the tears still flow, and we seem yet to feel the touch of those soft white arms (as when in to come unto me." To the bereaved parents we able to soothe all your sorrows, and save you with

Mrs. SARAH H. IVEV, widow of Mr. Andrew Ivey, deceased, and daughter of John and Elizabeth Walker, was born in Georgetown, Ohio, October 16th, 1823. In 1839 Sarah removed, with her parents, to Fayette county, Texas The same year she was married to Mr. Andrew J. Ivey. In February, 1857, she was left a widow, with three children. In September she removed to New Orleans, and died of

yellow fever, on the 10th of October.

Sister Ivey embraced religion, when only twelve years of age, and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which she lived a consistent member. A few hours before her departure, she committed her children to the care of our Heavenly Father, and then fell asleep in Jesus. Though amongst stran-gers, she had that sympathy that none but humble disciples of Christ can feel. Sister Ivey has left two daughters, one son, aged parents, and numerous friends to mourn her loss. JAMES W. Cooley.

Port Lavaca, November 1st, 1857.

Mr. Jas. K. Harris died, in Fayette county, Texas, on the 17th of August, 1857. He had been a mem-ber of the Missionary Baptist Church for about six years, and, during that time, he was a consistent piyears, and, during that time, he was a consistent pi-ous young man. He was free from all sectarian bigotry, or prejudice. He worshipped, when at home, as often with the Methodist people as with his own; took special pleasure in attending our class-meetings, and was for a length of time teacher of a Bible Class, in a Methodist Sabbath School. He had jast attended a Methodist camp meeting, a short time previous to his death, which he said he enjoyed as much as any meeting te had ever attended in his as much as any meeting he had ever attended in his life. He went to his own Church and heard a ser-mon from Rev. Mr. Covey, which was the last sermon he ever heard. He was taken with pneumonia the next day, and on the next Sabbath, about the hour for preaching, the writer stood over him and saw him breathe his last. He died in the trius phs of a Christian faith. His exclamations were such as these: "Glory! glory! glory! I shall soon be in Heaven." "There the tempter's foot hath never trod." "And there I shall shout glory forever." "It is good for me that I go and be at rest," &c. He

was buried at the Baptist Church near Lyons, at which time a funeral discourse was preached to his memory, by brother Covey, the pastor of said Church who is a Methodist, the writer preached another dis-course to his memory, in the vicinity of Moulton, where his numerous friends and relatives reside, and where he himself resided, when at home. Our text was, "The last enemy that shall be destroyed is death," 1 Cor. 15: 26. And as an evidence of his shouting happy. And none secuned more so than his aged and pious mother, who doubtless felt that what by death she had lost, by the resurrection pow-

P. S. The Texas Baptist will please copy. IF MR. ELISHA WILLIAMS, who took out of the Lan

DESIRABLE PROPERTY in the town of Rutersville consisting of a large dwelling, with necessary or buildings, and 120 acres of land, 10 of which are undersee. It will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for neg property, or unimproved land. It not sold soon, it will be rented. Possession given at any time. Apply to

8. S. MUNGER, In Grange, or

A Texas, on the stage road from Austin to Round Rock
I have a farm for sale, cleap for each. The term contain
one hundred and fifty acres—fifty acres to cultivation,
Only one-half the money will be required in hand, and
reasonable time will be given for the payment of the balance
BARTLETT ASIER
Gaiveston papers copy till forbid. [july 23-27]

Paints, Glass. Putty, &c. 25,000 th oil. 1,500 gals. Boiled and Linneed Oil also, Brown and Unck Zine Paint, in oil: Red, Sine, Greet and Yellow Paint, in oil, of various qualities; Lilberge Umber, Sienna and Bladder Petty. Zine Dryer, Copul Brown and Black, Japan and Spirit Varnishes: a general assortment of Painters' Brushes and Pencils, received pelate arrivals, and for sale by

COTTON sent to us by the Central Radrood will not charged with drayage, as our warehouse is at the tentions of the Radrood. (n5-6c) I I CAIN & CO. Furniture and Upholstery Depot-

On the Strand, nearly opposite Mills Bank, JOSEP AYRES is now opening a splendid assortmen of PARLOR FURNITULE, among which are Teter. Teter. Softs, Ottomans, wood and marble top Center, Car-and Pier tables came bottom and soft Rocking and Pario EDA ROLL FURNITURE of every description, Bureaus, high and low post decision, marble and wood top Washstands, Tollet Tables, Mattrasses. Also, a new article of ENAMELED PURNITURE, to turnish a complete bedroom, and a general assortment of Dining Room Furniture, all of which will be sold at the lowest rates. Oct 15-tf

Reapers! Reapers!! Reapers!!!

THE undersigned, as Agent for the sale of Agricultural Implements, will have a large lot of Kentucky Barvesters manufactured by Miller, Wingste & Co., of Bouseville, Ky., brought on for the harvest of 1858. He believes them to be the best reapers and mower ever brought to Texas. They are of lighter draught (requiring only two horses) mode of more durable material, and easier for the raker than any other resping matchine known in Texas; they have had one in operation for the last two years; it has cut over six hundred acres of grain and grass, and is very little the worse for wear; has performed to the satisfaction of all who have seen it in operation. I sold Harvesiers, last spring, to the following gentlemen, and wany others:

Rev. James Smith. Dailas county; T. C. Hawk, do; Wm. Meulley, do.; F. Daniels, do.; J. A Sims & Mr. Farris, of

LECEIVED per steamers Mexico and Opelousas—
50 bbls. superfine Flour. 20 bbls. extra Flour. 4 bhds. Sugar. 5 casks Bacon. 10 bbls. Mess Pork. 10 beas Butter. 10 boxes Pre Fruit. 10 boxes Candy. 5 casks Rio Coffer. 20 sacks Egyptia Const. 10 boxes Candy. 5 casks Rio Coffer.

New Fall and Winter Goods.

Wew Fail allie winter Goods.

We have just received our large and new stock of Fall and Winter Goods consisting in part of Fancy Dress Silks, plain and Figured Black Silks Deiane's French Meritias, Alpacas, and a variety of Dress Goods suitable for the season.

Plantation Goods—Such as Kerseys' Georgia Plaids, White and Black Plaids, Oznaburgs, Wool Hats, negro Blanksia Runets, &c. White and Black Plaids, Oznaburgs, Wool Hats, negro Blankets, Rupets, &c. Calicos, Mariboro Stripes and Plaids, Ginghams, brown and Black Domestics. Sheetings, Flannels, Shawls, Toil et Quilts, &c., &c. Shocs—For men and boys, as also a large variety of every description for ladies and children.

Carpets—impernal Bhresels, Three-Ply Ingrain, superfine and Venetian Carpeting, all of New Style and Patterns, also, 4 by 4, 6 by 4, and 8 by 4, 04 Cloth, for floors, Velvet Rugs, &c., &c.

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

RIDDLE & BRIGGS

New Clothing Store,

I'll Eundersigned has just opened on Tremont Street, a new and complete assortment of gentlemens' and youths' Clothing, consisting of Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Stocks, Collars, Under hirts, Drawers, Socks, Gloves, Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, in short, every article that is necessary to complete a gentleman's wardrobe; togeth with a good assortment of Hus and Caps, of the latest styles. Rubber Goods, &c., which will be sold at the very lovest prices for eash or city acceptance. Call and see for yourselves.

October, 22, tf

C. D. SAYRE.

Educational.

PAINE FEMALE INSTITUTE, GOLIAD, TEXAS, 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.

Per session of five months, payable strictly at the close of the Session. After the present Session, the tuition fees will be required in advance.

Permany—Spelling, Reading, Writing, First Lessons in Arithmetic, Primary Geography. \$10 00

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Advanced—For any part of the former continued, with Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Bota vy, Rhetoric, Louge, Book-keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Natural History, Physiology, Moral and Mental Philosophy, Criticism, Evidences of Christianity or others, making a complete course. 20 00

Ancient and Foreign Languages, each. 5 00

Music on the Piano. 20 00 TERMS:

ANDREW FEMALE COLLEGE.

ANDREW FEMALE COLLEGE.

LOCATION AND BUILDINGS.

THIS institution, located at Huntsville, Walker county, Texas, is accessible by stage from Austin, Washington, Montgomery, Houston, and the surrounding country. This town contains a population of about fifteen hundred; and its entire freedom from epidemics, the general good health and morality of the people, and its great religious advantages, afford unsurpassed facilities for the correct training and development of the youthful roin.

The College edifice is chaste and commodious. It contains seven large rooms, arranged with particular reference to health, contort 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, crowing a similar eminence on the opposite side of the town.

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

FACULTY. FACULTY.

nd Drawing.
MR. WILLIAM MARX, Professor of Music, Piano, Harp

REV. C. L. SPENCER, Traveling Agent. TRUSTEES.
CHARLES G. KEENAN, M. D., President.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT English Bratches
Ancient and Foreign Languages, each
Music, Piano, Guitar, each
Use of Piano
Drawing, Embreidery, Waa Work, &c., each Painting. School Room expenses

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 last Thursday in June, unless June has five Thursdays, then it closes on the fourth. These Sessions are without interruption.

SOULE UNIVERSITY.

TUSKEGEE, MACON COUNTY, ALABAMA. COLLEGE EDIFICE LARGE and concertions building, planned by the be architectural takent, and creeted in the most substa

FACULTY. Rev. MARK S. ANDREWS, A. M., Professor of Ancies

Languages and Mathematics.

Rev. GEORGE F. PRICE, A. M., Professor of Englis Rev. GEORGE P. PRICES, A. M., Professor of Edgine Literature.

F. L. FI'NCK, Professor of Music.

Mrs. RASS, Assistant Teacher of Music.

Mrs. REED, Principsi of the Primary Department,

Miss ADELINE CHISOHLA. Assistant in College Dep't Mrs. OCTAVIA S. BAILEY.

Mrs. OCTAVIA S. BAILEY.

The stress

David Clopton. Esq., Provident; R. F. Ligon. Esq., Secretary; J. D. Porter. Treasurer; J. W. Willis, Esq., J. B. Bilbro, J. Dont. Hon. L. Alexander, Rev. D. Perry, R. H. Powell, Arnold Seals, D. E. Antheny, Job Thompson, Dr. R. H. Howard, R. F. Howard.

Trustees on the part of the Conference, M. E. Church, Ala. Rev. M. S. Andrews, Rev. S. Armstrong, Rev. T. J. Koger, Rev. J. A. Heard, Rev. O. R. Bine.

Ex-officio.

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

Euccational 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 OPRING
The first Term of the College will commence on the second
Monday of February, 1856.
TERMS.—Bearding, including Washing, Fuel and Lights
will be furnished at \$12.50 per month. Tuition fees will be

t the ordinary rates.

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 commodicus Semi-nary Building, now in process of crection. Each Pepartment will be supplied with efficient teachers. Superior advantages in Vocal and Instrumental Music. Ample arrangements have been made for students, as boarders.

BASTROP MILITARY INSTITUTE, Will open on the is Monday in September, under the superintend acc of Col R T. P. Alien, the founder, and for many years Superintendent of the Kentucky Mill tary Institute, a distinguished graduate of West Point, and a practical Engineer; assisted by an able faculty. The course of study will be that usuali taught in the best Colleges, with an extended course in mathematics, mechanics, natural sciences, and civil engineering, with field practice and use of instruments.

The discipline will be strictly military, conforming as nearly as may be, to that of the West Point Military Academy. Buildings and apparatus fully adequate to the wants of the Institute. Institute charge for tuition and boarding, including lights, fuel and washing, \$15 per session of 20 weeks, payable invariably in advance.

For further information, address the Superintendent.

Aug 13-3m S. W. SIMS, President B. T.

BASTROP FEMALE COLLEGE. BASTROP FEMALE COLLEGE.

This Institution, heretofore in connection with the Mate Department of Basirop Academy, will hereafter be conducted entirely separate from that department. For the purpose of securing the permanency 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 teachers.

The course of instruction will be the same as that in the best listitutions 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:

Primary Department.

\$\frac{5}{2} \frac{5}{2} \text{ OUT}\$

Collegiate.

\$\frac{2}{2} \frac{5}{2} \text{ OUT}\$

Incidental fee for each scholar.

\$\frac{1}{2} \text{ OUT}\$

Modern Languages, per session, each unless

exas. By order of the Board,

GALVESTON INSTITUTE J. F. THOMPSON, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

ducation will be taught
TUITION PER SESSION : TUITION PER SESSION:
Invariably half in advance,
Primary English brances. \$30
Advanced do do with the Languages 40
No student received for less time than one session
Students entering during the first month of a session will
be charged for a whole session.
No deduction made for absence, except in cases of pretracted sickness.
For further information address the Principal.
Galveston. August 5, 1847

ANDREW COLLEGE, Trenton, Gibson County, Tennessec,

NDER the patronage of the Memphis Conference.
The next session of this flourishing Institution ening, will be opened on the first Monday in Septembe
t. PACULIY: mental Sciences
WM. K. Jones, Tutor and Principal of Preparatory Depar

TEXAS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

CHAPPELL HILL FEMALE COLLEGE

Preparatory Department.
Studies - Jrthography, Writing, Defining, Arithmetiography with Map Drawing, Grammar with Diagrams ments of Natural History, Physiology, History U. S., T

Studies—Geometry Continued, Trigonometry, Watts on lind, Physical Geography, Elements of Political and Donie Economy, Latin or a Modern Language. Tuition per Fourth Year.

Studies—Astronomy, Intellectual Philosophy, Busier alogy, Logic, Criticisms. Evidences of Christianity, La Modern Language. Tuition per session.

Students can take a regular course according to the studies above and receive a deploym or any part of the earl receive a corribear of advancement provided that conduct has been in accordance with the rules of the scordence with the rules of the scordence will be taught, as far as desired.

Sti Music on Piano Forte or Guitar per session.

25 Drawing and Painting per session, each.

16 Ornamental Needle-work.

17 The above can be taken at the option of the parent or dian.

WINDOW, SASH AND BLIND MANUFACTORY Milam street, Houston, Texas, ar prepared at sight to execute any orders for any orders for any amount of Sash, with or without glass, at the prices named below, also PANNEL DUURS, raised on both sides, well fluished, and made of the best seasoned Cypress Lumber.

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

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gers, and for spectrum, treight or passage apply to E. R. NICL, 'L.S. & CO., Gaiveston, H. N. CALDWELL, Industria, II. N. CALDWELL, Industria, II. W. CALDWELL, Industria, II. W. CALDWELL, Industria, II. W. CALDWELL, INC. Orients Regular Line between New York and Galveston. HIS Line is composed of the following sound, new and and fast sailing vessels: Brig NORTH, Captain Ayworthy
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EAST, HEPBURN.

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The above vessels are of tight draught, and excellently adapted for the trade. Shippers by this line may rely upon despited, and upon the lowest current rates of freight. Goods sent to the Agent at New York, forwarded tree of charge R. & D. G. MILLS, Agents, Galveston.

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UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

New Inland Koute from Indianola, Powderhorn Galveston, and New Orleans. (saving of One Day's Time, &1 secting at Berwick Bay with the new and splendid ships GALVESTON and OPELOUSAS, of twelve hundons burthen each, built expressly for this route, and so racted as to avoid the dangers and delays heretolore agreen the passage of the Texas bars, escengers will leave be w Orleans from the Ferry land opposite Jackson square, on Sunday and Thursday ingo, at ten o'clock, commencing on Sunday, May 10,

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS IN TEXAS. TORTEST, QUICKEST, AND CHEAPEST ROUTE to the Brazos and Colorado Valleys, Austin, and West-B. B. B. and C. RAILROAD,

only 156 miles of staging by this route.

JNO, A. WILLIAMS,
Superintendent B. B. B. and C. Ruitroad.
Harrisburg, January 1, 1857.

NEW STAGE LINE

NEW STAGE LINE

NROM Generales to Galveston. The most speedy and comtortable stage route to thalveston from Gonzaces, and incrimediate points. The subscribers have a Line of tsages
unants from Generales to LaGrange, which connects with
we Lines of Stages that connect with the Buffale Bayou
louts at Houston, and the other with the Cars at Rechmond
ind the Steamers at Houston; all of which run in connecion with the New Oricans Steamers. The Stage leaves Geniales on Mondays and Thursdays, at 6 o'ciock, a. M., and arreve at LaGrange at 1 o'clock, r. M., of the same days. Leave
LaGrange on Tuesdays and Fridays at 6 o'ciock, a. M. and
arrive at Gonzales at 1 o'clock, r. M., of the same days. Passengers by this route rest one night at LaGrange, and one at
Richmond, and lay over one day in Galveston, before the
New Oricans Steamers leave at 4 o'clock, r. M., on Churssiays and Sundays. The Stage proprietors have in attendface axin teams and concloss at LaGrange, in order that
passengers shall never be detained.

Niconcos & Co., Agents at Gonzales.

L. HUNTE, Agent at LaGrange.

(November 20th, 1850.) GUSS & PERRY, Proprietors.

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B ETWEEN Galveston, New York and Northern nities

B Shippers ordering goods by Express from the North

Mult have them marked "Per Atlantic Express," 172 Broad

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THE stamph light draught U.S. Mail steamer BETTY
POWELL, W.S. Mauck, Master, will leave Galveston
Tuesday, 20th inst., connecting with the Stage of Liberty
hrough 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
POWE L. & RUTHVEN, Agents, Galveston,
june 27 JAMES WRIGLEY, Agent, Liberts.

General Agency.

J. & H. M. TRUEHBART, Land Locaters, and General Agents, Market Street, [nearly opposite Post office] Galvesion. Tevas
Dealing in Galveston Island Lots, City Property, Texas Lands. Land Certificates, Serip, and property of every description, Real and Personal.

Payment of Taxes, Collection of Claims, and Partitioning of Lands into Tracts, to suit Purchasers, in any portion of the State.

Orders, or information, relative to any of the aqove will always receive prompt attention. oxact size the frame should be made, for the convenience of buildings of all kinds and Cypress and Pine Lumber well seasoned. Also—Cypress Shingles for sale at our yard.

Houston, Tezas, Aug. 11, 74.—aug7-17.

d. eral Agents, Market Street, [nearly opposite Post office] Galveston Island Lots, City Property, Texas Dalling in Galveston Island Lots, City Property, Texas Davids. Land Certificates, Scrip. and property of every description, Real and Personal.

Papilis Glazed Sash 10 by 14, worth 22c.; frames to fit 12 lights, 2 rt 10 1-2 in. by 5 rt. 61-2 in. by 5 rt. 61-2 in. Glazed Sash 12 by 16, worth 30c.; frames to fit 12 lights fit. 14-1 in. by 5 ft. 61-2 in. Glazed Sash 12 by 16, worth 30c.; frames to fit 12 lights, 2 rt. Glazed Sash 12 by 16, worth 30c.; frames to fit 12 lights, 3 rt. 14-1 in. by 5 ft. 61-2 in. Glazed Sash 12 by 16, worth 30c.; frames to fit 12 lights, 3 rt. Glazed Sash 12 by 16, worth 40c; frames to fit 12 lights, 3 rt. 14-1 in. by 5 ft. 61-2 in. Glazed Sash 12 by 18, worth 30c.; frames to fit 12 lights, 3 rt. Glazed Sash 12 by 16, worth 30c.; frames to fit 12 lights, 3 rt. Glazed Sash 12 by 16, worth 30c.; frames to fit 12 lights, 3 rt. Glazed Sash 12 by 16, worth 30c.; frames to fit 12 lights, 3 rt. Glazed Sash 12 by 16, worth 30c.; frames to fit 12 lights, 3 rt. Glazed Sash 12 by 16, worth 30c.; frames to fit 12 lights, 3 rt. Glazed Sash 12 by 16, worth 30c.; frames to fit 12 lights, 3 rt. Glazed Sash 12 by 16, worth 30c.; frames to fit 12 lights, 2 rt. Glazed Sash 12 by 16, worth 30c.; frames to fit 12 lights, 2 rt. Glazed Sash 12 by 16, worth 30c.; frames to fit 12 lights, 2 rt. Glazed Sash 12 by 16, worth 30c.; frames to fit 12 lights, 2 rt. Glazed Sash 12 by 16, worth 30c.; frames to fit 12 lights, 2 rt. Glazed Sash 12 by 16, worth 30c.; frames to fit 12 lights, 2 rt. Glazed Sash 12 by 16, worth 30c.; frames to fit 12 lights, 2 rt. Glazed Sash 10 by 16, worth 30c.; frames to fit 12 lights, 2 rt. Glazed Sash 10 by 16, worth 30c.; frames to fit 12 lights, 2 rt. Glazed Sash 10 by 16, wor

Miscellaneous Adbertisements.

STEAM SAW MILL. 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 des auth to every wagon.—Saturdays will be appropriated for grinding, but on emergency can be done at any hour flower 14th, 1856.—Iv.

TO PRINTERS.—I am at present receiving a large to of news and book papers, of every size used in Texas, also news and book inks, blank cards. S. E. cards and thank paper of every description and size, that I will sell at a very small advance on New York wholesate prices.

Printers will do well by calling and looking over my stock before purchasing elsewhere, or by sending in their orders, I will send specimens of paper and price, by mail, on application. I have made arrangements in the North to be supplied with a uniformarticle of printing paper, and those who fa-for me with their orders can rely upon receiving the ame.
Terms cash, or city acceptance.
May 16

J. M. JONES, Strand.

West Troy Bell Foundry,

L'STABLISHED in 1820.—The subscribers have constantly for sale an assortment of Church, Factory, Brills. Steambout Leconotive, Plantation, Schoolhouse BELLS. and other Be'ls, mounted in the most approved BELLS. and urable manner. For tull particulars set to BELLS, many recent improvements, warrance, clame-BELLS, ter of Bells, space occupied in Tower, rates of BELLS, transportation, &c., send for a circular. Bells BELLS, iransportation, &c., send for a circular. Bells BELLS. Address A. MENELLY'S SCNS, Agents. BELLS. July 23-1857 West Troy, New York

DIERCHANTS' AND SHIPPERS' PRESSES TARIFF OF CHARGES. VESSELS' CHARGES COASTWISE (Delive ed to Vessel.)

r Compressing—Freig s at 4 ct \$ b.

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VESSELS" HARGES—FOREIGN. CONSIGNEES CHARGES. Drayage...
Weighing and Sampling.... per Bale... abor, arranging for classing, marking &c.-per Bale... p marking and numbering, (original or class) b b ampling.
Ill cotton delivered uncompressed not paying storage, will be charged per bale.
REPAIRS Darraged bales, examined & picked, per Bale 75
Broken Baies, when dry, rebaied. \$3 00
Bales Covered and Roped in Press. 300
Broken Bales (partly wet) ass'td and rebaled per Jamaged Bales, (when wet) or pickings dried and

These Presses, are of Tyler's largest out in 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, power and convenience for doing work, have greatly increased warehouse room and enlarged and improved yards sufficient, we thick, to meet the requirements of the ceining stasson's business.

Obliged to the public for past level, we see to receive continuous of the name.

N. B.—Every precaution taken to prevent fire arising; strict watch kept day and night.

Merchants' Press Agent.

All.EN LEWIS, Shipping Press Agent.

A. P. LUFKIN.

(dec 13-1y.) Hogan's Hotel. J. B. HOGAN, Proprietor, HOUSTON, Tevas.

This Hotel, containing over forty sleeping rooms, well ventilated—a portion fitted up expressly for families—overs many inducements to travelers and tonorders.

The Buggage conveyed to and from the boats free of any charge. Stable attached. The Huntsville, Austin, Washington, Waco, Richmond (via Railrond) Stage Office at this House.

[Arch 22, 1856.]

These Presses, are of Tyler's largest out in Power Pre

Portable Mill Factory: undersigned, having established a Mill Factory in denigomery. Texas, would respectfully call the at-not the larmer and others, who have need of a su-Grist Mill, to their manufactory. From six years ence, they have found their Mills unsurpassed,— Mills have given entire satisfaction for the last cyclis in Mississippi, and the last five years in Lou-i, we only ask a trial. One of us, or an Agent will a siteful in person, putting them in operation. And

te Mills back. For particulars, prices, &c., we refer to ur large hand hills. CONE & ELLIOTT.

Montgomery, Toxas, Jan by 10th, '57; Circular Saws

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

CORTELYOU'S COPPER-FACED TYPE. New York Type Foundry and Printers' Warerooms, established in 1823. No. 29 Spruce Street, New York, Four Doors below William. The subscriber is prepared to furnish his well known and superior Book and Newspaper Printing Types, is fonts to suit purchasers. Also, German Music, Grass Rules, &c., manufactured of metals equal to any in this country, and finished in the most accurate manner, the also furnishes Presses, Chases, Composing Sticks, Stands, Cases, Furnitare, &c.

ncolum, 2 cap, one Albion, one Ruthven, I Kuggles quart heet job engine, I Gordon, I copper-plate, and I lithograph

Printers of newspapers, who will insert this advertisement three times before January, 1, 185s, and send me one of he papers, will be paid in printing types, when purchasing our times the amount of the bill.

WE CAN CURE CANCER.

LIDER J. M. & DR. W. A. GRIFFIN, RESPECTFULly take this method of informing the public that they
are permanently located in Gilmer. Upshur county, Texas,
where they have been, and are still, treating cancers and ulcers with unparalleled success. They, knowing that many
physicians deny that cancer can be cured, and that some of
the most eminent surgeons refuse to use the knize in any
case, suggest to those physicians, for the sake of suffering
humanity, to select some well-marked cases of cancer, and
urge those afflicted to call on them in Gilmer, and give these
remedies a fair trial. Then will every doubting mind be convinced that cancers can be cured in Texas. They are aware
of the many quack medicines in the world pretending to cure
cancers, and expect some persons will be ready at first to
place their propossis to cure cancer and ulcer in the same
category. But this they cannot avoid. Thus, as they have
been solicited by their friends, and those whom they have
cured, they have determined to place a hope before those who
are suffering with cancers and ulcers upon which they may
rely; and would say to those suffering with cancers and ulcers that they have only to test the value of their remedies,
and settle a question of so much vital importance to those
who are afflicted.

We send no medicine out of our office, and wish not that
any one come unless they put themselves under our personal
care, until cured or discharged by us.

We have certificates from some of the best citizens in the
State, but and it too expensive to publish them, though any
person calling on us can examine them.

REFERENCES: W. D. R. Taylor; E. W. Taylor; W. S.
Taylor, F., Jefferson, Texas; Philip Lively, Sulphur Springs,
Texas; Elder H. Garrett, Major Joseph Wallace, Chappell
Hill, Texas.

Cholera Syrap—A Certain and Sure Care.