THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

VOL. IV .-- NO. 17.

For the Texas Christian Adve THE MISSION OF METHODISM.

BY REV. WM. H. SEAT.

CHAPTER XV. Recapitulation—Standard Authors—Hymiogy—Application—Want of interest in Church—Time to awake—Exhortation—C

The design of these papers has been to sl. that the great mission of the mighty mod revival of religion, styled Methodism, has b from the beginning to raise up a holy peopl to spread scriptural holiness over all lands. doing this, we have endeavored to set forth fact, that while this mission is identical w that of the whole gospel system, its accompli-ment was designed, in the Providential ori and progress of Methodism. The manner the rise of Methodism, the convictions of founders, as to their vocation, their clear vic and constant teachings on this subject, h been referred to as indications. The discussi of the British, the "rules and regulations" the American societies, before their erection i an independent organization, the pastoral dresses of the General Conference, the teachi of the Discipline, and the internal appliance the Church, have been exhibited as sustain the position assumed in the beginning.

The standard authors of the church might referred to and quoted, both for the weight their authority on the general question, and the benefit of their views of the nature and terms of christian holiness. But our design has been to exhibit the doctrine of the church as officially set forth, for the purpose of impressing upon our people their obligations, both as christians and Methodists, to become holy, more than to furnish a manual for the attainment of this great blessing. It may be remarked, however, that all our standard writers have spoken out

on this important subject, and that they have in various phraseology presented the same views. The hymnology of Methodism might be ex-hibited as furnishing large additional indications of her heavenly mission. Numerous were the hymns composed and translated by the Messrs. Wesley, several volumes of which were published, in which entire sanctification was clearly set forth; and, one of the departments of our present excellent hymn book is wholly devoted to this glorious doctrine. But our design and limits glowing description, we were compelled to disalike, forbid us to enter these wide fields of investigation. Enough, perhaps, has been written to show, that as Methodists, we are bound by and membership were fully impressed with the

Permit us to ask, in the concluding chapter of this series, how has the mission of Methodism been carried out up to this period of her history Much might be written as to her wonderful success within the limits of the British empire, and in the distant fields of British missionary labor. More might be written in reference to the toils and successes of the itinerant ministry in all parts of our country; and the consequent rapid spread of evangelical religion among all classes of our population. But what, after all, has Methdone in comparison with what she might of holiness on the part of all, or even a majority of all her adherents? If the church, in her obviously feeble moral state, has been instrumental in the accomplishment of so mighty a work,

P. DAVIE.

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what are the present applications of this great subject to the ministry and laity of the church? Take a view of any one of our Annual Conferences. Of the number, say one hundred or one and triumph over us. May Saul fall on his own fess entire sanctification. The proportion is field of our common warfare, with the world, lamentably small. And, of this large majority flesh and devil. who neither profess nor enjoy holiness, how exceedingly few are deeply groaning for full redemption in the blood of Christ. If we examine more elligible portion of the city, next year. greater interest is manifested than we have ever known elsewhere, contains but some half dozen

And now, that my work is done, a professors of holiness, while some others are I am leaving for Conference. In retrospecting

It is a cheering fact, that more has been written on this subject recently, than for many years past, both in book form and the religious periodicals of the day; in some of our revivals, personal instances of entire sanctification occur, and interest on the subject. But this interest is limited, and doubtless in many places temporary. There is not, it must be confessed, either in the ministry or membership of the church, that deep universal concern as to this great practical deep universal concern as to this great practical etrine of religion, that its grandeur and im-

our sleep. Surely every minister of the gospel should seriously think on these things; should fullness of the blessing of the gospel of Christ; that he give no rest to his soul until he awake up with the lovely image of Christ. He should, in his public ministrations, in social meetings, in pastoral instructions, as well as by example, enforce this blessed doctrine upon the attention and consciences of his flock. Every local minister ister, exhorter and leader should by example and prayer and teaching, aid forward the great

and glorious work.

Let every member of the church consider his own personal relations to this great subject, and with unwavering purpose and quenchless zeal press onward to these sublime attainments.

O! brethren, in the ministry and member-

ship, let us renew the battle against the powers of darkness; the struggle for complete deligent to be true.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1857.

For the Texas Christian Advocate.

SOULE UNIVERSITY-ERRORS CORRECTED. MR. EDITOR:-In your issue of last week, notice an article entitled, "How are the Poor matics. The real facts are these: board, everything included, is only \$12 00; and the branches above mentioned in the Preparatory Department, are only \$20 00; in the University alone are they \$25 00-a rate as low as in any similar institution. Other errors of this class, in which I believe Wesleyan has been accidently misled, might be noticed; but, as they will shortly be corrected in our catalogue, now about

EXTRACTS OF A LETTER FROM REV. FRAN- A drocate. Christians, Baptists, Cumberlands, CIS WILSON TO THE PUBLISHER.

10th instant. I am glad to hear from you, the zeal you are manifesting for the Church in your old age, and I hope for yourself to prepare for another and a better world.

"You ask me to give you sketches Methodism in Texas, and some of the events of my life. I am not disposed to give any events of my life. The history of my travels, for more than fifty years, I intend to die with me. I shall have my sons to bury me in a lonely spot, where no stone shall mark the place, and no paper publish my demise. Forty years I have served at the altars of our Church, with zeal in sincerity and earnestness of sonl. I have taken into her pale more than 4,000 members; thirty of these became ministers, and four or five presiding El-ders. I have traveled one hundred and fifty

PLEASE NOTE:

The mutilation on this page is

a defect in the issue being copied.

Methodists, and non-professors all take it, and seem to be well pleased with it. Mr. E. D. John of Galveston is in our midst

outting up an excellent steam flouring mill, which will be in operation in about two weeks. He seems to be actively engaged also, in advancing the interest of the Advocate. Farmers are making preparations to sow large quantities of I I. CAPVII. spring wheat.

Florence, November 18. From the ethodist Quarterly Review METHODIST PREACHERS AND PREACHING

BY THE REV. H. S. THRALL, TEXAS.

[Concluded.]

In 1795, American Methodism suffered a sad calamity. Cokesbury College was burned to the ground. This greatly disheartened the friends of education in our church, so that many years were permitted to pass before another attempt was made to establish an institution of learning. his which I believe westeyan his secretary the corrected in our catalogue, now about to be published, I forhear mentioning them.

And now for Wesleyan's opisions. "The rich are the only benedicaries," he write, of our Colleges and Universities. A greater mistake was scarcely ever made. In our humble ludgment, fully one-half of the graduates in the united States are poor young men. The rich benedicaries of Colleges are the free; the poor nath the moderately well-off are the many. It is true there are difficulties in the way of a poor young mars receiving a collegiate education; but they are very fair from being insurmountable. That class, as a Providential compensation for fire in poverty, generally have a large share of energy, quite enough to overcome the difficulties alladed to. "Where there is a well, there is a way." Their poverty may delay their graduation, but it does not prevent it as the difficulties alladed to. "Where there is a well, there is a way." Their poverty may delay their graduation, but it does not prevent it. As they generally, or frequently, have to work their way through college, delays before and during their course there, are unavoidable; but though graduation may be later than in the case of the rich. Our position is, that the poor are the benefi-Our position is, the position of the positio than we found it.

And, after all the pruning, (which is as essential in order to the growth of the vine as plantial in order to the growth of the vine as planting.) we shall be able to report as many members as we commenced with among the whites, with an increase of at least forty blacks. Among the latter class we have had seasons of refreshing, at almost every Sabbath evening meeting.

Owing to the naval engagement with the Theatre, of which your readers have had a glowing description, we were compelled to dismiss a few, "who went out from us, but were not of us." But since the storm at sea, we have enjoyed a calm; and are now safe in prayer large. In a word, those remaining in the latter class we have have large and with the advantages of a greater maturity of mind, and a higher appreciation and improvement of privileges.

Here in my lonely retired place I shall die forgotten and unknown. My record is on high the circuit system was never very efficient, and the prostent and unknown. My record is on high the circuit system was never very efficient, and the prostent and unknown. My record is on high the circuit system was never very efficient, and forgotten and unknown. My record is on high the circuit system was never very efficient, and the circuit system was never very efficient, and the prostent was the circuit system was never very efficient, and the prostent and unknown. My record is on high the circuit system was never very efficient, and the prostent and unknown. The shall rest in plant for the forest in the forest the benefit of the fore that the poor are the benefit of the fore the form and unknown. If the port are the benefit of the fore the form and unknown. If the prostent was not every sent and unknown. If the prostent was not every sent for the prost of the circuit system was never very efficiation on high the circuit system was never very efficiation on high the circuit system was never very efficiation on high the circuit system was never very efficiation on high the circuit system was never v

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There is a time when gold seems as "sordid

No amount of previous mental culture or acquirements exempts a man from study after he enters upon his ministerial duties. The itinerant and circuit system is admirably fitted to develop the most effective and perfect style of pulpit ministrations. The circuit preacher has frequent opportunities to remodel and improve his sermons. As comparatively few will answer his purpose, he has abundant time to make them as perfect as possible. The system has its temptations to mental sluggishness. The travelling preacher must spend a considerable portion of his time away from his library. A few sermons will answer his purpose, and he is tempted to south rejoice with all true patriotic hearts, in this victory of principle and patriotism. Free-montism is far below par now, and this victory, in its consequences I look upon, as a National one. It restores our State to the giorious Union, placing her great name and influence as a barrier against the sectionalism of New England. Thus she will cut off the right arm of Abolitionism, and close its connection with the Middle and Western States. This vital contest will hasten the end of the Republican party among us.

The times are getting better slowly. We want a general currency to cure them rapidly-something that will pass at par in Texas for the member. Congress, in their united wisdom, must relieve the people, in some way, with a good and uniform general currency. Now the Government has the gold and silver, and the people and minform general currency. Now the Government has the gold and silver, and the people and minform general currency. Now the Government has the gold and silver, and the people and minform general currency. Now the Government has the gold and silver, and the people and uniform general currency. Now the Government has the gold and silver, and the people and uniform general currency. Now the Government has the gold and silver, and the people in some way, with a good and uniform general currency. Now the Government has the gold and silver, and the people and uniform general currency. Now the Government has the gold and silver, and the people and uniform general currency. Now the Government has the gold and silver, and the people and uniform general currency. Now the Government has the gold and silver, and the people and uniform general currency. Now the Government has the gold and silver, and the people and uniform general currency. Now the Government has the gold and silver, and the people and uniform general currency. Now the Government has the gold and silver, and the people and uniform general currency. Now the Government has the gold and silver, and the people and uniform general currency.

tion of the Church, and the degeneracy of the present race of ministers. True, they both fall short of the ideal found in the Discipline, nor did they ever reach that standard. Mr. Wesley frequently complained during his lifetime of the shortcomings of both Church members and preachers. In his Larger Minutes he says: "Not one-half the assistants execute their office well. They fail to regulate the classes; fail to hold love-feasts; fail to make reports to him, or to keep exact lists of the Societies." We doubt whether there is now a Conference in the Connection in which the preachers in charge are as negligent as were these assistants of Mr. Wesley.

ley.

A proud philosopher like Taylor may assume the double office of coroner and surgeon, and summon a jury of inquest over the dead body of Methodism. But that dead body is a "dummy." Methodism still lives, and in every quarter of the globe is exhibiting unmistakable signs of vitality. Multitudes of people in both heathen and Christian lands are annually added to its communion. New churches are built by thousands in which its congregations worship. Institutions of learning are everywhere springing into

the a pretty large class, and if the evil continue to increase, itinerancy de facto will be almost unknown. How can this evil be checked? The Discipline invests the bishops with power to arrest it, and to send the laborers any and everywhere throughout the country where their services are needed. Will the bishops exercise this authority? How would an intelligent laity regard this exhibition of the power of a rigorous Episcopacy? Would the ministry submit to it, especially those who have continued in the Conference with the tacit understanding that they were always to itinerate within reach of their cherished homes? Or would it drive so many to locate as seriously to impair the strength of our ministerial forces?

In 1846, Bishop Soule presided over the Texas Conference. A preacher had gone there determined to locate. One expression of the Bishop went so straight to his heart that he declared afterwards it had banished the word locate for-

ever from his vocabulary. In his opening prayer, the venerable man, with his peculiar and inimitable emphasis, exclaimed, "Lord, save us from the spirit of location!"

THE TRUE RICHES.

brust men dust." Strange that men—thoughtful men—do not correct their appetite for money, by reflection upon its utter impotency for help or composesses eleusefulness rich in the use of wealth well spent, not hoardso no right this is true riches. A scene on the lately sunk his Master or. Could upon us. It was among the last scenes: "It is on the lately sunk his is true riches. A scene on the lately sunk this is true riches. A scene of the lately sunk this is true riches. A scene on the lately sunk this is true riches. A scene on the lately sunk this is true riches. A scene on the lately sunk this is true riches. A scene on the lately sunk this is true riches. A scene on the lately sunk this is true riches. A scene on the lately sunk this is true riches. A scene on the lately sunk this is true riches. or. Could Ito quench must spend sollege, and We should g tutelage His youth-saded itself g his call-tute for the case of those who came by the Central g his call-tute for the case of the c of dollars. The greater portion of the passengers were returning miners; some coming hither to invest the capital they had realized in hopes to live a life of greater case as the result of their industry, and others to get their families, and once more go to the land of gold. But as the storm continued to rage, less and less of gold was thought of, and when, on Saturday, it was evident that they were likely at any moment to be buried beneath the waves, the wealthy men divested themselves of their treasure belts and scattered the gold upon the cabin floors, telling those to take who would dare to test its weight—as a few ounces or pounds might carry them to t once to of dollars. The greater portion of the passento take who would dare to test its weight—as a few ounces or pounds might carry them to death. Full purses, containing, in some instances, \$2,000, were lying untonched on sofas. Carpetbags were opened by men, and the shining metal was poured out on the floor with the prodigality of death's despair. One of the passengers, who has fortunately been rescued, opened a bag and dashed about the cabin \$20,000 in gold dust, and told him who wanted to gratify his greed for gold to take it. But it was passed by untonched as the veriest dross. A few hours before he would have struck down the man who would have attempted to touch a grain of that

A SAD SPECTACLE.

Many of the manufacturing villages in Rhode Island present a sad spectacle at the present time. Business is almost at a stand-still and in many places it is quite so. Operatives are out of employment, with no prospect of obtaining any until spring, and even then it is a matter of hope rather than certainty. Whole villages are thus prostrate. The condition of many who run mills is but little better. They can neither, to any profit, continue their business or sell their goods—certainly not for cash, and to sell on any other terms is regarded as adventurous in the highest degree. The consequence is very naturally bad all around; but chiefly so among those operatives who are without any present means, and a great majority are in this condition. In passing through the Northern part of Rhode Island yesterday, we saw no mills, with one exception, running at anything like their accustomed speed, while eight in ten were entirely closed. "Nothing to do" is the voice that painfully sounds on the ear in every direction. Such a paralysis has never been known in these villages, a majority of which date their existence this side of 1837.—Boston Bee.

The Chinese Shear Cane.—It is said that a

company has been formed in Norfolk, Conn., to manufacture castings for sugar cane mills. There is estimated to be four hundred thousand acres is estimated to be four hundred thousand acres planted with the Chinese cane this year. Of course the most of it is planted merely for curiosity, and for want of proper means for grinding and knowledge of extracting the juice, a great number of failures will be reported. But a single successful demonstration that the cane will produce sugar enough to be a profitable crop, will be a set-off against all the failures regulting from ignorance as to its cultivation.

OUACHITA CONFERENCE.

WHOLE NO. 433.

LITTLE ROCK DISTRICT.—J. B. Annis, P. E. Little Rock, D. L. G. McKenzie; Little Rock African Mission, M. C. Manley; Benton, L. S. Marshall; Bayon Metre, E. W. Ware; Mill Creek, H. E. Beckers; Rock Port, Fountain Brown; Saline Mission, W. J. Scott; Perryville, L. H. Johnson; Brownsville, W. J. McFarland, J. E. Calwell, sup.
Washington Dist.—J. C. L. Aikin, P. E. Washington, D. Eppes; Hempstead, S. Morris

Washington Dist.—J. C. L. Aikin, P. E. Washington, D. Eppes; Hempstead, S. Morris, J. Turpentine, sup.; Center Point, one to be supplied, G. W. Livingston, A. Avery, sup.; Murfreesboro, J. W. Mann; Arkadelphia, J. W. Bradley, J. M. Stevenson, sup.; Caddo Mission, Elijah Smoot; Mt. Ida Mission, R. L. Jones; Dallas, Malcolm Turner, H. W. Balch, sup.; Paraclifta, G. W. Warring, Camben Dist.—William Moores, P. E. Camden, W. P. Rateliffe; Camden African Mission, John Dickson; Ouachita, W. Winbourne, B. Kellogg; Eldorado, A. B. Winfield, A. Chamberlain, R. M. Kirby, sup.; Lapeal, B. C. Weir; Magnolia, Josiah Greer; Falcon, J. P. Hulse; Lewisville, C. M. Gentry: Red River Mission, T. A. Graham.

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PINE BLUFF DIST.—A. R. Winfield, P. E. Pine Bluff, H. R. Withers; Jefferson, to be supplied; Jefferson African Mission, A. Putnam; Richland African Mission, A. Turrentine; Plumb Bayou, F. F. Bond; Old River, to be supplied; Swan Lake Mission, L. B. Southerland; Lehi, R. F. Withers, C. O. Steele; Princeton, W. T. Anderson, J. F. Carr; Princeton African Mission, to be supplied; Warren, E. Crowson, J. J. Kennedy; Hampton, J. M. Goodwin; A. Hunter, Agent American Bible Society; B. Watson, President Tulip Female Seminary; J. S. McAlister, Prof. of Languages Tulip Seminary.

MONTICELLO DIST.—J. H. Blakely, P. E.—Monticello, A. L. P. Greene; Lacy, J. J. Crouch; Hamburg, John Pryor; Napoleon Station, M. H. Wells; Bellville Mission, E. L. Gaddie; Auburn R. M. Morgan; Lake Village, B. Williams; Masson Hills, F. M. Rhodes; Dewitt, T. B. Atterbury; Peter Haskew, Agent Tract Society.

ARKANSAS CONFERENCE.

APPOINTMENTS.

HELENA DISTRICT .- S. Carlisle, P. E. Helena

RATESVILLE DISTRICT - 1 & McCorror D Batesville Station, J. H. Rice; Batesville Circuit, J. M. Rogers; Grand Glaize, Cornelius Mc Guire; Big Creek, to be supplied; Lebanon Mission, J. L. Hicks; Rich Woods Mission, H. A. Barnett; Salem Mission, B. F. Hall; Straw-berry Circuit, J. M. Mann; Soulesbury, to be

Supplied.

CLARKSVILLE DISTRICT.—L. P. Lively, P. E. Clarksville Circuit, J. M. Deason; Waldron, Jesse Griffin; Fort Smith and Van Buren, A. H. Kennedy; Ozark, J. B. Brown; Roseville Mission, J. D. Adney; Dover Circuit, Burwell Lee; Dardanelle, J. L. Denton; Wallace Institute, P. M. Moses, President.

FAYETEVILLE DISTRICT.—Thomas Stanford,

Next Conference to be held at Dardanelle.

Delegates to the General Conference.—L. P.

Lively, Thos. Stanford, Stephen Carlisle.

Reserves.—John Cowl, J. M. Steel.

Something New .-- Among the curious things at the State Agricultural Fair, may be seen cotton seed oil, cotton seed cake, and cotton seed meal. These are the product of the cotton seed which has heretofore been considered worthless, in consequence of the supposed impossibility of hulling it, but which by an ingenious invention, the property of Union Oil Com-pany of Providence, has at last been accom-plished. The oil is found to be very rich and valuable for burning, manufacturing and the general uses of other oils. The cake when same manner as linseed meal, for which purpose it is far preferable, as it does not give a painty richness of the milk - Boston Transcript.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE TOMB OF HIPPO-CRATES.

The Esperance of Athens states that near the village of Arnaoutli not far from Pharsalia, a tomb has just been discovered, which has been ascertained to be that of Hibpocrates, the great ascertained to be that of Hibpocrates, the great physician, an inscription clearly enunciating the fact. In the tomb a gold ring was found, representing a serpent—the symbol of medical art in antiquity—as well as a small gold chain attached to a thin piece of gold, having the appearance of a band for the head. There was also lying with these articles a bronze bust, supposed to be that of Hippocrates himself. These objects, as well as the stone which bears the inscription, were delivered up to Housin Pasha, governor of Thessaly, who at once forwarded them to Constantinople.

Good Rules for All .- Profane swearing is Good Rules for All.—Profane swearing is abominable; vulgar language is disgusting; loud language is impolite; inquisitiveness is offensive; tattling is mean; telling lies is contemptible; slandering is devilish; ignorance is disgraceful, and laziness is shameful. Avoid all the above vices and aim at usefulness. This is the road in which to become respectable; walk in it. Never be ashamed of honest labor; pride is a curse, a hateful vice; never act the hypogrife; keep good company; speak the truth at crite; keep good company; speak the truth at all times; never be discouraged, but persevere, and mountains will become mole hills.

THE NEXT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—Benjamin F. Butler, of Lowell, Mass., predicts that in the next national contest the tariff and the currency will be the issues, and that slavery will be dropped. He thinks it will split the democracy of New York.

SOUTHERN SOLVENCY AND NORTHERN INSOL-VENCY.—During the months of August and September, up to the close of October, nine hundred and forty-two failures were reported to have taken place throughout the United States—of which only fifty-six occurred south of Mason and Dixon's line. Further comment

THE PAST.—Look not mournfully into the past—it cannot return: let it contribute to improve the present for it is thine. Then go forth to meet the future with a manly heart.

Marshall Station—Condition of the Methodis Church—Closing up for Conference. MR. EDITOR :- As I have not been permitte o send, from this quarter, cheering intellige of a revival, I may say truthfully, that notwithstanding the various hindrances and embarrassments, under which we have struggled, the Methodist Church is to-day in a better condition

to show, that as Methodists, we are bound by the constitution, history and teachings of the church, as well as by the precepts of the glorious church, as well as by the precepts of the glorious gospel, to be holy in heart and life and all manon. O that our entire ministry line of the church. Our class-meetings are not

this we hope for improvement.

The late scourge of affliction, that has visited our common community, has seriously interrupted and broken up our Sunday Schools, and med our congregations much. For weeks, I have not been able to fill the pulpit, or attend to pastoral visitation, owing to the condition of my own sick family—day after day, night after night, have I watched with patient anxiety, to see the result. Thank God, at last it has turned in my favor. My wife is now slowly recovering, from what was considered by many of her devoted friends, the bed of death. To some extent, have done with utter renunciation of sin, entire consecration to God, and the lofty attainment weeks and months, is passing away, and the sun of health and life, and happiness is once more

It is to be hoped, that God, in His mercy, will bring some good out of this eril in the end. And what could she not have done, had she at all now that the Dagon of this people—the mamperiods of her history been free from moral de- mon of unrighteousness, in the late monied criment and filled with all the fullness of God? sis, has fallen before the Ark, it may be brought What are the present applications of this great back to its own native Isreal; and, in future, be subject to the ministry and laity of the church? humbly kept, and vigilantly watched, lest the hundred and fifty members, how very few pro- sword, before such an event takes place in the

iritual condition of the membership, we This will add much to the prosperity of our be shall find it still more discouraging. There are loved Methodism in this place. Our present house is quite too small, and almost inaccessible one member professing the blessing of perfect love, nor even one deeply concerned in reference to it. And where there is an interest on the subject, how few attain or even seek such glo-rious attainments! A large society in which a which is destined under proper pastoral atten

And now, that my work is done, after a sort earnestly seeking this high moral state. And yet this is the most favorable example we have the future, I have much to determine. But now ever known. Alas! when shall we succeed in I go bound to Jerusalem, not knowing the thingthe high Methodist and gospel sense, in building that may befall me there. It is well that I do up our people in boliness; or, be prepared to not. Or, I go out like Abraham, "not knowing present them with ourselves perfect in Christ whither he went." And it is well that I do not. If he had known the way then he had had no in the extraordinary taking place under the labors of Mr. Caughey, hundreds and thousands are reported as having attained the great blessare reported as having attained the great blessare; and, there are other indications of increased ing; and thousands are reported as having attained the great blessare repor

> ring—that ring is hope, unity, and brotherly love. May its beauty never become dim.
>
> But the greeting will soon be exchanged for But the greeting will soon be exchanged for parting. With the changing of our respective plans of the stations and circuits, the people receive a new pastor; and the pastor a new flock. Be it so. Itinerancy means change. Then "as we shout and go round" till the work is done, we can say, "I have finished the work Thou is gavest me to do." Then we will exchange labor for reward. Even so, come Lord Jesus, and come quickly. The Lord direct our minds into the patient waiting for Christ.
>
> Marshall, Nov. 11, 1857.

nondent of a St. Paul (Minnesota) A correspondent of a St. Paul (Minnesota)
paper, writing from Payutzac, on the 26th ult.,
states that a report had reached there that a
party of United States soldiers, numbering five
hundred men, supposed to be a detachment of
the Utah military expedition, had been attacked
and killed by a large body of Teelowan Indians.
The correspondent alluded to believed the report

yet in any case a royal one-but, by the favor of Providence, they will accomplish the journey And, we earnestly hope that Soule University may yet have the pleasure and the honor of aiding in the noble work, and of sending them out to swell the ranks of that heroic host of poor young men, that have gone forth to adorn and bless the land. JAMES M. FOLLANSBEE. Chappell Hill, Nov. 20, 1857.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

I write from the head quarters of our State, and it is now ascertained that New York has red the wrath of the King; I will endure the reduced and nullified, but the Democracy have

Mr. Editor:—In the Advocate of October 22d I find an article from the pen of Brother Ferguson, upon the subject of "Division of the Conferences. Some good suggestions are made, but I propose a plan for Division, which I deem preferable, by which we shall have five instead of three Conferences. Make two Conferences out of East Texas by a line running from East to West with the South boundary lines of Harrison and Dallas counties. Divide the Texas Conference by the Colorado river, and form a North Texas Conference by drawing a line from the Southeast corner of Freestone county, South the Southeast corner of Freestone county of Southeast corner of the Southeast corner of the Southeast corner of t the Southeast corner of Freestone county, South 300. West to the Brasos river, thence down said 10,000 majority. All hail the Empire State! county line of Bastrop, thence with said line to Travis county, thence with the South boundary line of said county to the Colorado river, thence county line of Bastrop, thence with said line to Travis county, thence with the South boundary plan all the objects contemplated by brother F. will be realized, and each Conference will embrace a Territory equal to the Tennessee Conference, which has one hundred and sixty-seven members. Let the Conferences be designated as the Texas, East Texas, West Texas, North Texas, and Red River Conferences.

Walnut Grove, November 13th.

VOL. IV.---NO. 17.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1857.

WHOLE NO. 433.

THE MISSION OF METHODISM.

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PRESSES

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ure Care.

ion, Texas

BY REV. WM. H. SEAT.

CHAPTER XV. Recapitulation—Standard Authors—Hymrogy—Application—Want of interest in Church—Time to awake—Exhortation—C

The design of these papers has been to sl. that the great mission of the mighty mod revival of religion, styled Methodism, has b from the beginning to raise up a holy peopl to spread scriptural holiness over all lands. doing this, we have endeavored to set forth fact, that while this mission is identical w that of the whole gospel system, its accompli ment was designed, in the Providential ori and progress of Methodism. The manner the rise of Methodism, the convictions of founders, as to their vocation, their clear vic and constant teachings on this subject, h been referred to as indications. The discussi of the British, the "rules and regulations' the American societies, before their erection i an independent organization, the pastoral dresses of the General Conference, the teachi of the Discipline, and the internal appliance: the Church, have been exhibited as sustain the position assumed in the beginning.

referred to and quoted, both for the weight their authority on the general question, and the benefit of their views of the nature and terms of christian holiness. But our design has been to exhibit the doctrine of the church as officially set forth, for the purpose of impressing upon our people their obligations, both as christians and Methodists, to become holy, more than to furnish a manual for the attainment of this great blessing. It may be remarked, however, that all our standard writers have spoken out on this important subject, and that they have in various phraseology presented the same views.

The standard authors of the church might

The hymnology of Methodism might be exhibited as furnishing large additional indications of her heavenly mission. Numerous were the hymns composed and translated by the Messrs. Wesley, several volumes of which were published, in which entire sanctification was clearly set forth; and, one of the departments of our present excellent hymn book is wholly devoted to this glorious doctrine. But our design and limits alike, forbid us to enter these wide fields of investigation. Enough, perhaps, has been written to show, that as Methodists, we are bound by church, as well as by the precepts of the glorious gospel, to be holy in heart and life and all man-

this series, how has the mission of Methodism our common community, has seriously interbeen carried out up to this period of her history? Much might be written as to her wonderful success within the limits of the British empire, and have not been able to fill the pulpit, or attend to design of Colleges placed beyond all question. in the distant fields of British missionary labor. More might be written in reference to the toils own sick family-day after day, night after and successes of the itinerant ministry in all night, have I watched with patient anxiety, to parts of our country; and the consequent rapid see the result. Thank God, at last it has turned of its essential elements, that such an education our population. But what, after all, has Methodism done in comparison with what she might have done with utter renunciation of sin, entire the pall of gloom that has bung over us for consecration to God, and the lofty attainment of holiness on the part of all, or even a majority of health and life, and happiness is once more of all her adherents? If the church, in her ob- beginning to shine upon us. viously feeble moral state, has been instrumental in the accomplishment of so mighty a work, what could she not have done, had she at all now that the Dagon of this people-the mamperiods of her history been free from moral de- mon of unrighteousness, in the late monied cri-

ences. Of the number, say one hundred or one and triumph over us. May Saul fall on his own hundred and fifty members, how very few pro- sword, before such an event takes place in the lamentably small. And, of this large majority | flesh and devil. who neither profess nor enjoy holiness, how ex- Our people here contemplate the erection of a ceedingly few are deeply groaning for full redemption in the blood of Christ. If we examine large circuits and stations in which there is not house is quite too small, and almost inaccessible one member professing the blessing of perfect to a great portion of the church attending comlove, nor even one deeply concerned in reference munity. It is designed, when the new house to it. And where there is an interest on the shall have been finished, to use the old one for subject, how few attain or even seek such glo- a meeting-house for the black congregation, rious attainments! A large society in which a which is destined under proper pastoral atten greater interest is manifested than we have ever tion, to become large and respectable. known elsewhere, contains but some half dozen professors of holiness, while some others are I am leaving for Conference. In retrospecting earnestly seeking this high moral state. And the past. I have much to regret. In prospecting yet this is the most favorable example we have the future, I have much to determine. But now ever known. Alas! when shall we succeed in I go bound to Jerusalem, not knowing the things the high Methodist and gospel sense, in building that may befall me there. It is well that I de up our people in holiness; or, be prepared to not. Or, I go out like Abraham, "not knowing present them with ourselves perfect in Christ

It is a cheering fact, that more has been written on this subject recently, than for many years icals of the day; in some of our revivals, personal instances of entire sanctification occur, and in the extraordinary taking place under the labors of Mr. Caughey, hundreds and thousands are reported as having attained the great blessing; and, there are other indications of increased interest on the subject. But this interest is limited, and doubtless in many places temporary. There is not, it must be confessed, either in the ministry or membership of the church, that deep universal concern as to this great practical doctrine of religion, that its grandeur and im-

It is surely high time that we awake out of our sleep. Surely every minister of the gospel should seriously think on these things; should examine his own spiritual condition; should earnestly see, if he has not already attained the fullness of the blessing of the gospel of Christ; that he give no rest to his soul until he awake up with the lovely image of Christ. He should, in his public ministrations, in social meetings, in pastoral instructions, as well as by example, enforce this blessed doctrine upon the attention and consciences of his flock. Every local minister, exhorter and leader should by example and prayer and teaching, aid forward the great

and glorious work. Let every member of the church consider his own personal relations to this great subject, and party of United States soldiers, numbering five with unwavering purpose and quenchless zeal press onward to these sublime attainments.

ship, let us renew the battle against the powers The correspondent alluded to believed the report of darkness; the struggle for complete deliver to be true.

For the Texas Christian Advocate.

SOULE UNIVERSITY-ERRORS CORRECTED. Mr. Editor:-In your issue of last week, I notice an article entitled, "How are the Poor to be Educated," and signed "Wesleyan," in which the writer falls into some errors as to his facts, and some also, I think, as to his opinions. His facts, so called, are that we are charging students of the above institution, \$15 00 for board, and \$25 00 for tuition in the Classics and Mathematics. The real facts are these: board, everything included, is only \$12 00; and the branches above mentioned in the Preparatory Department, are only \$20 00; in the University alone are they \$25 00-a rate as low as in any similar institution. Other errors of this class, in which I believe Wesleyan has been accidently misled, might be noticed; but, as they will shortly be corrected in our catalogue, now about to be published, I forbear mentioning them. And now for Wesleyan's opinions. "The rich are the only beneficiaries," he writes, of our Colleges and Universities. A greater mistake was scarcely ever made. In our humble

judgment, fully one-half of the graduates in the he United States are poor young men. The rich beneficiaries of Colleges are the few; the poor and the moderately well-off are the many. It is true there are difficulties in the way of a poor young man's receiving a collegiate education; but they are very far from being insurmountable. That class, as a Providential compensation for their poverty, generally have a large share of energy, quite enough to overcome the difficulties alluded to. "Where there is a will, I hardly everdisappointed a congregation; snow, there is a way." Their poverty may delay their storm, hail, thunder, heat or cold, rain or fair graduation, but it does not prevent it. As they uation may be later than in the case of the rich, it is accomplished, and with the advantages of a where my soul feasted. greater maturity of mind, and a higher appreciation and improvement of privileges.

Marshall Station-Condition of the Methodist

Mr. Editor: - As I have not been permitted

o send, from this quarter, cheering intelligence

of a revival, I may say truthfully, that notwith-

standing the various hindrances and embarrass

ments, under which we have struggled, the

Methodist Church is to-day in a better condition

And, after all the pruning, (which is as essen

tial in order to the growth of the vine as plant-

ing.) we shall be able to report as many mem-

bers as we commenced with among the whites

ing, at almost every Sabbath evening meeting.

their lives and hearts to the doctrine and discip-

The late scourge of affliction, that has visited

ted friends, the bed of death. To some extent,

It is to be hoped, that God, in His mercy, will

And now, that my work is done, after a sort

lore. May its beauty never become dim.

But the greeting will soon be exchanged for

the patient waiting for Christ. J. W. F.

A correspondent of a St. Paul (Minnesota)

paper, writing from Payutzac, on the 26th ult.,

hundred men, supposed to be a detachment of

Marshall, Nov. 11, 1857.

Owing to the naval engagement with the

Church-Closing up for Conference.

than we found it.

Our position is, that the poor are the beneficiaries of Colleges; and such, unquestionably, with an increase of at least forty blacks. Among is their noble design. It is for this very reason so large that it required me to travel 4,000 miles, the latter class we have had seasons of refreshthat endowments are sought. If colleges were that endowments are sought. If colleges were and preach 200 sermons in the year; often I supported by high rates of tuition, rates high had to swim creeks on my horse; sometimes were placed in charge, and the multiplicity of the support of the su enough to pay the ordinary number of Profes-Theatre, of which your readers have had a sors, (and they would have to be extravagantly or anything to eat. I often had to eat som glowing description, we were compelled to dis-miss a few. "who went out from us, but were rich though an insurmountable one to the poor, miss a few, "who went out from us, but were rich, though an insurmountable one to the poor. without anything for myself or horse, swim But, to bring down the rates of tuition to a point four large creeks, and ride 50 miles during the not of us." But since the storm at sea, we have enjoyed a calm; and are now safe in prayer so low that a liberal education may be obtained day. In sixteen weeks I have been 14 in camp, the constitution, history and teachings of the harbor. In a word, those remaining in the by the latter, the endowment system was original at camp-meetings; at many of these meetings church are Methodists; and intend to conform inated: an endowment pays up the large surplus there was only a few preachers, at that time cost of such an education. And here, let me say, so that the weight was all on me. Under the ner of conversation. O that our entire ministry and membership were fully impressed with these weight was all on me. Under the say, so that the surface that say the say that the surface the say that the say the mainder. And if those who are able would only means gained from the North, for her superanincrease the endowments to the point they ought

pastoral visitation, owing to the condition of my If a liberal education for the poor is "the Church paper for years, problem," whose solution Wesleyan seeks, it will hardly find that solution, if it be required, as one spread of evangelical religion among all classes of in my favor. My wife is now slowly recovering, be furnished in "every village and neighborfrom what was considered by many of her devo- hood," The State will not furnish it, probably cannot. The Church certainly cannot. But at present. I must let this point go as a private opinion, unsupported by any further argument weeks and months, is passing away, and the sun than may be included in its simple statement.

If this opinion be correct, if institutions of the high character that Wesleyan seeks for, are an bring some good out of this evil in the end. And impossibility for "every village and neighborhood." the majority of our young men must seek them away from home. That item of board, at filement and filled with all the fullness of God? sis, has fallen before the Ark, it may be brought which Wesleyan seems so much alarmed, cannot What are the present applications of this great back to its own native Isreal; and, in future, be be evaded. It is not to be expected that any subject to the ministry and laity of the church? humbly kept, and vigilantly watched, lest the beneficiary system, however beneficent, will foot Take a view of any one of our Annual Confer- uncircumcised should again take possession of it, that bill. But, brother Wesleyan, be not dismayed. Even if Providence has blessed you with an extra number of boys, I have no doubt fess entire sanctification. The proportion is field of our common warfare, with the world, they can all receive the education you so creditably desire for them. Take courage. If, as you intimate, your means are limited, I still confilarge and comfortable house of worship, in a dently believe that all of your boys may receive more elligible portion of the city, next year. a thorough University education. It may take the spiritual condition of the membership, we This will add much to the prosperity of our be- them longer, in their struggles with adversity, to shall find it still more discouraging. There are loved Methodism in this place. Our present travel the rough and up-hill road to thorough scholarship-and the road to learning was never yet in any case a royal one-but, by the favor of Providence, they will accomplish the journey, And, we earnestly hope that Soule University may yet have the pleasure and the honor of aiding in the noble work, and of sending them out to swell the ranks of that heroic host of poor bless the land. JAMES M. FOLLANSBEE.

Chappell Hill, Nov. 20, 1857. NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

whither he went," And it is well that I do not, If he had known the way then he had had no faith. And so with me. A Methodist Itinerant, must have faith; and with it, he may draw past, both in book form and the religious period- largely upon the Providence of God. He may fact that the "Republicans," as they call them- line of said county to the Colorado river, thence velop the most effective and perfect style of put "endure as seeing Him who is invisible." Abra- selves, only a year ago obtained a majority of up the river to the mouth of the Perdinales, ham believed God, and so will I. Moses endnred the wrath of the King; I will endure the appointing powers of those who "have the rule over me," Conference! What a word of meaning to a Methodist Itinerant preacher! What is very taking at first, but does not suit hard nterests, hopes, aims, ends, fears, are involved! times like the present. And what a multiplicity of views and purposes

In the Empire State, after all, the National and plans; yet, like the blended colors of the feeling is powerful and strongest; and whenever rainbow, they all concentrate in one common aroused, carries everything before it. Let the ring-that ring is hope, unity, and brotherly South rejoice with all true patriotic hearts, in this victory of principle and patriotism. Freemontism is far below par now, and this victory. parting. With the changing of our respective in its consequences I look upon, as a National plans of the stations and circuits, the people reone. It restores our State to the glorious Union. ceive a new pastor; and the pastor a new flock. placing her great name and influence as a barrier Be it so. Itinerancy means change. Then "as against the sectionalism of New England. Thus we shout and go round" till the work is done, she will cut off the right arm of Abolitionism, we can say, "I have finished the work Thou and close its connection with the Middle and gavest me to do." Then we will exchange la-Western States. This vital contest will hasten bor for reward. Even so, come Lord Jesus, and the end of the Republican party among us, come quickly. The Lord direct our minds into

The times are getting better slowly. We want a general currency to cure them rapidlysomething that will pass at par in Texas for Cotton, at Chicago for grain, and in Maine for lumber. Congress, in their united wisdom, must relieve the people, in some way, with a good states that a report had reached there that a and uniform general currency. Now the Government has the gold and silver, and the people paper money-rags. I have some views and stapress onward to these sublime attainments.

O! brethren, in the ministry and memberand killed by a large body of Teelowan Indians.

which I might indulge but cannot now.

Yours &c.,

EXTRACTS OF A LETTER FROM REV. FRAN- A directe. Christians, Baptists, Cumberlands, CIS WILSON TO THE PUBLISHER.

"BROTHER AYRES :- I received yours of the 10th instant. I am glad to hear from you, the zeal you are manifesting for the Church in your old age, and I hope for yourself to prepare for another and a better world.

"You ask me to give you sketches of early

Methodism in Texas, and some of the events of my life. I am not disposed to give any events of my life. The history of my travels, for more than fifty years, I intend to die with me. I shall have my sens to bury me in a lonely spot, where no stone shall mark the place, and no paper publish my demise. Forty years I have served at the altars of our Church, with zeal in sincerity and earnestness of sonl. I have taken into her pale more than 4,000 members: thirty of these became ministers, and four or five presiding Elders. I have traveled one hundred and fifty thousand miles, preached seven thousand sermons, lived hard and worked hard, most of the time, and received small allowance for my support. I was for years a pioneer in forming In the meantime, God called from the farm, the ces where I organized churches, are now fine ers, to spread scriptural holiness over thes stations; the circuits have been made small, the lands as has seldom blessed a country or Church. incumbents now living in good parsonages, riding in a sulky or a carriage—the horse and saddle with being "incompetent, uneducated. too hard for him. Well, times have changed, and I have not kept up with them. I have lived ministry," but with their learning there was and I have not kept up with them. I have lived to see the fruit of the labor and money 1 spent in building churches and parsonages. Nothing was too hard for me, if I could glorify God and induce poor sinners to give their hearts to Him. in season or out of season, I was at my post. generally, or frequently, have to work their way By day and by night, I was in the class-room, the write the tears trickle down my furrowed face.

"Here in my lonely retired place I shall die forgotten and unknown. My record is on high. I have faith in God that when I die I shall rest in heaven. Four years in Texas the district was lost in the forest, I had to lie out, without fire, usted ministers, to other purposes. The Jour thinned our congregations much. For weeks, I to reach, we should soon see the subject of the nals of the Church became so poor that they re quired pay in advance, so I have not had a

> "The men with whom I labored, who knew me have mostly gone home to rest in heaven. The young men have got the field, and they only know me by report. In three years no elder h visited my house. In five years but one dear brother has inquired about the state of my soul, FRANCIS WILSON.

Cotland, Texas, October 5th, 1857. We should have long since put our venerals Father Wilson on our free list, had we have known his address; and while we control the Texas Christian Advocate he shall receive

not secluded himself from society-if he had not settled himself almost out of the world, he would have had as much attention paid to him as he would desire.

We wish he was now in Galveston to fill or pulpit, in the absence of our pastor. If he will come here he will be welcomed by many warm hearts, who have often heard of him in former days, and by some who have heard him preach. many years since.-ED, PRO, TEM.

For the Texas Christian Advisors DIVISION OF THE CONFERENCES.

Mr. Epiron:- In the Advocate of Octobe 22d I find an article from the pen of Brothe Ferguson, upon the subject of "Division of the Conferences. Some good suggestions are made, but I propose a plan for Division, which I deem preferable, by which we shall have five instead of three Conferences. Make two Conferences out of East Texas by a line running from East to West with the South boundary lines of young men, that have gone forth to adorn and out of East Texas by a line running from East Harrison and Dallas counties. Divide the Texas Conference by the Colorado river, and form a Conference by the Colorado river, and form a North Texas Conference by drawing a line from the Southeast corner of Freestone county, South the Southeast corner of Freestone county, South and it is now ascertained that New York has river to the South boundary line of Milam coungone for the Democratic party by more than ty, thence West said line until it intersects the 10,000 majority. All hail the Empire State! county line of Bastrop, thence with said line to This triumph is the more wonderful, from the Travis county, thence with the South boundary rant and circuit system is admirably fitted to de 80,000, in this State. This has not only been thence up said stream to its source. By this and Red River Conferences. F. P. RAY. Walnut Grove, November 13th.

For the Texas Christian Advocate LETTER FROM FLORENCE.

Mr. EDITOR:-I have been a careful read of your excellent paper for twelve months, and have noticed many excellent and glowing descriptions of various villages, and sections of country, in Texas, which were indeed satisfactory to myself, and doubtless much more so to those who were searching for locations to settle themselves. Now for the benefit of those who are in search of a good healthy locality, I would say that the country surrounding Florence, I do not think, is surpassed by any in Texas, in point of health, fertility and beauty.

Florence is a beautiful and flourishing little ing lands, with plenty of excellent timber for ing lands, with plenty of excellent timber for fencing and building purposes. The people are industrious, enterprising, and generally religiously disposed; and many of them are readers of ly disposed; and many of them are readers of

Methodists, and non-professors all take it, and seem to be well pleased with it.

Mr. E. D. John of Galveston is in our midst, putting up an excellent steam flouring mill, which will be in operation in about two weeks He seems to be actively engaged also, in advancing the interest of the Advocate. Farmers are making preparations to sow large quantities of spring wheat.

Florence, November 18.

From the ethodist Quarterly Review. METHODIST PREACHERS AND PREACHING

BY THE REV. H. S. THRALL, TEXAS.

[Concluded.]

In 1795, American Methodism suffered a sa calamity, Cokesbury College was burned to the ground. This greatly disheartened the friends of education in our church, so that many years were permitted to pass before another attemption was made to establish an institution of learning new circuits; in these I succeeded. Some pla- shop, the store, such a class of evangelical labor-These men everywhere encountered the opposi-tion of the regular ministry, who charged then combined supercilionsness, bigotry, and an amount of leaden dulness which rendered their read essays absolutely soporific. When the Methodists compared the labors and success of their new recruits with those of the "standing order," they were led perhaps to place too low an estimate upon education in the ministry while many regarded a theological institution as a positive curse. Time, however is producing a generally, or frequently, have to work their way through college, delays before and during their course there, are unavoidable; but though grad-write the tears trickle down my furrowed face. essary for a preacher, and the only question is, should this be attained before assuming the res-ponsibilities of the calling, or sought while enraged in actual pastoral work? In New England the circuit system was never very efficient, and oon went into desuetude. Every preacher was therefore in charge. The system of Methodisn made a provision for the appointment of under graduates as assistant-preachers on the circuit were placed in charge, and the multiplicity of their duties interfered with the prosecution of the course of study. Hence, New England Methothis institution Bishop Baker presided until he was elevated, (or, as Abel Stevens would say, depressed) to the episcopal corps.

An elect Christian lady of Chicago (Mrs.

Garrett) recently gave one hundred thousand dollars to found a similar institution in the thinking men of the Church ought to give the ubject their earnest attention. The social meetings of Methodism are well

calculated to bring to light and improve the gifts of her converts. In the class-room or lovehis duty to preach. No parent, no conference no college, no body of Christians, may invadthe prerogatives of the Master, and thrust me into the vineyard; nor may they forbid the gifted. The young man's conduct as a Christian is irreproachable. He evidently possesses ele-ments of character which promise usefulnes and he is licensed to preach. This young man' course would seem very plain. He has no right to shut himself up in a college when his Master any plan be invented better calculated to quencl the zeal of a youth than to tell him he must spend two years in the academy, four in the college, and a year or two in the theological school? We should think he would emerge from this long tutelage 'finished" in more senses than one. His yout ful arder would have long since expended itself in idle dreams of plans for prosecuting his calling. His case is clear. He ought at once to enter upon his work. Let a suppose another case. Here is a mere lad, who feels that the ministry is to become his future calling. This is not an uncommon case. Many youth have this impression who become eminent ministers He is now entirely too young or inexperiences to be intrusted with the charge of a circuit qualifications requisite for future usefulness! On the farm? in the store or the work-shop? or in a well managed literary or theological institu tion? Is it not just as manifestly the duty this one to go to the Seminary as it was of the other to enter the Conference? Is it better to cal literature endowed in our regular colleges The sentiment of the Southern Church seems most in accordance with the genius of Metho-dism. No course of study is complete without young men who contemplate making the minis-try the theatre of their future labors to obtain a 30c, West to the Brasos river, thence down said attainments a prerequisite to admission into ou

Conference.

No amount of previous mental culture or a pit ministrations. The circuit preacher has frequent opportunities to remodel and improve hi segments. This has not only been reduced and nullified, but the Democracy have added 10,000 more votes on their side. "Republicanism" is, in plain English, another term well understood among us for Abolitionism. It members. Let the Conferences be designated as will answer his purpose, and he is tempted to the Texas, East Texas, West Texas, North Texas, get through this year with the same stock he Some preachers preach the same circuit of ser mons from year to year, while each successive time the bones become more and more dry. Dr Olin thought the greatest blessing that could happen to many preachers would be a confla-gration of all their old sermons, so they would be compelled to make new ones. Individually I should regard this as a calamity. I love to ting back nearly twenty years; and to think of the days and nights of anxious thought spent in preparing them. I imagine I could now in a brief hour forge out as good ones. These old sketches mark off the stages in the intellectual journey of life. But I should never think of preaching one of them without giving it a tho ough revision and rewriting it; and especially, should I endeavor, by earnest meditation and prayer, to imbue my own heart with its sentiments. It is a shame for a preacher to offer in the pulpit a sacrifice which costs him nothing. If he does this no wonder if his ministration Florence is a beautiful and flourishing little village, situated in Williamson county, 18 miles North of Georgetown, on the Solado Creek. It is currounded by extensive bodies of rich farm-

present race of ministers. True, they both fall short of the ideal found in the Discipline, nor did they ever reach that standard. Mr. Wesley frequently complained during his lifetime of the shortcomings of both Church members and preachers. In his Larger Minutes he says: "Not one-half the assistants execute their office well. They fail to regulate the classes; fail to hold love-feasts; fail to make reports to him, or to keep exact lists of the Societies." We doubt whether there is now a Conference in the Con-nection in which the preachers in charge are as negligent as were these assistants of Mr. Wes-

A proud philosopher like Taylor may assum A proud philosopher like Taylor may assume the double office of coroner and surgeon, and summon a jury of inquest over the dead body of Methodism. But that dead body is a "dummy." Methodism still lives, and in every quarter of the globe is exhibiting unmistakable signs of vitality. Multitudes of people in both heathen and Christian lands are annually added to its communion. New churches are built by thousands in which its congregations worship. Institutions of learning are everywhere springing into of vitality. Multitudes of people in both heathen and Christian lands are annually added to its communion. New churches are built by thousands in which its congregations worship. Institutions of learning are everywhere springing into existence at the touch of its magic wand. The press teems with its literature, and the power of steam diffuses it through all lands. Look at its converts, its missionaries, its appliances for the world's conversion, and be rebuked that you ever entertained the thought that Methodism was either dead or dying.

We will not disguise the fact that there are We will not disguise the fact that there are Bayon, F. F. Bond; Old River, to be supplied;

some unfavorable omens in our ecclesiastical aorizon. Every enterprise has its perils, every institution its threatening clouds. The dangers of Methodism grow, not out of the want of education in the ministry, the want of piety, or the want of pulpit efficiency. If we were allowed to give expression to our apprehensions, we should say that the greatest danger with which our system is threatened, grows out of the tendency to localization—to secularization in the ministry. This, if any thing, will paralyze our arm of power, break our wheels of progress. In the days of Asbury, it was as comon to transfer preachers from one Conference to another as it now is to remove them into dif-ferent presiding elders' districts. Then, such an anomalous character as a "local-itinerant"— a travelling preacher whose family was fixed and immovable, was almost unknown. This cloud at first small, is acquiring a fearful magnitude. In some Conferences, local itinerants already consti-tute a pretty large class, and if the evil continue to nerease, itinerancy de facto will be almost un-known. How can this evil be checked! The rest it, and to send the laborers any and every-where throughout the country where their ser-vices are needed. Will the bishops exercise this authority? How would an intelligent laity regard this exhibition of the power of a rigorous Episcopacy? Would the ministry submit to it, specially those who have continued in the Conference with the tacit understanding that they were always to itinerate within reach of their therished homes? Or would it drive so many to locate as seriously to impair the strength of

our ministerial forces? In 1846, Bishop Soule presided over the Texas prayer, the venerable man, with his peculiar and nimitable emphasis, exclaimed, "Lord, save us from the spirit of location!"

---THE TRUE RICHES.

There is a time when gold seems as "sordid lust." Strange that men—thoughtful men—de not correct their appetite for money, by reflec tion upon its atter impotency for help or con-tort in an approaching hour. Rich in faithrich in the use of wealth well spent, not hoarded-rich in good works done, not purposedthis is true riches. A scene on the lately sunk Central America steamship, impresses this lesson upon us. It was among the last scenes: "It is stated by many of the survivors among the passengers, that there was seldom so large an amount of money owned by passengers as was in the case of those who came by the Central America. Many were persons of large means and there were very few whose immediate wealth did not amount to hundreds, while numbers reckoned their gold by the thousands of dollars. The greater portion of the passen gers were returning miners; some coming hither to invest the capital they had realized in hope to live a life of greater ease as the result of the ndustry, and others to get their families, and once more go to the land of gold. But as the storm continued to rage, less and less of gold was thought of, and when, on Saturday, it was evident that they were likely at any moment to be buried beneath the waves, the wealthy men diver ted themselves of their treasure belts and scatter ed the gold upon the cabin floors, telling those to take who would dare to test its weight—as a few ounces or pounds might carry them to \$2,000, were lying untouched on sofas. Carpet bags were opened by men, and the shining metal was poured out on the floor with the prodigality of death's despair. One of the passengers, who has fortunately been rescued, opened a bag and dashed about the cabin \$20,000 in gold dust and told him who wanted to gratify for gold to take it. But it was passed by touched as the veriest dross. A few hour before he would have struck down the man who would have attempted to touch a grain of that which he now spurned from him."-N.

A SAD SPECTACLE.

Many of the manufacturing villages in Rhode Island present a sad spectacle at the present time. Business is almost at a stand-still and in many blaces it is quite so. Operatives are out of em ployment, with no prospect of obtaining any until spring, and even then it is a matter of hope rather than certainty. Whole viliages are thu prostrate. The condition of many who run mills is but little better. They can neither, to any profit, continue their business or sell their goods—certainly not for eash, and to sell on any other terms is regarded as adventurous in the highest degree. The consequence is very natu-rally bad all around; but chiefly so among those operatives who are without any present means and a great majority are in this condition. It assing through the Northern part of Rhode Island yesterday, we saw no mills, with one exception, running at anything like their accustomed speed, while eight in ten were entirely closed. Nothing to do" is the voice that painfully paralysis has never been known in these villages, a majority of which date their existence this side of 1837.—Boston Bet.

THE CHINESE SUGAR CANE.—It is said that a company has been formed in Norfolk, Conn., to manufacture castings for sugar cane mills. There is estimated to be four hundred thousand acres planted with the Chinese cane this year. Of course the most of it is planted merely for curiosity, and for want of proper means for grind-ing and knowledge of extracting the juice, a great number of failures will be reported. But a single successful demonstration that the cane will produce sugar enough to be a profitable crop, will be a set-off against all the failures resulting from ignorance as to its cultivation.—

Providence Post.

Of five hundred and seven students at six

OUACHITA CONFERENCE.

APPOINTMENTS.

LITTLE ROCK DISTRICT.—J. B. Annis, P. E. Little Rock, D. L. G. McKenzie; Little Rock African Mission, M. C. Manley; Benton, L. S. Marshall; Bayou Metre, E. W. Ware; Mill Creek, H. E. Beckers; Rock Port, Fountain Brown; Saline Mission, W. J. Scott; Perryville, L. H. Johnson; Brownsville, W. J. McFarland, J. E. Calwell, sup.

L. H. Johnson; Brownsville, W. J. McFarland, J. E. Calwell, sup.

Washington Dist.—J. C. L. Aikin, P. E. Washington, D. Eppes; Hempstead, S. Morris, J. Turpentine, sup.; Certer Point, one to be supplied, G. W. Livingston, A. Avery, sup.; Murfreesboro, J. W. Mann; Arkadelphia, J. W. Bradley, J. M. Stevenson, sup.; Caddo Mission, Elijah Smoot; Mt. Ida Mission, R. L. Jones; Dallas, Malcolm Turner, H. W. Balch, sup.; Paraclifta, G. W. Warring.

CAMDEN DIST.—William Moores, P. E. Camden, W. P. Rateliffe; Camden African Mission.

Richland African Mission, A. Turrentine; Plumb Bayon, F. F. Bond; Old River, to be supplied; Swan Lake Mission, L. B. Southerland; Lehi, R. F. Withers, C. O. Steele; Princeton, W. T. Anderson, J. F. Carr; Princeton African Mis-sion, to be supplied; Warren, E. Crowson, J. J. Kennedy; Hampton, J. M. Goodwin; A. Hun-ter Aren, Alexandran Ribb Scaler, R. Wesser

Kennedy; Hampton, J. M. Goodwin; A. Hunter, Agent American Bible Society; B. Watson, President Tulip Female Seminary; J. S. McAlister, Prof. of Languages Tulip Seminary.

MONTICELLO DIST.—J. H. Blakely, P. E.—
Monticello, A. L. P. Greene; Lacy, J. J. Crouch; Hamburg, John Pryor; Napoleon Station, M. H. Wells; Bellville Mission, E. L. Gaddie; Auburn R. M. Morgan; Lake Village, B. Williams; Mason Hills, F. M. Rhodes; Dewitt, T. B. Atterbury; Peter Haskew, Agent Tract Society. bury; Peter Haskew, Agent Tract Society.

ARKANSAS CONFERENCE.

APPOINTMENTS, HELENA DISTRICT.-S. Carlisle, P. E. Helena

Helena District.—S. Carlisle, P. E. Helena Station, R. W. Hammett; Helena Circuit and African Mission, G. A. Dannelly, J. C. Beckham; Mt. Vernon, W. H. Walton; Walhut Bend, R. H. Dodson; Marion, Wm. Carter; Occola, James Mackey; Laconia and African Mission, H. H. Hankins, F. W. Thacker.

Jacksonport Station, Benoni Harris; Jacksonport Circuit, W. T. Noe; Powhatan, J. D. Stockton; Pocahontas, D. N. Bowles; Gainsville, J. A. Roach; Greensboro', to be supplied; Bolivar, Wm. Molloy; Bolivar African Mission, to be supplied; Black River Mission, J. Glasgow.

Searcy District.—John Cowl, P. E. Searcy Circuit, E. T. Jones; Lawrenceville, W. N. Foster: Angusta W. H. Gains.

Circuit, E. T. Jones; Lawrenceville, W. N. Fos-ter; Augusta, W. H. Gilliam; Augusta Circuit and African Mission, J. D. Andrews; Lewisburg Circuit, S. Farish; Clinton Mission, J. M. Burk-

hart; Eadson Circuit, C. Sykes, BATESVILLE DISTRICT. Batesville Station, J. H. Rice; Batesville Circuit, J. M. Rogers; Grand Glaize, Cornelius Me Guire; Big Creek, to be supplied; Lebanon Mission, J. L. Hicks; Rich Woods Mission, H. A. Barnett; Salem Mission, B. F. Hall; Straw berry Circuit, J. M. Mann; Soulesbury, to be

CLARKSVILLE DISTRICT.-L. P. Lively, P. E. Clarksville District.—L. P. Lively, P. E. Clarksville Circuit, J. M. Deason; Waldron, Jesse Griffin; Fort Smith and Van Buren, A. H. Kennedy; Ozark, J. B. Brown; Roseville Mission, J. D. Adney; Dover Circuit, Burwell Lee; Dardanelle, J. L. Denton; Wallace Institute, P. M. Moses, President.

FAYETTEVILLE DISTRICT .- Thomas Stanford, P. E. Fayetteville Station, John Rhyne; Fayetteville Circuit, J. A. Williams; Boonsboro' D. H. Carithers; Bentonville, Jordan Banks; White River, J. P. Maxwell; Huntsville and Carrolton, T. B. Hilburn, S. E. Thornton; Yell-ville, W. H. Wood; Newton Mission, to be supplied: Maysville Mission, Green Boyd.

Tract Agent, R. G. Brittain. Agent of American Bible Society, J. M. Steel. Next Conference to be held at Dardanelle.

Delegates to the General Conference.—L. P.

Lively, Thes. Stanford, Stephen Cariisle. Reserves.-John Cowl, J. M. Steel.

at the State Agricultural Fair, may be seen cotton seed oil, cotton seed cake, and cotton seed meal. These are the product of the cotton worthless, in consequence of the supposed im-possibility of hulling it, but which by an ingenious invention, the property of Union Oil Com-pany of Providence, has at last been accom-plished. The oil is found to be very rich and valuable for burning, manufacturing and the general uses of other oils. round to meal, is used for feeding cows, in the ame manner as linseed meal, for which purpose t is far preferable, as it does not give a painty taste, and largely increases the quantity and richness of the milk - Boston Transcript.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE TOMB OF HIPPO-

The Esperance of Athens states that near the village of Arnaoutli not far from Pharsalia, a tomb has just been discovered, which has been ascertained to be that of Hibpocrates, the great physician, an inscription clearly enunciating the fact. In the tomb a gold ring was found, representing a serpent—the symbol of medical art in antiquity—as well as a small gold chain attached to a thin piece of gold, having the appearance of a band for the head. also lying with these articles a bronze bust, supposed to be that of Hippocrates himself. These objects, as well as the stone which bears the inscription, were delivered up to Housin Pasha, governor of Thessaly, who at once forwarded them to Constantinople.

Good Rules for All .- Profane swearing is abominable; vulgar language is disgusting; temptible; slandering is devilish; ignorance is the above vices and aim at usefulness. This is the road in which to become respectable; walk in it. Never be ashamed of honest labor; pride is a curse, a hateful vice; never act the hypo-

min F. Butler, of Lowell, Mass., predicts that in the next national contest the tariff and the currency will be the issues, and that slavery will be dropped. He thinks it will split the democracy of New York. ----

SOUTHERN SOLVENCY AND NORTHERN INSOLvency .- During the months of August and September, up to the close of October, nine hundred and forty-two failures were reported to have taken place throughout the United States—of which only fifty-six occurred south of Mason and Dixon's line. Further comment is unnecessary.

Tue Past.-Look not mournfully into the past—it cannot return: let it contribute to im-prove the present for it is thine. Then go forth to meet the future with a manly heart.

We are happy to learn through Rev. Brother Foote, who is now in the city that on Wednes day the 18th inst., the fall session of Soule Uni versity closed most gloriously for the prospect of that Institution. For several days large audiences were in attendance on the examination of the young ladies of the Female Institution, who men. A native army can never again be deacquitted themselves with great credit to themselves and teachers, and gratification to their parents, many of whom were present from a its permanent protection, would increase the distance. In the evenings of Monday and Teusday, the capacious church was crowded and all were highly entertained by exercises in declamation from the students of the University, and music from the young ladies of the other institution. The Board of Trustees was in session and Rev. W. G. Foote having been elected Professor of Mathematics, that Professorship was endowed by Col. Jared Kirby by a donation of \$12,000, the same was done by Hon. Gabriel Felder for the Professorship of Ancient Languages, thus adding \$24,000 to the previous endowment. Mr. John N. Kirby was elected Tutor to the University, and resumes his efficient labors in the Preparatory Department. It was resolved to lay the corner stone of the University building on the day of the next commencement.

On Wednesday evening an elegant supper given to the students of both Institutions, and partaken of by their parents and friends, presented a rare scene of festive enjoyment, after which all repaired to the church and several addresses on the condition and prospects of the University were heard with the greatest enthusiasm by densely crowded house. On a proposition to raise building materials, Col. Sledge headed the list with 60,000 brick and on that evening and the next day about \$10,000 worth was pledged, making with endowment, exclusive of grounds and buildings now in use about \$56,000 of available means. The number of students in attendance during the year was 105 as will appear with their names in a catalogue just out of press at this office, to which we would itvite the attention of the public. A few have been left with us and will be furnished to any one who may desire information with a view of patronizing the Institution, or they can obtain a copy by addressing Col. T. B. White President of the Board or any member of the Faculty at Chappell Hill. The recent liberality of the friends in its immediate vicinity in addition to what they had previously done affords the most cheering evidence of a high and growing appreciation of the enterprise, and if their noble example is followed, as we trust it will be, throughout the length and breadth of our Conferences in Texas, a rapid growth, and a glorious future awaits our

We owe it to ourselves and our children as well as to the honored name which it bears, not to be behind the effort which is everywhere making in behalf of similar institutions, and if our brethren and friends will only do justice to the importance of the enterprise and to their ac-knowledged ability before the head of our venerable Sr. Bishop shall go down to the grave, and he be called to his reward (which may heaven avert for many years) his heart shall be cheered to the church and Sta

THE SOUL.

The indefatigable assistant editor of the Western Christian Advocate, in an excellent editorial letter, gives the following specimen of an extemporaneous sermon, by Dr. Thomson. The text was, "If a man die, shall he live again?" The Doctor confined himself exclusively to the argument from nature, in the discussion of the question of the immortality of the soul, and some of his flights were sublime. "Tears, wet faces, were all over the room," remarked one, "and the way he stung to death many of the objections of infidels was terrific." "If the soul be material," said the Doctor in one of his references, "then it must consist either of an ultimate particle of matter, or of an aggregation or collection of particles." On the first hypothesis he thus uttered himself; "There is a grain of musk. Take it; put it in a room. Let it be the smallest grain, you can flud. The room may have its thousands of cubic feet of air; but each cubic foot will be impregnated with the odor. Let the musk stay in the room ten years or more. It will scent every nook and corper of the room, and when, at the end of ten years, you take the grain out and weigh it, you will find that so far as you can determine by scales, it weighs exactly the same it did the day you put it in. Now let it be granted that the mind is a particle of matter, an ultimate particle. Put it into the head of a Napoleon, and see it reconstruct the map of Europe, and see it draw up lines of battle, and see it direct armies and navies, and watch it till it goes into the solitude of the island of St. Helena. See that same sort of a particle creeping into the brain of a Newton. See how it helps him to go heavenward-see it as it floats up in some clear night, to the abodes of the stars-see it sweeping to the utmost verge of the material universe, and drinking in the solitude and mystery of the vast infinitude beyond. Magnificent grain of immortal matter, art thou thus to fly, and thus to act, and thus to explore, and thus to achieve, and thus to govern the world?" These, of course, are not the Doctor's words; they give his idea, however, as far as I could gather it. A fine exammple, is it not, of what the logicians would call the reductio ad absurdum?

"Now," continued the Doctor, "if the be a collection of particles, then it is susceptible of division. It has a top, a bottom, an east end, a west end, a south side, and a north side; and some day when a man is not so much on the look-out as he ought to be, a gust of wind-an impudent gust of wind might come along, and blow the top of his consciousness off, or knock out the east or west end of his calculations, or drop out the bottom of his understanding, and make a profuse and general scatterment of all his ideas." By this argument the Doctor did not propose to prove the doctrine of the immortality of the soul, but to answer the objection growing out of the alleged materiality of the soul, thus bringing the question up to the ground of neutrality, so that the positive argument could be made to play upon the question.

To CORRESPONDENTS .- Your various commu ications are on the file and will be published

ed and laid over until the Editor's return.

GALVESTON SEMINARY .- Rev. Mr. McNair will deliver an Address before the students of this Institution, Friday evening, December, 4th.

A large audience is confidently hoped to be in

TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, DR. BROWN, CONCERNING THE BRITISH IN

Dr. Brown, many years a distinguished m ionary in India, and now in this country, is well qualified to give an opinion in reference to the prospects of the British in that part of India for years under the control of British ITS HISTORY—ENDOWMENT OF TWO the most alarming indications. Says Dr.

Although victory has crowned the British arms in the defeat of Nena Sahib, and though India will soon be swept by an irresistable European army, yet the prospects for the future are gloomy. What shall be done with India? Is now the uppermost inquiry of British statespended upon as a guard for their Eastern empire, and to maintain an European force sufficient for national bankruptey inevitable. Hitherto India has hardly paid the expenses of its government. The only advantages England has reaped from her numerous acquisitions, are the increase of her commerce, and the provision of honor able offices, with high salaries, for the younger sons of her aristocracy. A few more hundreds of millions added to the standing debt may at length convince her that she is purchasing these advantages at too dear a rate.

MORMON AFFAIRS.

A dispatch from Washington, dated Nov. 17. avs: The War Department received to-day a nighly interesting official dispatch, including a proclamation from Brigham Young, declaring martial law in Utah.

He claims the right to do so in virtue of hi authority as Governor of the Territory and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, (not having been spended from exercising his functions as such,) and in virtue of his power under the Territorial rganization.

He expressly forbids the U. S. troops fro ntering the Territory without his authority. He complains that the Mormons have no een treated as American citizens: that the U.

S. Government has acted on misrepresentations its object being to drive his people from the Ter-The language is emphatically in hostility to the authority of the United States, and is here

regarded as a declaration of war. When Colonel Alexander arrived within niles of Fort Bridges, which place is occupied by the Mormon troops, he received a letter from Young, through the commander of the Nauvoc Legion, warning the troops out of the Territory but saying that if they desire to remain til spring, they may do so, provided they give up neir arms and ammunition and leave in th spring. In the mean time he would see the

The letter was accompanied with the above-mentioned proclamation and a copy of the laws

AN INTERESTING QUESTION,

An interesting question, which has been agitating the Episcopalians of New York not a lit-tle of late, has been settled, namely: whether the Bishop of the diocese could be induced to pay a visit to the famous Puseyite Chapel in Madison street, and thus, by his official presence, sanction, directly or indirectly, the peculiar rites and ceremonies there. The Bishop, by the knowledge that Soule University is an honor both to the church and State.

on the evening of All Saints Day, not only visited the chapel, and held confirmation and monies aforesaid; and after the services were over, did not hesitate to express his warm approval of them all coupled with a hope that other churches would follow the example. The Madison Street Chapel being looked upon as a semi-Popish establishment by the low churchmen, of course the Bishop's course has excited much feeling among the clergy and laity of that party-and if rumor be true, that feeling will seek open and public expression before long. At all events, so it is said.

THE LIFE OF A CHRISTIAN.

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True religion is the source of the sweetest serenity, the most refined delight, the most exquisite enjoyment. From conscious integrity, peace with God, submission to his will, and reliance on providential and gracious care, or of S spring calm content with the present, and serene expectations of the future; and all understanding." Victory over the fear of death, and a well grounded and lively hope of eternal happiness, support the soul in adversity, and increas the enjoyment of prosperity. Contemplation wonders God hath wrought, issuing in admiring love, adoring gratitude, and fervent praises, inspires the soul, at some seasons, "with joy unspeakable and full of glory." A life of communion with God, an uniform walk in his pleasant ways, an increasing assurance and experience of his love, fill the Christian's soul with an abiding they can find neither pleasure nor enjoyment, satisfaction which nothing greatly interrupts for there the christian cannot maintain his conbut the stirring of the corruption, the force of temptation, and the imperfection of his obedience. By these, at times, guilt burdens his mind, and sorrow oppresses his heart; yet even godly sorrow itself rather increases than lessens his enjoyment; and if he for a season be un-happy, it is not because he is religious, but because he is not more so. Nor is there any with more real relish, because with moderation than others do; for real religion abridges us of no enjoyment but that which is irrational, de basing, or inordinate. In short, a flash of lightning, that for a moment interrupts, and the increases the midnight gloom, bears more com parison to the cheerful, genial light of the sun, than the most exquisite gratification of sin to those joys which the real diligent Christian experiences from day to day. "Come, taste, and see how gracious the Lord is, and how bless they are who trust in him."

MARVELLOUS GROWTH OF VEGETATION IN THE HIGH LATITUDES.

Bayard Taylor, retracing his steps along the oast of Norway, after the lapse of a few weeks, says: "I was particularly struck, during the return, with the rapid progress of summer—the flying leaps with which she clears her short ourse. Among the Lofodens the potatoes wer coming into blossom, and the rye and barley into head; the grass was already cut, in many the woods and meadows showed the dark, rich character of Southern lands. Owing to this rapidity of growth, all the more hardy varieties of vegetables may be successfully cultivated.

Mr. Thomas informed me that his peas and eans at Kaafford (lat. 79 deg. N.) grew three inches in twenty-four hours! and though plant-ed six weeks later than those about Christiana, came to maturity at the same time." Here is another popular illusion dispelled. What are all the marvels of tropical growth to this.?

"THY KINGDOM COME."

We copy from the Southern Christian Advocate the following excellent Editorial. It is far superior to any thing we could write.- [Pro.

There is a selfish religion. There are those in the christian church, more solicitous about their own frame of mind than for the glory of God: who if they are happy, and can shout under the sermon, and sing, "I am bound for the promised land," care very little about the evangeijzation of the world, and the universal reign of the Lord Jesus Christ. It is well to be happy-to shout-to read our title clear to heavenly nansions; but it is better far, in these and i all other things, to have only in view the final -the speedy triumph of Christ over his ene The petition, "thy kingdom come, thy will be done," in the formula of prayer which our Lord gives us, stands before any asking of blessing upon ourselves-and this significant fact should teach us always to esteem God's glory as more to be sought after than our own good. There is no portion of this divinely-appointed prayer into which Christian longing throws such emphasis, as it does into those simple but all-comprehensive words. They are few. but they embrace all we need-let them be answered, and earth can ask no more. Its highest hopes shall then be more than consummated.

What does the petition comprehend? "Right ousness, peace and joy in the Holy Ghost," for the world—the whole world—in the world of inners, as in the heaven of angelic spirits. How blest are we, that we can thus pray-and because taught of God so to pray, can do it in faith that he will hear and answer. When righteousness so prevails, what a multitude of evils under which the "whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain," will have been banished from earth. The desolations of war, the violence and bloodshed produced by private aninosity, the unutterable woes that spring from lust and ambition, hate and selfishness, shall be known no more. Great as these evils are, and earful in their results, these are not the only grounds upon which the christian deprecates hem and would exult in their extirpation. His grief is, that they dishonor God-that they give evidence of an utter disregard to His being and perfections, His character and claims upon man; nd, being jealous of his Master's honor, he prays for that reign of righteousness, which hall establish peace between man and his Maker. Then too shall this peace ripen, until t becomes the perfect fruit of heavenly joyjoy, drying the tears and assuaging all the sor-rows of humanity. This is all we need-with it, earth becomes a heaven, and for such a heaven-like earth we are taught to pray, even before we present our own special necessities at the hrone of grace.

dent desire for this glorious consummation is often presented by those who seek to justify ex-

DRESS.

The apostle in his exhortation to Timothy, arges that "women adorn themselves in modes apparel, with shame-facedness and sobilety; not with braided hair, or gold, or pearls, or costly array;" (1 Tim. ii. 9.) The first inquiry then in relation to this subject, as of all others, is, is it right? This question we shall attempt to an-

All you have is the Lord's. You have nothing but what he has given you; and this you have solemply promised to employ in his service, and to his glory. You have no right, therefore,

eedlessly to squander it upon your person. Your time is the Lord's. If this be true, what right have you to waste it in useless attention to dress? In my opinion, one of the greatest evils of the present extravagant modes of dress is that so much precious time is spent in the adjustment of apparel. I need not go into a long argument to show that, if you spend more time an is necessary in dress, you sin against God; for this is evident from the Scriptures, and must be acknowledged by every honest person. Extravagance in dress is certainly contrary to

he teachings of the inspired writers. The apostle Peter repeats the exhortation above quoted .-Whose adorning let it not be that ontward adorning of plaiting the hair, and of wearing of gold, or of putting on of apparel; but let it be he hidden man of the heart, in that which is not corruptible, even the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, which is in the sight of God of thority thus vested in me. I have issued and forgreat price;" (1 Peter, iii. 3, 4.) The love of warded to you a copy of my proclamation, fortinery displayed by many of the females of our congregations, some of whom are professors of Territory. This you have disregarded. I now eligion, is directly at variance with the teachngs of the Scriptures of divine truth. But, if the Bible was entirely silent on this subject, cannot see how Christians could conscientiously adorn themselves with so much needless expense. while so many around them are suffering from penury and want. But various excuses are often urged. Says one, "It is true, I wear jewelry, but then I never think that I have it about my person." What! never think of it? Then you must be a strange exception, indeed. Do you ever forget to put it on? You would as soon think of going to prayer or class-meeting without your bonnet or shawl, as without your jewelry. Why then do you say you do not think of it? You do think of it, and it holds a prominent seat in your affections. And, if you can wear it. and keep it out of your mind and heart, you will do more than I think you can. Says another, "The jewelry I wear was given me by a dying friend, with a special request to wear it as a token of remembrance." I would ask, what is the request of a dying friend when compared to the command of "the living God?" Others excuse themselves by denying the authenticity of that portion of the Bible which forbide the wearing of gold and costly apparel. Says another, "I am wealthy, and therefore can afford ed to any high degree in grace to whom the ar- it." Such are some of the excuses which are

the supply trains by the Mormons, and contain ing the letter and proclamation of Brigham Young mentioned in our telegraphic dispatches Col. Alexander was within thirty miles of For Bridges, which place was occupied by Mormon troops, when he received this letter and the proclamation, through the commander of the

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, UTAH TERRITORY. Great Salt I ake City, Sept. 29, 1857.

SIR-By reference to the act of Congress passed Sept. 9, 1850, organizing the Territory of Utah, you will find the following:

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that the power and authority in and over said Utah shall be vested in a Governor. who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The Governor shall reside within said Territory, shall be commander-in-chief

of the militia thereof, etc., etc. I am still the Governor and Superintendent of Territory by the same route you entered. Should main till spring in the vicinity of your present that you deposit your arms and ammunition with Lewis Robinson, Quartermaster General of the Territory, and leave in the spring as soon as the ondition of the roads will permit you to march; and should you fall short of provisions, they can be furnished you upon making the proper application therefor.

Gen. D. H. Wells will forward this and receive any communication you may have to Very respectfully,

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

CITIZENS OF UTAH :- We are invaded by

THE MORMON WAR.

firms the burning of the contractor's trains by Dispatches were received at the War Departthe Mormons. He says the Governor's escort is ent on the 17th, confirming the destruction of four days march behind him, with two companies of dragoons. He knows of no reason why Col. Alexander should attempt to reach Salt Lake by Bear river, except from fear that the Mormons have burned the grass on the shorter route. He adds: "If I could communicate with Col. A. I would direct him to take up a good position for the winter at Ham's Fork. The road "Nauvoo Legion:" is beset between this and Ham's Fork with com-

To the Officer Commanding the Forces now invading Utah Territory.

Indian Affairs for the Territory, no successor having been appointed and qualified, as provided by law, nor have I been removed by the Presi-dent of the United States. By virtue of the aubidding the entrance of armed forces into the further direct that you retire forthwith from the you deem this impracticable, and prefer to reencampment-Black Fork on Green River-you can do so in peace and unmolested, on condition

Governor and Superintendent of Indian Af-The following is the proclamation referred to

Brigham Young: Proclamation by the Governor.

nostile force, who are evidently assailing us to accomplish our overthrow and destruction .-For the last twenty-five years we have trusted officials of the Government, from constables and justices, to judges, governors and presidents only to be scorned, held in derision, insulted and betrayed. Our houses have been plundered and

Book Editor's Department.

Gen. McDowell, New York, in which he con-

panies of Mormons, so it is doubtful if I shall be able to communicate with Col. A."

NEW BOOKS.

HE HOME CIRCLE; Rev. L. D. Huston, D. D., Editor: Stevenson & Owen, Agents, Nashville, Tenn. This is a monthly periodical, chiefly devoted to Religion and Literature, at Two Dollars per annum, strictly in advance. Each number contains 64 pages, royal octavo, printed in superb style, on superior paper, and beautifully embellished with one or more fine steel-plate engravings. The matter is mainly original, and of the most attractive and useful

Regarding the work as every way worthy o extended patronage, the Agents are exceedingly anxious that, in the future, it shall have a wide spread circulation throughout all the Confernces. May we not hope to commence the next rolume of this elegant work with a list of at least Twelve Thousand subscribers? Prompt, mited, and energetic action on the part of our brethren and friends will secure the accomplishment of this very desirable object with the utmost ease. Only let the proper efforts be made hroughout the whole connection, and the end roposed will be more than realized.

A discount of 20 per cent, from the subscrip ion price will be made to ministers of the gospel, as well as to any who may be disposed to orders should be addressed to Stevenson & again; and then, with childlike simplicity, he

Owen, Nashville, Tenn., and, as far as practicable, should be accompanied by the cash. Nashville, November 12, 1857.

Mammon; or, Covetousness the Sin of the Chris-tian Church. By the Rev. John Harris. With an Introduction by Thos. O. Summers. OUR Book Agents have very seasonably brought out a new edition of this valuable work. We say seasonably, for now is the very time to look this subject full in the face. Richer

are making to themselves wings and flying away -O how fast in many cases! teaching us, as Dr. Harris expounds the lesson, that he alone is wise who lays up his treasure in heaven. I connection with this book we advise all our friends to procure another little work, which we have published, entitled "Money: its Nature, History, Uses, and Responsibilities." It was written by one who was perfectly master of the question, and will be found peculiarly interesting in this period of financial revolution. Mammon and Money can both be had for 70 cents

QUARTERLY REVIEW OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH. D. S. Doggett, D. D., Editor. Nash-ville: Stevenson & Owen.

THE October number, the proofs of which we ave had the pleasure of reading, leads off with a long article on "Thomas Chatterton"-that gifted, unfortunate genius-alas, poor Chatterton! An appreciative notice of "Samuel Drew and Thomas Scott" follows; and is succeeded by an eloquent discourse on "The Ascension," by or. Moore, slightly tinged with the theology of the school to which the author belongs-he is, we understand, pastor of a Presbyterian Church in Richmond, Va. "The Order of Jesuits" is the title of a learned and elaborate article by Prof. Reubelt: we guess from his chirography, and some of his idioms, as well as from his patient researches, that he must be a German: his ontribution is very valuable. Next comes "A Review of Henkle's Primitive Episcopacy," by the Rev. J. W. Allen, concluded from a previous umber. It takes very high ground against the onal theory, and uses strong language in eference to the unscriptural character of the Anglican Church, and indeed of all other Churches, in the days of Wesley, and asserts their consequent incompetency to invest persons with ministerial orders. We hope the gates of hell did not quite so far prevail against the Church as this would imply. "Methodist Preachers and Preaching," by the Rev. H. S. Thrall, contains some very sensible and seasonable thoughts on an important theme. An "Original Letter of Adam Clarke" follows. Then come "Brief Reviews," of some forty books-one only of which is from our Publishing House: we assure the editor that we have uite a number which we have wished should ome under his eye. They ought to be noticed in our own Quarterly, if for no other reason, to let the world know that the Southern Publish ing House has not suspended. From the judiious manner in which the editor has noticed th pooks of other publishers, we really should like for every one of our catalogue to come under his inspection. "Biblical, Literary, and Reli-gious Miscellanies"—all well selected and intersting-and "Editorial Observations," which, as Lord Bacon might say, "would be considered," close the number, as the number closes the volume. May we not hope that our brethren in the ministry will make a powerful and suc-

In our last week's issue, in the first column of Rev. J. E. Ferguson's reply to Messrs. Cook and Addison, in the second line from the bottom of the page, for "business talk," read "business tact;" and, in the second column, five lines from the top, read "arguments," instead of "argu-

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

We call the attention of our readers to the card

of Mr. A. McGowen's Iron Foundry, in the city

of Houston, to be found in another column. Mr.

McGowen is an old Texan, long and favorably

known for his fairness, integrity, and punctual-

ity in business. He has had several years of

experience in his business; therefore, the public

will find him worthy and well qualified to do

Messrs. Vincent & Fisher, new and splendid

fire proof Ware house; where cotton and goods

can be stored with the greatest safety from fire,

and the cotton sold or forwarded with the

reatest despatch, also the goods, by the gentle-

nanly and obliging manager, Mr. Vincent. Give

CORRECTIONS.

good work, Give him a call.

hem a call and trial.

In our paper, of November 12th, we published an account of the happy death of Mrs. Elizabeath H. Smith. We are requested to state that her death was on the 29th of October last.

NAVIGATION.

Trinity river as well as the Brasos, are reported to be rising fast. The resumption of naviga-tion in those two streams will add much to the trade of our city. The steamer Gov. Pease, Capt. Peacock, has gone up the Trinity, and the Grapeshot has also left for the head of naviga-

Our Agents and Subscribers are informed that all New Orleans Bank Bills and the Commercial Agricultural Bank of this City, is as good to us as gold. Send us all you can get for us.

Those of our Preachers who change their residence are repuested promptly to forward to this Office their present address

To save our editor much labor, we again particularly request all letters relative to subscribers, change of Address, or Advertisements, be directed to D. Ayres, Publishing Agent.

We were favored with a call from Dr. Hamilton, our energetic Tract Secretary, on his way from East Texas to the Alabama Conference, last week. He was very much jaded with the fatiguing ride in the Stage from Rusk to Liber-

He commenced his Annual Tour last August, and has yet several Conferences to attend

We learn from the Daily Delta, of Nov. 28th, that in the U. S. DISTRICT COURT, N. O. Capt. Ellis, Commander of the Steamship Opelousas, has had his trial for manslaughter. The trial lasted several days, was submitted to a Jury, who brought in a verdict of " Not Guilty."

A very little boy had one day done wr ong and was sent, after parental correction, to ask in secret the forgiveness of his Heavenly Father. His offence had been passion. Anxious to hear what he would say, his mother followed to the door of his room. In lisping accents she heard him ask to be made better, never to be angry

NICARAGUAN AFFAIRS.

We take the following from the Washington States, of the 18th instant;

The treaty just negotiated between General Cass and Mr. Yrizarri, in relation to matters pending between the United States and Nicaragua, and which also affect our relations with the other Central American States, and also the British government, is one of deep interest. The great point at issue, and which, it is hoped, is now to be settled, is in regard to the Nicaragua Transit, and its free employment by citi-izens of the United States. It is important to this country that the Transit should be controled by Nicaragua, inasmuch as it will be more convenient for this government to treat with one State in regard to it than two or more States, and look at one rather than several for its protection. The disputes among these petty States might at any time endanger its security and expose it to interruption and occlusion, as

Besides, the United States government has every reason to protect Nicaragua in the possession of her territorial rights and integrity, as against the pretensions of Costa Rica, which are founded upon pretended rights of conquests in the late convuls

It is understood that the President has wisely determined to open the San Juan river, which is now blockaded by Costa Rica.

Costa Rica will assent, no doubt, to the occupation of the line of the Transit by United States troops; but, if she does not, there will be the greater necessity for holding it in possession during the inability of Nicaragua to protect it. Nicaragua has signified, through her Minis-

ter, Mr. Yrizarri, her intention to recognise the grant of the right of way across the Isthmus to the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, which grant was made in 1849 and modified in June last. Under the protection of the United States, the Transit will thus be reopened, and the Transit Company will, if holding a valid grant, and conforming with the provisions of the treaty, be under the protection of this government.

A House FOUND EIGHTEEN FEET BELOW THE EARTH'S SURFACE.—During the excavation of a street in Evansville, Indiana, last Tuesday, the workmen came across the remains of a cabin. eighteen feet below the surface of the earth, This wonderful subterranean house was about twelve feet in length, formed by upright posts set in the ground and boarded up with split oak puncheons secured by wooden pins. The posts, puncheons and pins were partially decayed, but still stuck together.

SINGULAR EXPERIENCE WITH A NIGHT LAMP. —A few evenings since a family at New Brit-ain, Ct., retired to rest, leaving a night lamp burning in the bed-room, filled, as they supposed, with fluid. Upon awakening in the morning, they were alarmed upon discovering the room full of thick, suffocating smoke, and the gentleman was horror stricken to perceive that his wife was black as his hat, while the lady nearly went into convulsions at the sight of the colored gentleman beside her. The children were also little niggers, all of 'em, and the furniture of the room was turned to ebony. On examination it was found that they had used camphene instead of fluid, and that this had deposited the sooty black that so disfigured their

The mutilation on this page is a defect in the issue being copied.

under God, bring it to pass—establish it in the earth. This is their business—for this God has called them from darkness into marvellous light. Though they may not differ greatly from their former selves and from unrenewed men in their owtward life, for it may have been exemplary; vet, in regard to the motives which prompt t all they do, the difference must be as wide as the gulf that separates sin from godliness. Wherever the injunction, "whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God," cannot be observed, sistency. His example must be all on the side of religion-his character must be formed upon Bible principles-his business must be so cor ducted as to establish their perfection-his conduct in all things, must advance God's kingdor among men. Poverty and riches, suffering and labor, worship and employment, may then all combine to promote its triumphs; and when the church—the entire church—is composed of members, who hold to these principles and act upon them universally, there will be in and upon it such a measure of the Divine Spirit, as shall give a powerful impulse to all its operations, and secure the speedy answer to the peti-tion "thy kingdom come." May that day soon arrive. "Come, Lord Jesus, and come quick-

THE POPE AND CARDINAL WISEMAN.

We do not vouch for the truth of the follow ng statement, which we give as it appears the columns of a contemporary: "It is under-stood, in Roman Catholic circles, that a sumnons has been received from Rome, by Cardinal Wiseman, which if complied with, will elevate the Most Rev. Dr. Errington, Archbishop of Trebizond, and Coadjutor of his eminence, to the purple. It may be stated that the Cardina need not comply with the command. He is, as extends: but in well informed Catholic circle it is stated that the Pope is anxious to abdicat his sovereignty, and looks to Cardinal Wiseman as the only person worthy to succeed him,"

THE Spanish government has not yet signifie France and England will be accepted on condition that M. Lafragua, the Mexican Envoy, shall be previously received at Madrid in his official character. Mr. Lafragua was still in Paris, awaiting the reply of the Spanish Cabinet.

nevolent objects make the most sure and rapid progress towards self-support. 5. Churches which do little or nothing for

others do the least for themselves; and those

which do little or nothing for their own pastor's support, do little or nothing for others, and have but little prospect of becoming self-sustain-6. Churches which have done most for Do nestic missions, have generally done most for

Foreign Missions 7. Churches which plead, "These application are so many," do not want any.
8. Churches which plead, " Charity begins at home," have the least charity of all, and are

strangers to "the grace of our Lord Jesus 9. Churches which always plead, "The pres ent is not a favorable time to present a bener

10. They who do not give often and cheerfully do not know the blessedness of giving.

11. They who do not give as the Scriptu teach cannot expect the Scripture promise to be fulfilled to them.

12. Frequent giving makes a cheerful and a liberal giver. The reason why many give so little, and do it with fault-finding when they

ed to pass or repass into or through this Tergive, is because they give so seldom. 13. Ministers who do not press the subject of giving to the cause of Christ upon their people for fear their salaries will not be paid, are

TOBACCO.

most poorly supported.

Last week we inserted an article from Wesleyan justifiing the use of tobacco. We no would ask him and all who indulge in this filthy habit if the common use of tobacco is a cleanly and becoming practice? Snuff it, and it makes your nose a mere dust-pan; chew it, and it soils your lips and teeth, and makes your mouth a nauseous distillery; smoke it, and it pollutes flesh and breath, earth and air-makes the chest a prince of the church, perfectly independent of a sort of volcano, and the mouth a crater ven-the Holy See, so far as its territorial jurisdiction ting smoke and fire. Is this gentlemanly or ting smoke and fire. Is this gentlemanly or decent? When Governor Morris returned from smoker, said to him, "Mr. Morris, do gentlemen smoke in Paris?" "Gentlemen," said Mr. Morris, "gentlemen, Doctor, smoke nowhere!"

Methodist Conference of Mississippi met at Brandon, the morning of the 18th instant, Bish-op Early in the chair. A large number of min-isters are present. We regret to see it stated that the venerable presiding officer is in Seeble

nstitutions of our country, and upon which the overnment is based. Our duty to ourselves, to our families, requires us not to tamely submit to be driven and slain without an attempt to preserve ourselves. Our duty to our country, our holy religion, our God, to freedom and liberty, requires that we should not quietly stand still and see those fetters forging around us which are calculated to enslave and bring us in subjec ion to an unlawful military despotism, such a can only emanate, in a country of constitutional law, from usurpation, tyranny and oppression. Therefore I, Brigham Young, Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territo

a right guaranteed unto us by the genius of th

ry of Utah, in the name of the people of the United States, in the Territory of Utah, for-1. All armed forces of every description from

oming into this Territory, under any pretence 2. That all the forces in said Territory hole

notice to repel any and all such invasion. 3. Martial law is hereby declared to exist in this Territory from and after the publication of this proclamation, and no person shall be allow-

ritory without a permit from the proper offi-Lake City, Territory of Utah, this fifteenth day of September, A. D., 1857, and of the Independ-ence of the United States of America, the eigh-"BRIGHAM YOUNG." ty-second. "Brigham Young."

The following is Col. Alexander's reply

Brigham Young:

HEAD-QUARTERS TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY. Camp Winfield, on Ham's Fork, Oct. 2, 1857. Brigham Young, Esq., Governor of Utah Territo

receipt of your communication of September, 29, 1857, with two copies of a proclamation and one of the laws of Utah, and have given it an attentive consideration. I am at present the senior and commanding officer of the troops of the United States at this point, and I will sub-mit your letter to the General commanding as oon as he arrives here.

In the meantime, I have only to say that these troops are here by the order of the President of the United States, and their further movements MISSISSIPPI METHODIST CONFERENCE.—The will depend upon orders issued by competent

will depend upon orders issued by competent military authority.

Very respectfully,

E. B. ALEXANDER.

Among the documents is a letter from Col.
Johnson, dated from the camp on the Three
Wings of Sweet Water, addressed to Adjutant

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

SOULE UNIVERSITY-A GLORIOUS DAY IN ITS HISTORY-ENDOWMENT OF TWO PROFESSORSHIPS.

We are happy to learn through Rev. Brother Foote, who is now in the city that on Wednesday the 18th inst., the fall session of Soule University closed most gloriously for the prospect of that Institution. For several days large audiences were in attendance on the examination of the young ladies of the Female Institution, who acquitted themselves with great credit to themselves and teachers, and gratification to their parents, many of whom were present from a distance. In the evenings of Monday and Teusday, the capacious church was crowded and all were highly entertained by exercises in declamation from the students of the University, and music from the young ladies of the other institution. The Board of Trustees was in session and Rev. W. G. Foote having been elected Professor of Mathematics, that Professorship was endowed by Col. Jared Kirby by a donation of \$12,000, the same was done by Hon. Gabriel Felder for the Professorship of Ancient Languages, thus adding \$24,000 to the previous endowment. Mr. John N. Kirby was elected Tutor to the University, and resumes his efficient labors in the Preparatory Department. It was resolved to lay the corner stone of the University building on the day of the next commencement.

On Wednesday evening an elegant supper given to the students of both Institutions, and partaken of by their parents and friends, presented a rare scene of festive enjoyment, after which all repaired to the church and several addresses on the condition and prospects of the University were heard with the greatest enthusiasm by densely crowded house. On a proposition to raise building materials, Col. Sledge headed the list with 60,000 brick and on that evening and the next day about \$10,000 worth was pledged. making with endowment, exclusive of grounds and buildings now in use about \$56,000 of available means. The number of students in attendance during the year was 105 as will appear with their names in a catalogue just out of press at this office, to which we would itvite the attention of the public. A few have been left with us and will be furnished to any one who may desire information with a view of patronizing the Institution, or they can obtain a copy by addressing Col. T. B. White President of the Board or any member of the Faculty at Chappell Hill. The recent liberality of the friends in its immediate vicinity in addition to what they had previously done affords the most cheering evidence of a high and growing appreciation of the enterprise, and if their noble example is followed, as we trust it will be, throughout the length and breadth of our Conferences in Texas. a rapid growth, and a glorious future awaits our University.

We owe it to ourselves and our children as well as to the honored name which it bears, not to be behind the effort which is everywhere making in behalf of similar institutions, and if making in behalf of similar institutions, and if our brethren and friends will only do justice to the investment of the extensive and table in the Bishop of the diocese could be induced to the investment of the extensive and table in the Bishop of the diocese could be induced to the importance of the enterprise and to their acerable Sr. Bishop shall go down to the grave, and he be called to his reward (which may heaven avert for many years) his heart shall be cheered by the knowledge that Soule University is an ted the chapel, and held confirmation and honor both to the church and State.

THE SOUL. The indefatigable assistant editor of the West-

ern Christian Advocate, in an excellent editorial letter, gives the following specimen of an extemporaneous sermon, by Dr. Thomson. The text was, "If a man die, shall he live again?" The Doctor confined himself exclusively to the argument from nature, in the discussion of the question of the immortality of the soul, and some of his flights were sublime. "Tears, wet faces were all over the room," remarked one, "and the way he stung to death many of the objections of infidels was terrific." "If the soul be material," said the Doctor in one of his references, "then it must consist either of an ultihe thus uttered himself; "There is a grain of have its thousands of cubic feet of air; but years, you take the grain out and weigh it, you will find that so far as you can determine by you put it in. Now let it be granted that the night, to the abodes of the stars-see it sweepand drinking in the solitude and mystery of the immortal matter, art thou thus to fly, and thus to act, and thus to explore, and thus to achieve, and thus to govern the world?" These, of course, are not the Doctor's words; they give his idea, however, as far as I could gather it. A fine exammple, is it not, of what the logicians would call the reductio ad absurdum?

be a collection of particles, then it is susceptible of division. It has a top, a bottom, an east end, a west end, a south side, and a north side; and some day when a man is not so much on the look-out as he ought to be, a gust of wind-an impudent gust of wind might come along, and blow the top of his consciousness off, or knock out the east or west end of his calculations, or drop out the bottom of his understanding, and make a profuse and general scatterment of all his ideas." By this argument the Doctor did not propose to prove the doctrine of the immortality of the soul, but to answer the objection growing out of the alleged materiality of the soul, thus bringing the question up to the ground of neutrality, so that the positive argument could be made to play upon the question.

"Now," continued the Doctor, "if the mind

To Correspondents .- Your various commu nications are on the file and will be published next week.

Peter Paul's three communications are receiv ed and laid over until the Editor's return.

GALVESTON SEMINARY .- Rev. Mr. McNair will deliver an Address before the students of this Institution, Friday evening, December, 4th.

TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, DR. BROWN, CONCERNING THE BRITISH IN

Dr. Brown, many years a distinguished m sionary in India, and now in this country, is THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1857. well qualified to give an opinion in reference to the prospects of the British in that part of India for years under the control of British arms, and now in a state of revolution with the most alarming indications. Says Dr

Although victory has crowned the British rms in the defeat of Nena Sahib, and though India will soon be swept by an irresistable European army, yet the prospects for the futur are gloomy. What shall be done with India? Is now the uppermost inquiry of British statesmen. A native army can never again be de pended upon as a guard for their Eastern empire, and to maintain an European force sufficient for its permanent protection, would increase the debt of England to an amount that must render national bankruptcy inevitable. Hitherto India has hardly paid the expenses of its government. The only advantages England has reaped from her numerous acquisitions, are the increase of her commerce, and the provision of honor able offices, with high salaries, for the younger sons of her aristocracy. A few more hundreds of millions added to the standing debt may at length convince her that she is purchasing these advantages at too dear a rate.

MORMON AFFAIRS.

A dispatch from Washington, dated Nov. 17. says: The War Department received to-day a highly interesting official dispatch, including a proclamation from Brigham Young, declaring

martial law in Utah. He claims the right to do so in virtue authority as Governor of the Territory and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, (not having been uspended from exercising his functions as such,) and in virtue of his power under the Territorial rganization.

He expressly forbids the U. S. troops from entering the Territory without his authority. He complains that the Mormons have no been treated as American citizens; that the U. S. Government has acted on misrepresentations its object being to drive his people from the Ter-

The language is emphatically in hostility to the authority of the United States, and is her regarded as a declaration of war.

When Colonel Alexander arrived within niles of Fort Bridges, which place is occupied by the Mormon troops, he received a letter from Young, through the commander of the Nauvoo Legion, warning the troops out of the Territory, but saving that if they desire to remain ti pring, they may do so, provided they give up heir arms and ammunition and leave in the spring. In the mean time he would see that they were well furnished with provisions,

The letter was accompanied with the above mentioned proclamation and a copy of the laws accept professions, however loud and joyous,

AN INTERESTING QUESTION.

An interesting question, which has been agi tating the Episcopalians of New York not a lit-Madison street, and thus, by his official presence, sanction, directly or indirectly, the peculiar rites and ceremonies there. The Bishop, on the evening of All Saints Day, not only visipreached, but conformed to the rites and cerenonies aforesaid: and after the services were over, did not besitate to express his warm ap proval of them all coupled with a hope that other churches would follow the example. The Madison Street Chapel being looked upon as a semi-Popish establishment by the low church-men, of course the Bishop's course has excited much feeling among the clergy and laity of that party-and if rumor be true, that feeling will seek open and public expression before long. At all events, so it is said.

THE LIFE OF A CHRISTIAN.

serenity, the most refined delight, the most exmate particle of matter, or of an aggregation or quisite enjoyment. From conscious integrity, collection of particles." On the first hypothesis peace with God, submission to his will, and reliance on providential and gracious care, musk. Take it; put it in a room. Let it be spring calm content with the present, and serene the smallest grain, you can find. The room may expectations of the future; and all understanding." Victory over the fear of death, and a under God, bring it to pass-establish it in the each cubic foot will be impregnated with the well grounded and lively hope of eternal happi- earth. This is their business-for this God has odor. Let the musk stay in the room ten years ness, support the soul in adversity, and increase or more. It will seent every nook and cor- the enjoyment of prosperity. Contemplation Though they may not differ greatly from their ner of the room, and when, at the end of ten on the glories of the divine character, and the former selves and from unrenewed men in their wonders God hath wrought, issuing in admiring owtward life, for it may have been exemplary; love, adoring gratitude, and fervent praises, inscales, it weighs exactly the same it did the day spires the soul, at some seasons, "with joy unspeakable and full of glory." A life of commu- the gulf that separates sin from godliness, mind is a particle of matter, an ultimate parti- nion with God, an uniform walk in his pleasant Wherever the injunction, "whatsoever ye do, cle. Put it into the head of a Napoleon, and ways, an increasing assurance and experience of do all to the glory of God," cannot be observed, see it reconstruct the map of Europe, and see it his love, fill the Christian's soul with an abiding they can find neither pleasure nor enjoyment, draw up lines of battle, and see it direct armies satisfaction which nothing greatly interrupts and navies, and watch it till it goes into the but the stirring of the corruption, the force of solitude of the island of St. Helena. See that temptation, and the imperfection of his obedi- of religion—his character must be formed upon same sort of a particle creeping into the brain ence. By these, at times, guilt burdens his of a Newton. See how it helps him to go mind, and sorrow oppresses his heart; yet even heavenward-see it as it floats up in some clear godly sorrow itself rather increases than lessens his enjoyment; and if he for a season be uning to the utmost verge of the material universe, happy, it is not because he is religious, but be cause he is not more so. Nor is there any vast infinitude beyond. Magnificent grain of rational satisfaction which he doth not enjoy with more real relish, because with moderation, than others do; for real religion abridges us of no enjoyment but that which is irrational, de basing, or inordinate. In short, a flash of lightning, that for a moment interrupts, and then increases the midnight gloom, bears more comparison to the cheerful, genial light of the sun, than the most exquisite gratification of sin to those joys which the real diligent Christian ex periences from day to day. "Come, taste, and see how gracious the Lord is, and how blessed they are who trust in him."

MARVELLOUS GROWTH OF VEGETATION IN THE HIGH LATITUDES.

Bayard Taylor, retracing his steps along the coast of Norway, after the lapse of a few weeks, says: "I was particularly struck, during the return, with the rapid progress of summer-the flying leaps with which she clears her short course. Among the Lofodens the potatoes were coming into blossom, and the rye and barley into head; the grass was already cut, in many places, and drying on poles, and the green of the woods and meadows showed the dark, rich his sovereignty, and looks to Cardinal Wiseman character of Southern lands. Owing to this rapidity of growth, all the more hardy varieties of vegetables may be successfully cultivated. Mr. Thomas informed me that his peas and beans at Kaafiord (lat. 79 deg. N.) grew three inches in twenty-four hours ! and though planted six weeks later than those about Christiana. came to maturity at the same time." Here is be previously received at Madrid in his official isters are present. We regret to see it stated another popular illusion dispelled. What are all character. Mr. Lafragua was still in Paris, that the venerable presiding officer is in feeble the marvels of tropical growth to this.?

"THY KINGDOM COME."

We copy from the Southern Christian Advocate the following excellent Editorial. It is far superior to any thing we could write.-[Pro.

There is a selfish religion. There are those in God; who if they are happy, and can shout swer. under the sermon, and sing, "I am bound for the promised land," care very little about the evangeiization of the world, and the universal reign solemply promised to employ in his service, and of the Lord Jesus Christ. It is well to be hapby-to shout-to read our title clear to heavenly nansions; but it is better far, in these and in all other things, to have only in view the final right have you to waste it in useless attention to -the speedy triumph of Christ over his enemies. The petition, "thy kingdom come, thy will be done," in the formula of prayer which our Lord gives us, stands before any asking of blessing upon ourselves-and this significant fact should teach us always to esteem God's glory as more to be sought after than our own good. There is no portion of this divinely-appointed prayer into which Christian longing throws such emphasis, as it does into those simple but all-comprehensive words. They are few, but they embrace all we need-let them be answered, and earth can ask no more. Its highest hopes shall then be more than consummated.

What does the petition comprehend? "Righteousness, peace and joy in the Holy Ghost," for the world-the whole world-in the world of sinners, as in the heaven of angelic spirits. How blest are we, that we can thus pray-and because taught of God so to pray, can do it in faith that he will hear and answer. When and travaileth in pain," will have been banished from earth. The desolations of war, the vio- while so many around them are suffering from lence and bloodshed produced by private animosity, the unutterable woes that spring from urged. Says one, "It is true, I wear jewelry, lust and ambition, hate and selfishness, shall be but then I never think that I have it about my known no more. Great as these evils are, and person." What! never think of it? Then you fearful in their results, these are not the only must be a strange exception, indeed. Do you grounds upon which the christian deprecates ever forget to put it on? You would as soon grief is, that they dishonor God-that they give out your bonnet or shawl, as without your evidence of an utter disregard to His being and elry. Why then do you say you do not this perfections, His character and claims upon man; it? You do think of it, and it holds a greening and, being jealous of his Master's honor, he seat in your affections. And, if you can wear it, prays for that reign of righteousness, which and keep it out of your mind and heart, you shall establish peace between man and his will do more than I think you can. Says an-Maker. Then too shall this peace ripen, until other, "The jewelry I wear was given me by a it becomes the perfect fruit of heavenly joy- dying friend, with a special request to wear it as joy, drying the tears and assuaging all the sorrows of humanity. This is all we need—with is the request of a dying friend when compared it, earth becomes a heaven, and for such a heaven-like earth we are taught to pray, even before excuse themselves by denying the authenticity we present our own special necessities at the of that portion of the Bible which forbids the throne of grace.

Nor can we imagine that man to have attaindent desire for this glorious consummation is not an ever-present motive. We can never or croakings over the backslidings of this generation, or zeal for a sect, or clamor for doctrines or rites, or studied formality, rigid asceticism and wasting self-mortification, or anything else, that goes by the name of religion, in the stead of a consuming zeal for the coming of Christ's ven to the consecration of all our powers to the one object of establishing it "on earth as in heaven." What else has a Christian to live for? What object or purpose so worthy his soul's seeking as this? Gold, fame, power, pleasure, are of infinitely lower moment to an heir of the promise. How does he falter in his faith and degrade his sonship, who can permit his heart to fix; his labors to be concentrated, upon any work that has not in view mediately or imme diately, the fulfilment of this prayer. He has not yet learned the nature of true religion-the object of Christ's coming-the purpose for which the gospel is proclaimed. He thinks that all was intended for him-and he is selfish in hi rejoicing: whereas to glorify God is the end of redemption-the salvation of man, being the neans to the end. If his profession be not vain, his religion-what there may be of it-is a refined selfishness, purged no less of genuine self-denial and cross bearing, than of degrading mmortality. It may carry a dwarfed soul to heaven, but a "man in Christ Jesus"-never; for it is not the religion of such an one. Let no man rely upon it.

If these views be correct-and the whole tenor of Scripture substantiates them-the duty of professing christians is plain. They must not only pray, "thy kingdom come," but they must, called them from darkness into marvellous light. yet, in regard to the motives which prompt to for there the christian cannot maintain his consistency. His example must be all on the side Bible principles-his business must be so conducted as to establish their perfection-his conduct in all things, must advance God's kingdom among men. Poverty and riches, suffering and labor, worship and employment, may then all combine to promote its triumphs; and when the church—the entire church—is composed of members, who hold to these principles and act upon them universally, there will be in and upon it such a measure of the Divine Spirit, as shall give a powerful impulse to all its operations, and secure the speedy answer to the petition "thy kingdom come." May that day soon arrive. "Come, Lord Jesus, and come quick-

THE POPE AND CARDINAL WISEMAN.

We do not vouch for the truth of the follow ing statement, which we give as it appears in the columns of a contemporary: "It is understood, in Roman Catholic circles, that a summons has been received from Rome, by Cardinal Wiseman, which if complied with, will elevate the Most Rev. Dr. Errington, Archbishop of Trebizond, and Coadiutor of his eminence, to the purple. It may be stated that the Cardinal need not comply with the command. He is, as a prince of the church, perfectly independent of the Holy See, so far as its territorial jurisdiction extends; but in well informed Catholic circles it is stated that the Pope is anxious to abdicate as the only person worthy to succeed him."

THE Spanish government has not yet signified its decision on the last communication from Mexico, namely, that the offered mediation of France and England will be accepted on condition that M. Lafragua, the Mexican Envoy, shall awaiting the reply of the Spanish Cabinet.

The apostle in his exhortation to Tarothy, urges that "women adorn themselves in mode apparel, with shame-facedness and sobriety; not | with braided hair, or gold, or pearls, or costly array;" (1 Tim. ii. 9.) The first inquiry then in the christian church, more solicitous about relation to this subject, as of all others, is, is it their own frame of mind than for the glory of right? This question we shall attempt to an-

> All you have is the Lord's. You have nothing but what he has given you; and this you have to his glory. You have no right, therefore,

needlessly to squander it upon your person. Your time is the Lord's. If this be true, wha dress? In my opinion, one of the greatest evilof the present extravagant modes of dress is that so much precious time is spent in the adjustment of apparel. I need not go into a long executive power and authority in and over said argument to show that, if you spend more time | Territory of Utah shall be vested in a Governor. han is necessary in dress, you sin against God for this is evident from the Scriptures, and must til his successor shall be appointed and qualified acknowledged by every honest person. Extravagance in dress is certainly contrary

Peter repeats the exhortation above quoted .-Whose adorning let it not be that ontward gold, or of putting on of apparel; but let it be the hidden man of the heart, in that which i great price;" (1 Peter, iii, 3, 4.) The love of tinery displayed by many of the females of ou congregations, some of whom are professors of religion, is directly at variance with the teachhem and would exult in their extirpation. His think of going to prayer or class-meeting with-

a token of remembrance." I would ask, what to the command of "the living God?" Others wearing of gold and costly apparel. Says another, "I am wealthy, and therefore can afford ed to any high degree in grace to whom the ar- it." Such are some of the excuses which are often presented by those who seek to justify ex-

travagant dress. Do not make too much of the matter of dress. Satan is ever on the alert. "As a roaring lion he walketh about, seeking whom he may devour." Be not ignorant of his devices. Watch and pray, as Christians should, that ye enter not

into temptation. Duty, health, propriety, your profession, and cide against extravagance in dress. We should ample to others. But in all this, we should avoid extremes. We should not be so odd as to streact attention, or so coarse or untasteful as to metidisgust. And it should ever be remembered that economy and Chrisiian modesty are virtues, without which our piety will appear deformed, and lose much of its influence both on ourselves

LESSONS TAUGHT FROM EXPERIENCE.

In the annual report of the Board of Domes ie Missions of the Reformed Dutch church, for 1857, we find the following:

WHAT THE PAST TEACHES. 1. Churches in which most attention has been given by the ministers to the catechetical and biblical instruction of the childrenof the church have been blessed with the largest increase and

greatest spiritual prosperity. 2. We are taught most clearly the value requent and faithful pastoral visitations. 3. Churches in which a system of giving to the

sause of Christ has been adopted and carried out, have contributed most liberally to benev lent objects. 4. Churches which contribute the most to be

nevolent objects make the most sure and rapid progress towards self-support. 5. Churches which do little or nothing others do the least for themselves; and t

which do little or nothing for their own po-

support, do little or nothing for others, and but little prospect of becoming self-sustain 6. Churches which have done most for Do

estic missions, have generally done most for oreign Missions. 7. Churches which plead, "These application

are so many," do not want any. 8. Churches which plead, " Charity begins at ome," have the least charity of all, and are strangers to "the grace of our Lord Jesus

9. Churches which always plead, " The pres ent is not a favorable time to present a bener object," never have a favorable time.

10. They who do not give often and cheerfully do not know the blessedness of giving. 11. They who do not give as the Scripture teach cannot expect the Scripture promise to be

fulfilled to them. 12. Frequent giving makes a cheerful and beral giver. The reason why many give so little, and do it with fault-finding when they give, is because they give so seldom. 13. Ministers who do not press the subject of

giving to the cause of Christ upon their people, for fear their salaries will not be paid, are the most poorly supported.

TOBACCO.

Last week we inserted an article from Wesleyan justifiing the use of tobacco. We now would ask him and all who indulge in this filthy habit if the common use of tobacco is a cleanly and becoming practice? Snuff it, and it makes your nose a mere dust-pan; chew it, and it'soils your lips and teeth, and makes your mouth a nauseous distillery; smoke it, and it pollutes flesh and breath, earth and air-makes the chest a sort of volcano, and the mouth a crater venting smoke and fire. Is this gentlemanly or decent? When Governor Morris returned from France, a Doctor of Divinity, notorious as a smoker, said to him, "Mr. Morris, do gentlemen smoke in Paris?" "Gentlemen," said Mr. Morris, "gentlemen, Doctor, smoke nowhere!"

MISSISSIPPI METHODIST CONFERENCE.-The Methodist Conference of Mississippi met at Brandon, the morning of the 18th instant, Bishop Early in the chair. A large number of minHE MORMON WAR.

Dispatches were received at the War Departthe 17th, confirming the destruction of trains by the Mormons, and containter and proclamation of Brigham Young mentioned in our telegraphic dispatches

Col. Alexander was within thirty miles of Fort Bridges, which place was occupied by Mormon troops, when he received this letter and the proclamation, through the commander of the "Nauvoo Legion:"

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, UTAH TERRITORY, Great Salt I ake City, Sept. 29, 1857. To the Officer Commanding the Forces now invading Utah Territory.

Sie By reference to the act a.sa! Sept. 9, 1850, organizing the Territory of Utah, you will find the following:

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that the who shall hold his office for four years, and ununless sooner removed by the President of the United States The Governor shall reside withhe teachings of the inspired writers. The apostle in said Territory, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia thereof, etc., etc.

I am still the Governor and Superintendent of adorning of plaiting the hair, and of wearing of Indian Affairs for the Territory, no successor having been appointed and qualified, as provided by law, nor have I been removed by the Presinot corruptible, even the ornament of a meek dent of the United States. By virtue of the auand quiet spirit, which is in the sight of God of thority thus vested in me, I have issued and forwarded to you a copy of my proclamation, forbidding the entrance of armed forces into the Territory. This you have disregarded. I now further direct that you retire forthwith from the ings of the Scriptures of divine truth. But, if Territory by the same route you entered, Should righteousness so prevails, what a multitude of the Bible was entirely silent on this subject, I you deem this impracticable, and prefer to reevils under which the "whole creation groaneth cannot see how Christians could conscientiously main till spring in the vicinity of your present adorn themselves with so much needless expense, encampment-Black Fork on Green River-you can do so in peace and unmolested, on condition that you deposit your arms and ammunition with Lewis Robinson, Quartermaster General of the Territory, and leave in the spring as soon as the condition of the roads will permit you to march; and should you fall short of provisions, they can be furnished you upon making the proper ap-

Cen. D. H. Wells will forward this and rery communication you may have to very respectfully, BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Governor and Superintendent of Indian Af-The following is the proclamation referred

by Brigham Young: Proclamation by the Governor. CITIZENS OF UTAH :- We are invaded by

hostile force, who are evidently assailing us to accomplish our overthrow and destruction. For the last twenty-five years we have trusted officials of the Government, from constables and justices, to judges, governors and presidents only to be scorned, held in derision, insulted and betrayed. Our houses have been plundered and then burned, our fields laid waste, our principal men butchered while under the pledged faith of the Government for their safety, and our families driven from their homes to find that shelter in the barren wilderness, and that protection among hostile savages, which were denied them in the boasted abodes of Christianity and civilization.

The Constitution of our common country kingdom, that manifests itself joyously in tears the wants of the destitute around you, all deguarantees unto us all that we do now, or ever most ease. Only let the proper efforts be made have claimed. If the constitutional rights which throughout the whole connection, and the end be economical in our apparel, in self-defence pertain unto us as American citizens were exing thereof, and fairly and impartially adminitered, it is all that we could ask-all that we have ever asked.

"Our opponents have availed themselve prejudice existing against us, because of our reigious faith, to send out a formidable host to ecomplish our destruction. We have had no privilege nor opportunity of defending ourselves from the false, foul and unjust aspersions against us before the nation. The Government has not condescended to cause an investigating committee or other person to be sent to inquire and ascertain the truth, as is customary in such cases, We know those aspersions to be false; but that avails us nothing. We are condemned unheard, and forced to an issue with an armed mercenary mob, which has been sent against us at the in stigation of anonymous letter-writers, ashamed to father the base slanderous falsehoods which they have given to the public-of corrupt officials, who have brought false accusations against us to screen themselves in their own infamy, and of hireling priests and howling editors, who prostitute the truth for filthy lucre's cake,

"The issue which has thus been forced upon is compels us to resort to the first great law of self-preservation, and stand in our own defence, a right guaranteed unto us by the genius of the institutions of our country, and upon which the government is based. Our duty to ourselves, to our families, requires us not to tamely submit to driven and slain without an attempt to pre-

ourselves. Our duty to our country, ou oly religion, our God, to freedom and liberty, quires that we should not quietly stand still and see those fetters forging around us which are calculated to enslave and bring us in subjection to an unlawful military despotism, such as can only emanate, in a country of constitutional law, from usurpation, tyranny and oppression. Therefore I. Brigham Young, Governor and uperintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Utah, in the name of the people of the United States, in the Territory of Utah, for-

1. All armed forces of every description from coming into this Territory, under any pretenc 2. That all the forces in said Territory hold

themselves in readiness to march at a moment notice to repel any and all such invasion. 3. Martial law is hereby declared to exist this Territory from and after the publication of this proclamation, and no person shall be allow-

ed to pass or repass into or through this Territory without a permit from the proper offi-Given under my hand and seal, at Great Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah, this fifteenth day of September, A. D., 1857, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eigh-

" BRIGHAM YOUNG."

Brigham Young HEAD-QUARTERS TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY. Camp Winfield, on Ham's Fork, Oct. 2, 1857. Brigham Young, Esq., Governor of Utah Territo-

The following is Col. Alexander's reply t

ty-second.

receipt of your communication of September, 29, 1857, with two copies of a proclamation and one of the laws of Utah, and have given it an attentive consideration. I am at present the senior and commanding officer of the troops of the United States at this point, and I will submit your letter to the General commanding as gious Miscellanies"—all well selected and intersoon as he arrives here.

Lord Bacon might say, "would be considered," In the meantime, I have only to say that these troops are here by the order of the President of close the number, as the number closes the volthe United States, and their further movements ume. May we not hope that our brethren in nearly went into convulsions at the sight of the will depend upon orders issued by competent the ministry will make a powerful and suc- colored gentleman beside her. The children military authority.

E. B. ALEXANDER. Among the documents is a letter from Col. ohnson, dated from the camp on the Three

Gen. McDowell, New York, in which he confirms the burning of the contractor's trains by the Mormons. He says the Governor's escort is four days march behind him, with two companies of dragoons. He knows of no reason why Col. Alexander should attempt to reach Salt Lake by Bear river, except from fear that the Mormons have burned the grass on the shorter route. He adds: "If I could communicate with Col. A. I would direct him to take up a good position for the winter at Ham's Fork. The road is beset between this and Ham's Fork with companies of Mormons, so it is doubtful if I shall

be able to communicate with Col. A."

Book Editor's Department.

NEW BOOKS.

THE HOME CIRCLE; Rev. L. D. Huston, D. D.

Editor: Stevenson & Owen, Agents, Nash-

ville, Tenn. This is a monthly periodical,

chiefly devoted to Religion and Literature, at

Two Dollars per annum, strictly in advance.

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printed in superb style, on superior paper, and

ceautifully embellished with one or more fine

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original, and of the most attractive and useful

Regarding the work as every way worthy of

extended patronage, the Agents are exceedingly

anxious that, in the future, it shall have a wide-

pread circulation throughout all the Confer-

ces. May we not hope to commence the nex

olume of this elegant work with a list of a

least Twelve Thousand subscribers? Prompt.

united, and energetic action on the part of or

brethren and friends will secure the accomplish

ment of this very desirable object with the ut-

tion price will be made to ministers of the gos-

pel, as well as to any who may be disposed to

Orders should be addressed to Stevenson &

Owen, Nashville, Tenn., and, as far as practica-

MAMMON; or, Covetousness the Sin of the Chris-

OUR Book Agents have very seasonably

rought out a new edition of this valuable

work. We say seasonably, for now is the very

time to look this subject full in the face. Riches

re making to themselves wings and flying away

Dr. Harris expounds the lesson, that he alone is

wise who lays up his treasure in heaven. In

friends to procure another little work, which we

have published, entitled "Money: its Nature,

History, Uses, and Responsibilities," It was

question, and will be found peculiarly interest-

mon and Money can both be had for 70 cents

THE October number, the proofs of which we

have had the pleasure of reading, leads off with

a long article on "Thomas Chatterton"-that

gifted, unfortunate genius-alas, poor Chatter-

ton! An appreciative notice of "Samuel Drew

an eloquent discourse on "The Ascension," by

Dr. Moore, slightly tinged with the theology of

the school to which the author belongs-he is,

we understand, pastor of a Presbyterian Church

in Richmond, Va. "The Order of Jesuits" is

the title of a learned and elaborate article by

Prof. Reubelt: we guess from his chirography,

and some of his idioms, as well as from his pa-

tient researches, that he must be a German : his

ontribution is very valuable. Next comes "A

number. It takes very high ground against the

reference to the unscriptural character of the

Anglican Church, and indeed of all other

Churches, in the days of Wesley, and asserts

their consequent incompetency to invest persons

with ministerial orders. We hope the gates of

hell did not quite so far prevail against the

Church as this would imply. "Methodist

Preachers and Preaching," by the Rev. H. S.

Thrall, contains some very sensible and season-

able thoughts on an important theme. An

"Original Letter of Adam Clarke" follows,

Then come "Brief Reviews," of some forty

books-one only of which is from our Publish-

ing House: we assure the editor that we have

quite a number which we have wished should

in our own Quarterly, if for no other reason, to

let the world know that the Southern Publish-

ing House has not suspended. From the judi-

cious manner in which the editor has noticed the

books of other publishers, we really should like

for every one of our catalogue to come under

his inspection. "Biblical, Literary, and Reli-

come under his eye. They ought to be noticed

ing in this period of financial revolution. Mam

ville: Stevenson & Owen.

-O how fast in many cases! teaching us

roposed will be more than realized.

act as agents in procuring subscribers,

ble, should be accompanied by the cash.

an Introduction by Thos, O. Summers.

Nashville, November 12, 1857.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

We call the attention of our readers to the card of Mr. A. McGowen's Iron Foundry, in the city of Houston, to be found in another column. Mr. McGowen is an old Texan, long and favorably known for his fairness, integrity, and punctuality in business. He has had several years of experience in his business; therefore, the public will find him worthy and well qualified to do good work. Give him a call.

Messrs. Vincent & Fisher, new and splendid fire proof Ware house; where cotton and goods can be stored with the greatest safety from fire, and the cotton sold or forwarded with the reatest despatch, also the goods, by the gentlenanly and obliging manager, Mr. Vincent. Give hem a call and trial.

CORRECTIONS.

In our last week's issue, in the first column of Rev. J. E. Ferguson's reply to Messrs. Cook and Addison, in the second line from the bottom of the page, for "business talk," read "business tact;" and, in the second column, five lines from the top, read "arguments," instead of "argu-

In our paper, of November 12th, we published an account of the happy death of Mrs. Elizabeath II. Smith. We are requested to state that her death was on the 29th of October last.

NAVIGATION.

Trinity river as well as the Brasos, are reported to be rising fast. The resumption of navigation in those two streams will add much to the trade of our city. The steamer Gov. Pease, Capt. Peacock, has gone up the Trinity, and the Grapeshot has also left for the head of naviga-

Our Agents and Subscribers are informed that all New Orleans Bank Bills and the Commercial Agricultural Bank of this City, is as good to us as gold. Send us all you can get for us.

Those of our Preachers who change their residence are repuested promptly to forward to this Office their present address.

To save our editor much labor, we again particularly request all letters relative to subscribers, change of Address, or Advertisements, be directed to D. Ayres, Publishing Agent.

We were favored with a call from Dr. Hamilton, our energetic Tract Secretary, on his way from East Texas to the Alabama Conference, last week. He was very much jaded with the fatiguing ride in the Stage from Rusk to Liber-

He commenced his Annual Tour last August, and has yet several Conferences to attend.

We learn from the Daily Delta, of Nov. 28th, that in the U. S. DISTRICT COURT, N. O. Capt. Ellis, Commander of the Steamship Opelousas, has had his trial for manslaughter. The trial lasted several days, was submitted to a Jury, who brought in a verdict of " Not Guilty."

A very little boy had one day done wr ong and was sent, after parental correction, to ask His offence had been passion. Anxious to hear what he would say, his mother followed to the door of his room. In lisping accents she heard him ask to be made better, never to be angry again; and then, with childlike simplicity, he added, "Lord make ma's temper better too."

NICARAGUAN AFFAIRS.

We take the following from the Washington States, of the 18th instant:

tian Church. By the Rev. John Harris. With The treaty just negotiated between General Cass and Mr. Yrizarri, in relation to matters pending between the United States and Nicaragua, and which also affect our relations with the other Central American States, and also the British government, is one of deep interest. The great point at issue, and which, it is hoped, is now to be settled, is in regard to the Nicaragua Transit, and its free employment by citiconnection with this book we advise all our izens of the United States. It is important to this country that the Transit should be controled by Nicaragua, inasmuch as it will be more convenient for this government to treat with written by one who was perfectly master of the one State in regard to it than two or more States, and look at one rather than several for its protection. The disputes among these petty States might at any time endanger its security and expose it to interruption and occlusion, a-QUARTERLY REVIEW OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH. D. S. Doggett, D. D., Editor, Nash-

at present. Besides, the United States government has every reason to protect Nicaragua in the posession of her territorial rights and integrity, as against the pretensions of Costa Rica, which are founded upon pretended rights of conquests in the late convulsions, and Thomas Scott" follows; and is succeeded by

It is understood that the President has wisely determined to open the San Juan river, which is now blockaded by Costa Rica.

Costa Rica will assent, no doubt, to the occu pation of the line of the Transit by United States troops; but, if she does not, there will be the greater necessity for holding it in possession during the inability of Nicaragua to protect it. Nicaragua has signified, through her Minis-

ter, Mr. Yrizarri, her intention to recognise the grant of the right of way across the Isthmus to Review of Henkle's Primitive Episcopacy," by the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal the Rev. J. W. Allen, concluded from a previous | Company, which grant was made in 1849 and modified in June last. Under the protection of uccessional theory, and uses strong language in the United States, the Transit will thus be reopened, and the Transit Company will, if holding a valid grant, and conforming with the provisions of the treaty, be under the protection of this government.

> A House Found Eighteen Feet Below the EARTH'S SUBFACE .- During the excavation of a street in Evansville, Indiana, last Tuesday, the workmen came across the remains of a cabin. eighteen feet below the surface of the earth, This wonderful subterranean house was about twelve feet in length, formed by upright posts set in the ground and boarded up with split oak puncheons secured by wooden pins. The posts, puncheons and pins were partially decayed, but still stuck together.

SINGULAR EXPERIENCE WITH A NIGHT LAMP. -A few evenings since a family at New Britain, Ct., retired to rest, leaving a night lamp burning in the bed-room, filled, as they supposed, with fluid. Upon awakening in the mor ning, they were alarmed upon discovering the esting-and "Editorial Observations," which, as room full of thick, suffocating smoke, and the gentleman was horror stricken to perceive that his wife was black as his hat, while the lady cessful effort to run up the subscription to the were also little niggers, all of 'em, and the fur-Review, to a self-supporting figure before the niture of the room was turned to ebony. On next volume begins, so that the General Confer- examination it was found that they had used ence may not be tempted to discontinue this camphene instead of fluid, and that this had devaluable and important journal? What would posited the sooty black that so disfigured their

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MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Gen. James Hamilton, who perished on the steam ship Opelousas, is one of those well known public men, to whose public reputation newspaper obitu-aries can add but little. He was a prominent politician for a long period, in South Carolina; had been Govenor of the State, a Representative in Congress for six years, and was, at the time of his death, regarded as a candidate for the U. S. Senate, from that State, in which he uniformly claimed his residence, though being much abroad, and having large interests in Texas. He served Texas, during the days of the Republic, as loan commissioner and charge d'Affairs, in England. France and the German States. He was an accomplished and polished gentleman, as well as a man of genius and eloquence. In politics he was of the ultra Southern school, an became noted for his scheme of practical resistance to the Tariff, when Gen. Jackson was President.

A quantity of Chinese sugar cane syrup was sold in Wheeling, Va., a few days ago at 50c. per gallen This syrup is said by the Hon A. W. Venable, North Carolina, to be valuable as a preventative of typhoid fever. He says a physician has assured him that where persons use much molasses they are never subject to typhoid fever. This syrup, if onehalf that is said of it be true, is destined to become a great " institution "

The Philadelphia Press says: We are informe by a gentleman acquainted with the doings of the New York Custom House, that there have been seized and forfeited, during the last six months, goods that had been smuggled into that port, or entered by fraudulent invoice, of the value of near two hundred thousand dollars, most or all of which was detected through the vigilance of Surveyor Hart. This amount far exceeds the seizure previously made in any four years, and will soon put a stop to extensive frauds that are believed to have been practised upon the revenue at that and other ports.

A calculation has been made, by which it appears that, of overland and submarine telegraphs there are completed and in course of construction at the present time, the following lengths: United Stated 33.-000 miles, overland; South America, 1400 miles, overland; India, 5000, miles, overland. Submarine, Europe and America, 960 miles. Total, 78,350 miles. This aggregate will be increased 1700 miles by the completion of the Atlantic telegraph. Of the European and Indian telegraphs, not more than from six to seven thousand miles of the line commenced are finished, and the next six months will probably see

In the recent message of Jno. Ross. Chief of the Cherokee Nation, the proposition of R. J. Walker's inaugural to carve a new State out of the Indian (and mostly Cherokee) territory, without the consent of the owners, is earnestly deprecated.

A petition was presented to Judge Hudson, of Greenbrier county, Va, on Tuesday, signed by old Willis, a free negro, formerly belonging to James Frazier, deceased, requesting permission of the Court to suffer him to become a slave again. It seems that Willis has tried life among the Abolitionists, and having become convinced that negro freedom is a grand humbug, he desires to chose a master in Virginia. He Selected Mr. Thomas Pare as

in the Genesee Valley

At and within two miles of Janesville, eight dams and six bridges were carried away last night. The Genesee river is now quite as high as it was during the flood last spring, and the water is still rising. The Central Railroad track was last night much damaged by the flood. Numerous culverts on both

the Mississippi side of the town, have fallen into the sary by the recent depredations committed by the river, and the corrent of the Mississippi. setting directly in toward the town at that point, is seriously

Harrison, of Pittsylvania county, is the richest man in Virginia He owns 1700 slaves and they increase at the rate of one hundred a year. He is estimated

millions, more or less, of chinch bugs invoded that New York, November 21.—Money is easier. Do. city on Saturday last. The remarkable warmth of mestic exchanges more regular. Foreign exchanges as for the Constitution. Walker regarded the latter taking wing, the new born insects were wafted hither in myriads, filling the atmosphere as thickly with Flour and corn firm. Wheat—Red \$1.30. Linseed moving atomics for a short time, as if there had been oil 55c. Sugar heavy.

will soon become a necessity with those who desire a poisonous one in these latter days. With strychnine in whisky, and drugs and vitriol in brandy to give it body, flavor and coloring, the man who quaffs the 12th instant, exceeded one million of bushels much of either must be 'made of oak, and copper-

Mr. A. J. Voorhies, of Princeton New Jersey, re ported lost, is among the saved from the ill-fated

Galveston, being sick at Galveston, was not on board his steamer at the time of the disaster. The officer

Capt. Smith some time since retired from the duties of a commander at sea, and only went in this case after repeated solicitations from the physicians of Capt. Washburn, who was unwilling to trust his as is known, had served his watch faithfully on the night of the disaster, and retired but an hour before sincere and poignant. He is humane and sympathetic as a man, prudent and vigilant as an of-

part of the officers of the steamship Galveston, for the rescue of the passengers of the Opelousas, the passengers who was rescued. He says:

"The Galveston staid by the wreck during the night and her officers and men used every exertion to save those floating in the water. Their kindness and attention to the survivors while on board the Galveston, and until they were placed on board the Union at the flats, outside of Berwick's Bay, will long be remembered by them with gratitude."

Mr. McFarlane, mate of the steamer Jasper, running to Sabine Pass, was one of the passengers of

that there were 72 cabin passengers, and between signs sending two colums of troops from the Pacific 75 and 80 deck passengers. Only three of the lat-ter were saved, leaving at least 72 to be accounted nia. for. These, together with 17 cabin passengers, and one of the crew known to be lost, make at least 90

Mr. Cecil did not see any effort made by the offi-cers and crew of the Opelousas to save any but themselves. The best are larged by the offi-themselves. with all haste, and filled by them so hurriedly that they capsized and were of no account. One of the officers took particular care of the mulatto chamber maid, who had long been a favorite on board.

Liverpool, Nov. 14 — The sales of cotton for the week amount to only 11,000 bales. All qualities have declined during the week, 1d. to 1½d.

There was a general panic in the market.

TEXAS ITEMS.

Of the Central Railroad the Telegraph says : Iron is being laid down on the road beyond Hock ley, as fast as possible, with a view to its being opened at an early day to Hempstead. The Company received an additional sixty thousand dollars of the State Loan last week, the grading for ten miles beyond Hempstead having been completed and ac cepted by the State as a compliance with the law The " Nacogdoches Chronicle" says-

Accounts from all the counties of this District giv the assurance that the yield of all kinds of products will be beyond the average for several years. The crop of cotton will be very large, the late high prices have induced heavy planting. There has been corn enough raised to supply the county. Wherever wheat has been planted, it has yielded well. Chinese sugar cane has also turned out well. The crop of sweet potatoes will be very large.

In our Legislature Mr. Chilton offered the follow

Resolved. That the Judiciary committee be instru ted to prepare and report a bill, to enforce the moral observance of the Sabbath day, Passed-ayes 57,

If the Jefferson Gazette and its correspondent as to be relied upon, Cass county is likely to furnish as valuable mines as California. It seems that silver, copper, lead and platina have been found. Three oxes of silver ore were recently forwarded to Messrs. Bryan & Clark of Jefferson for shipment.

We take great pleasure in stating that the bills to revive the charters of the Mexican Gulf and San An tonio, and the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroads have passed the Senate without opposition and been probably reported in the House.

The Houston Telegraph reports brisk business for the past week. There were 2561 bales of cotton received during the week ending the 18th

The last overland mail from San Diego arrived at San Antonio on the 7th instant, in just 261 days. The S. A Texian says:

The first trip was made in fifty-three days, the second in thirty-eight; the third in thirty; the fourth in thirty, and the fifth in twenty-six! We are now well satisfied that the pleasure trip across Uncle Sam's Garden and Gold mines will soon be reduced in time to twenty days.

The Editor of the Austin Intelligencer says; "We were politely invited to attend the committee on State Affairs of which Senator Wigfall is chairman on Tuesday evening last; and we were greatly pleased to observe the unanimity with which Sens tors agree, that the most liberal appropriation which the state of the treasury will allow, should be made for the erection, endownment and furni-hing, of one University, upon a liberal and enlarged scale I was generally agreed that Texas had the power to endow such an institution as would have no rival, in America; and that no sacrifice is too great to obtain the end of providing for the education of the youth of the South. Senator Paschal was directed to pre-

The Marshall Republican, speaking of the Southconsiderable sum of money has been raised, to prosecute the work. The utmost confidence is expressed that the twenty miles will be finished in time to save that the recent heavy rains have done great damage the charter. It is also believed that a sufficient sum ities of the company, and among them, of course the protested drafts. So mote it be.

The bill to extend the charter of the Galvestor and Houston railroad to the 1st of November, 1858 has become a law.

A bill has been passed through both Houses as roads between this place and Syracuse were washed thorizing the Governor to call into service, one hunaway, and the track is yet inundated in many places. dred mounted Rangers, to be kept in service three No trains passed between this place and Syracuse to- months or longer, as the Governor may deem expe dient. The sum of \$20,000 was appropriated to de-

THE LATEST NEWS.

St. Louis, November 20.-The Mississippi is full of ice, and navigation north of Dubuque, Iowa, is

5 to 7. The stock sales for the week are very large, Buffalo, November 21 .- A severe storm has ren-

dered the Niagara Falls Railroad impassable and

nearly destroyed by fire. Loss \$92,000. The receipts of wheat at Chicago the week ending

Since May last there have been shipped from that

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE OPELOU. as to the movements of the rowdies, the State Arse-

Atlantic, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 11th.

and further depressed. Sales to day of 7000 bales

closed dull, at a slight decline generally.

Money is decidedly more stringent. The Bank of England has advanced its rates to 10 per cent Con-

New York, Nov. 22 .- The Western Bank of Scotland has failed Its deposits amount to six millions

failed. Liabilities £2,000,000.

Later advices from India confirm the news of the Lucknow was relieved by General Havelock just

as the mutineers were ready to blow it up. Gen. Neill was killed. The King of Delhi surrendered, and his life was

tled everything. Whisky 17c. Hogs 5 60 to 5 70

96. Yellow Corn 86. Lard 11 to 12. Linseed Oil 52 to 54. Flour unsettled. Provisions dull. Washington, Nov. 23 .- The War department de

side into Utah. One each from Oregon and Califorrecommended the Legislature to provide a single department for the Issue of bank bills for the State of

The sales on Friday footed up 6000 bales, with an advance of 3-4 d., and closed with an advancing ten-

Breadstuffs closed dull, with a declining tendency, all qualities have slightly declined.

Provisions are generally a little cheaper, with still downward movement. Manchester advices are unfavorable

Flour is dull, and 1s. lower. Wheat dull, mid dling and lower grades having declined 1d. to 3d. Corn closed dull, at a slight decline All qualities of cotton and all kinds of produce im

nediately advanced considerably. Cotton quotations are nominal and irregular. Orleans Fair, 7 \$; Middling, 73.

The stock of American in port at Liverpool was The English money market closed more steady.

On the 13th bank stock was quoted at 2091 to 212. Exchequer bills have improved. There had been a great money panic in Scotland and heavy runs on all the banks

Parliament will meet immediately The Bank of France has raised the rates on nine

ty days' bills to 10 per cent. The latest accounts say that the British loss at Delhi is not ascertained, but is believed not to be over 12.00

The Gwalior mutineers had been subdued by cutting off their supplies. It is reported that Lucknow was again beseiged by Nena Sahib with 50,000 rebels.

At the taking of Delhi all the city people found were bayoneted by the British troops. Many Europeans in the city were found in the ranks of the rebels.

New York, Nov. 24 -Cotton is dull. Upland Middling 11c. Flour unsettled. Red wheat \$1 22. Corn dull Lard quiet Bacon heavy Whiskey 23 c. Sugar steady. Linseed oil 53 to 55c. Lard oil 90c. to \$1 10. Tallow 97 to 10c.

Cincinnati, Nov. 24 .- Flour \$4 00 to4 15. Whiskey 17c. Hogs 51 to 52c. Mess pork \$14 00. St. Louis, Nov 24.-Flour \$4 30 Red whea \$1 00 to 1 11; white \$1 20. White corn 37}.

Oats 40 to 51c. Hemp\$70 to 75. Washington, Nov. 16, 1857.-Gen. Walker wa checkmated to-day. A treaty has been made by the Administration with Nicaragua. The treaty was signed by the President at 1 o'clock to-day, and Yrissarri was received at the White House about 2

o'clock. The following are some of the points in the The Transit Route to be thrown open to all na

The United States pledges itself to maintain a sufficient military and naval force there to keep it open, and to occupy it immediately. Our Government to seize Walker wherever they

can find him and bring him back to the United The lake boats to be transferred to the new T it Company, of which Joe White is a prrty. This arrangement has the approval of the English and

French Ministers.

A special envoy, will probably, be sent with this treaty on the 20th instant. A Minister will shortly be appointed for Nicaragua, who will go out with Sir Wm. Oore Ouseley. Judge Rose, farmerly of Texas, and Col. lives, of Maryland, are spoken of in connection with the appointment It was ascertained, after arranging all the prelim

inaries, that Yrissarri, instead of being Charged'Affairs, is Minister Plenipstentiary from Nicaragua Therefore he will be formally presented to-morrow a two o'clock, when the Cabinet are all present. The treaty was signed to-day.

We have received E Centro Americano of Granada to the 31st of October, and the Gaceta Official of BREAD Managua to the 24th October.

Costa Rica, in which it states that the Governmen

will preserve its rights to the whole line of transit from San Juan del Norte to San Juan del Sur, a Washington, November 27,-Gov. Walker and

They differ materially. Walker's opposition not founded on the slavery cause attached to the Constitution, but on the refusal of the Convention t

The President says if the Constitutional Conven-

tion is authorized by Congress, he is bound to susforts of government to obtain a copy have failed.

It is feared its signers will be driven out of the Territory, and the Constitution be considered spurious; that the State government will never be organized, unless by the federal arms. If resistance is made to the establishment of a

State Government, the President will require the Governor in the Territory to put it down by force. This Walker says he cannot and will not do, nor will be resign. Another interview is appointed. A rupture i

considered inevitable. The Cabinet has united in sustaining the action of the Kansas Convention. The President had another long interview with

Cincinnatti, Nov. 27th .- Flour, \$4 35 to \$4 40. Hogs, \$5 to \$5 25. Provisions dull. Mess pork. \$14 00, Lard, 10c. Whiskey, 17c. New York, Nov. 27.-Cotton holders demand an advance. Flour, firm. Wheat, heavy with a decli-

ning tendency. Corn, firm. Pork. quiet. Beef Whiskey, 23 1-2c. St. Louis, Nov. 27 .- Flour, 84 75. Red wheat,

\$1 00 to \$1 10. Oats, 40c. Hemp, \$70 00. line will soon resume their regular trips. The steamship Magnolia just built for this trade is on her way out,-to run as consort of the Galveston. The Magnolia is 300 feet long, of lighter draft than the Galveston and is in many respects, said to be a su-

The steamship Galveston, recently damaged in collision with the steamship Opelousas, and reported as being on the bar at the South-west Pass during the recent heavy weather, arrived at the docks, Al-

Ach Adbertisements.

The Subscriber hereby notifies his friends and the public generally, that he has moved into his new shop, where he is prepared to do all kinds of from Castings, at the shortest notice. Also, to build first class Engines, for saw and grist mills, or for any other purpose, with boilers and all other necessary fixtures All work will be shipped on the Central and Houston Tap Railroads, free of drayage, and on as low terms as any other establishment of the kind in the State. Address

A. McGOWEN, Houston, Texas.

Commercial.

drooping condition, caused mostly by the unfavorable ac ounts from abroad. In anticipation of more cheering new bales (for the week ending Saturday, 28th ult.) was transact ed, at rates varying from 81 to 112 for the various grades. dinary to Strict Middling. The Vanderbilt's steamer, arrived since from Europe, and the intelligence received has caused purchasers to withdraw, and prices have declined fully ic.

from our quotations above.

The receipts from the interior embrace 3.755 bales; Exports, coastwise, 889, Europe 1,076 bales, leaving a stock on

accounts report a decline of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d at Liverpool, and the transactions of the day were confined to 1,200 bales, at a decline of fully \(\frac{1}{2}\) to 1c. per 1b The demand was partially resumed on Tuesday, when 8,500 bales changed hands, but the market was still unsettled, and prices irregular, ranging at 11½ 2 12, for Middling to Good Middling. The sales of the day, after the receipt of the Vanderbilt's steamer, summed up 13,500, the market recovering the position held at the beginning of the week

a good demand early in the day, some 8,500 bales were sold a about the range of Wednesday, though the market wore: rather heavy appearance towards the close. No inquiry ware resumed on Friday, and sales were confined to some 1.50

bales in several lots, at easier prices Though we retain our last quotations. The sales of the week sum up 43,000 bales

Fancy Goods Emporium.

M. R.S. C. BRANARD has just returned from the North and has received aftine assortment of Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, Wreaths, Head dresses, Harr Graids, &c.—Cloaks, Mantillas, Plaio Silk, Robed, China and Stripes, Bayacture, Wood Delatines, Poolins, Velvets, &c. Hoop Skirts, corded, quilted and embroidered; raitroad, open front, jean. Frenci and embroidered; raitroad, open front, jean. Frenci and embroidered cosets: Brass Hoops, Long Whalebones; Cambric, Swiss and Linen Edgings and Insertions; Dimity, Combric Swiss and Linen Bands; Dimity Linen. Lawn. Cambric Swiss and Linen Bands; Dimity Linen. Lawn. Cambric, Moslin, Coliars and Sleeves; Mattese, Valenciennes, Brussels, Arras, Mechlin, and Throad Laces; Infants' Robes, Embroidered Handkercheits, Bags, Dimity, Co'ars, Eastic, China and Leather Belts; Harr Brushes; India Rubber, Long, Round and Tusking Combs; Buffalo and Sheet Combs; Pearl Porte Moonaios and Cars. Cases, Cobas, Morocco Satchels and Bags; Ruck Purses, Jet Bracelets, Nicklaces and Crosses; Lubins' and Wright's Francianaga Pertumery, Lubins' Extracts, Bezios' Oriental Drops &c. I will allo, in connection with my already large stock, be receiving by steam from New York and Paris, new novelties in my line, as I devote my attention to Ladies' Goods Persons will always find the best assortment of sny article of dress, that a lady wears in my establishment. I have also Pranos for sale or ren's and a large assortment of Music and Instruction Books. Persons can get a catalogue of my Music by applying to be at Galveston. of the 19th and 20th killed a considerable partion of the cane and reducing the estimates of the crop, holders claiming ad-vanced rates of † @ ic. No Texas Sugar yet in market. A

CORN-45 @ 50c.; 54 @ 58c. OATS-46@48. PORK-Mess. 16 50 @ \$17.

lams. LARD—12} @ 13, in tierces : 16 @ 17, for kegs. BEEF—Mess, 14 @ \$16 per barrel, and 8 @ 8 \$0 for half bar HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS AND GLAZIERS.
Keep constantly on hand at their place on Tremont street, near Messrs. R. & D. G. Mills', a supply of Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c., consisting of White Lead.
Oil, (Linseed,)

RICE-31 @ 4c. for prime new crop. SALT-47 @ 50, for coarse ; 52 @ 53 for fine.

LEPERT & DEADERIC

Cotton Statement. Prepared by J. Sorley, Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant.

		GaLVESTON,		
Re	ock o	on hand 1st Sept. 1837 ed at this port to date	27 964	623
	1	Total	32,548	32,052
1	han	d and on shipboard not cleared,	10,782	10,170
2,		ed to Great Britain to date		-
	do do do do		5,831	4,231
	do do	Philadelphia	3,984	12,040 5,213
		otal	21,766	12,882

STORE PRICES CURRENT.

BALE ROPE-Kentucky b.

Nail rods.
Castings. Anerican.
Tin plate, I. C.
" I. X.
LUMBER—Vel. Pine, Fia.
Ala. dressed.
Fia.
Cypress.
Shingles, Cypress.
Laths.
Saabes.

LEATHER-Oak sole.

OATS
OILS-Lard, W S.
Sperm.
Linsedd, boiled

D—Pilot Crackers WAX—Yellow	bol 5 2 bol	@ 8	de de	at for Stearn and Marvin's Salam do D. Patterson's fron do Robert Wood's fron Railing do E. Whitney's Rifles and Pis	do.
Sorthern Jerman English Fire	M	@18	10	Strand, Galveston,	Texas.
NT LES—Sperm Stor EE—Rio Java	ton		50 Piougi 50 Corn S 29 Cutter 11 Axes, Store	nts and Machines, corner Stran- is, (cast, wrought and steel), ill shelters, Seed Sowers, Corn Pia s. 'hurns, Garden ifoes, Show Picks, Bush Hooks, Plantaties and Wharf Trucks, Garden and low Hargess, Collars, Hanes,	larrows, Cultivat nters, Hay and St els, Engines, Spa a and Road Wag- Dirt Barrows, Wa
—Western AGE—Wandla Russian Tarred American R—Univspected	b 15		15 and He ing an Lawn	orse Rakes, Scythes, Grain Cra d Reaping Machines, Thrashi and Ladies' Garden Shears. Vi ng Knives.	dies, Sneaths, M
Superfine	bbl 7 91			Garden Seeds and Plant tanned, Stretched Leather, and and Rivets, Hose and Packing.	
Rye T—Raisins	P bbl 6 00 P box 3 7 P i box 2 00	5 @ 4	60 Gin, f	nt for E. Carver & Co's impro W. Brown's Burr Mills, Felt the Great Mills, McCord's Auti-	on's Self-Shurper

UST RECEIVED from New York, and for sale at the Christian Advocate Office:
Lady Huntington Portrayed. \$1 of Ministering Children 10
The True Woman—Peck 10

PER Bell Flower, just received—Caldron Kettles, sizes, half pounds to four pounds. Also, a few Sugar Kettles on hand, and for sale by J. P. DAVIE. Galveston, October 22, 1857.

C. W. Adams,

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

In Store:

PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.—100 boxes Wells & Provost's Pickles, assorted 20 dr. Tomato Catsup, 12 do. Pepper Sauce, Pickled Cysters and Lobsters, assorted Pic Fruits and Preserves, Green Corn and Tomatoes, (in cans.) Essence Pepper, Mint, Stoughton's.

SOAPS —50 boxes Bunker Hill. 10 boxes C. S. Soap, 25 boxes Colgate Pale, 40 do. Toilet do., 35 do. Colgate Brown, 20 do. do. Chemicsis, 30 boxes Star Candles.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—40 bbis Crushed Sugar, 20 thds. Louisians choice do., 10 bbis. New Orleans Reboiled Molasses, 10 halt bbis. New Orleans do. do.

PAINTS, OILS AND WINDOW-GLASS.—French Snow White Zinc, Paints, Uister and Spring Valley, pure; raw

ANDING from ship W. H. WHARTON, and for sale by
AYERS & PERRY.

20 Boxes Piej fruits,
20 "Cab. So/a,
21 "Serrm.
20 "Assorted Candy.
30 "Assorted Candy.
30 "Cheese assort. sizes
30 "Assorted Candy.
30 Kits; Mackeral.
30 "Starch.
30 "Brandy Cherry.
30 Bils. "Nos. 1 and 2
30 "Brandy Cherry.
30 Bags Pepper.
30 "Crushed Sugar.
30 Bags Pepper.

Professional Cards.

W. BAKER. Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Chap-pell Vill, Texas. General I and Agent and Collector.

Particular attention gives to the collection of Claims from any portion of the United States.

Nov. 5, 1857.

Law, Notary Public and Conveyancer, Land and General Agent, and iteal Estate Boker.—Valuable Real Estate in city and country, and Negroes, always on hand and for sale. Deeds, Bills of Sale of Licensed and Enrolled Vessels, Trust Deeds, He s prepared to deliver them in Chappell Hill. Houston, or G-iveston.
Also, Agent for the sale of Steam Mills.
The Pienes may be purchased from B. L. Peel, Chappell Hill: F A Rice, Houston, S, Robinson, Galveston; or Royal & Selkuk, Matagorda.
Refers to David Ayros, Esq., Christian Advocate Office Sept., 24th, 4857.

JUST RECEIVED, and opening, a large and extensive assortment of HOUSE FURNISHIN GGOODS of every description. Our stock consists, in part, of the f-llowing: PARLOR FURNITHEE—Wahogany, Posswood 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 posted Bedsteads, marble and wood top Washstands, Toilet Tables, Dressing Burcaus, walnut and mahogany Wardobes, and every thing to furnish a bedroom con plete. A. M. Hoens & 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

Law, and General Land Agents, Garveston, Texas, vil attend to any business in the Federal Courts of Texas, as Supreme Court at Galvestog, and in the Counties of Braoria, Fort Bend, Grimes, Harris, Matagorda, Nontgoney, an Augustine, Washington and Liberty. edroom con.plete.
DINING ROOM FURNITURE.—Marble and wood top
Sideboards, extension and falling leaf Tables, cone and
wood bottom Chairs. Sofas, etc.
CHINA, STONE AND GLASS WARES.—Every variety K. STEPHENSON, Attorney as Law, Galveston, Texas with a tender of the state of the and description, a large and complete assortment.
OIL CLOTH, MATTING, RUGS, &c.—Cornices, Curtains, Tassels, painted Shad s and wall Paper of every variety, etc.
SILVER AND PLATED WARE, Clocks, Watches and

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

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

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

Office in front of Morian Hail.

W. F. GREENFIELD, "Itorney at Law, Richmond, Fort Band County, Texas.

Sept 2-57

PRANKLIN CUMMINGS, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Brownsville, Cameron county, Texas. C. HOWETH, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Madison, Orange County, Texas. Will practice in the sixta, Nmth, and Filteenta Judicial Districts, in the latter of which he lives. Est Particular attenuous given to business entrusced to him, and especially in the case of those at a distance.

W. Pinkney Rill.

A. C. SEMMES,

EMMES & Hill, Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

41 Camp street, New Orleans. Judge Semmes was
Associate Justice of the Suprem Court of Florida up to his
removal to New Orleans. Mr. Hill has been a citizen of
Texas.—extensively and laboriously engaged in the practice of law, for more than twenty years.—and confidently
refers to the Bench and Bar of that State.

Henderson & Mitchell, attorneys at Law and General Land Agents. With practice in the First Judicial District. Any business entrusted to their will meet with prompt attention. Address Houston and Richmond March 15th 1858. E. H. TARRANT.

TARRANT & HAWKINS, Attorneys at Law. Waxahatchie, Ellis 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 Su preme Court at Austin and Galveston, and in the Counties of Austin, Washington, Burieson, Milam, McClennan, Bes que, Bell, Coryell, Grimes and Montgomery.

W. M. G. WEBB Attorney and General Land Agent, LaGrange, Favette county, Texas, will practice in the District. Supreme and Federal Courts; attend to all business committed to him with promptness and despatch; conect coaces, necluding those against the State and Fede-ral Governments, and pay taxes on lands anywhere in the State; have cortificates located and procure patents; buy and sell lands as agent and investigate and perfect takes H. C. Hiers.

Jasper, Jasper Co.

HICKS & NEYLAND, Attorneys at Law, Woodville, Tyler Co.

Tryler to. Texas.

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

Jasper, Newton, Tyler, Po'k Jefferson, Orange, 'iberty and Sabine: and in the Supreme Court, at Galvesion and Tyler, and also the United States District Court.

Att business promptly attended to.

October 1, 18 7.

Iv

V. M. E. KENDALL. Attorney and Compaction at Law, Richmond, Fort Roof county, Texas, will attend to business in the first Judecial district, and Supreme and Foderal Course of the State. Also, will act as land agent, in buying, selling and perfecting titles in the counties of Fort Hend. Brazeria, Wharton Colorado, and Austin. (Sept. 12th 1856.

and General Land Ascat. Cancrep, Milan county

HANNAY, Tremont street, Galveston, wholesale and retail desier in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints. Oils, Varnish, Window Glass, Disc Stuffs, Perfumery, Surgical Instruments, Patent Medicines, &c.

Cr Orders from Planters and Bealers will receive prompt attention.

(October 18th, 1856.

Business Cards.

N. W. BUSH.

DUSH & HARGROVE, Receiving, Forwarding, and Commission Merchants. Hockley and all termini of the central Rairond, until it leaves Hempstend.

B. L. PEEL.

EPERT & DEADERICK, Cotton 'actors, General Commission, Receiving and Forwarding Verchauts, Gaivesten, Texas -liaving formed a co-partnership under the above named firm, will, on the lat September, 1857, be prepared to attend to all Supments to them, or orders entrusted to their care. Supments to our address from ports or places in Teyas, will be covered by an open poincy of insurance as customary, unless otherwise instructed.

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

ATHER, RUGHES & SAUNDERS Factors, Cene-tal Commission, Receiving and Forwarding Mer-chants, &c., Galveston, Texas.

The undersigned having formed a co partnership under the above-named firm, with 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 Con-signments for sale or shipment, and to turnish all usual accommodations.

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 policies of insurance, as customary, unless otherwise instructed.

T. MATHER, of Hay, eville, Lowndes Co., Ala. C. R. Ht Gites, of Gaveston, Texas.

REFRENCES:—Messrs, Fierce & Bacon Bosten — John H. Brower & to., New York; Welbowell, Withers & Co. Mobile, Ala. Boysin & McRhea, Mobile, Ala., Gimer & Co. Montgomery, Ala.; John H. Murphy & Co., Montgomery, Ala.; Mr. Daniel Fratt, Prattville, Ala., Perkins & Co., New Oricans; Rageley, Blair & Co., New York; Blar & Co., New York, Margley, Blair & Co., New York, Hendiey & Co., Galveston; E. B. Nichols & Co., Galveston.

Galveston; July 181, 1857.

[Aug 6]

CEO. W. STROTHER, Cotton Factor and Commission Merchani, Strand street, Galveston, Texas — Attention paid to receiving, forwarding, furnishing supplies, &c.—Open policy to cover all shipments by river. Messrs. t arnes & Irabue are my authorized agents during my absence from the city.

WM. D. ROYALL.

WM. D. ROYALL.

O'YALL & SELKIRK, Receiving, Forwarding and tommission Merchants, and General beaters in irv Goods, Groceries, Flantation Supplies, &c. &c. Valagords, Texas Liberal cash advances made on all kinds of 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 kivers and Coast of Texas, covered by insurance on good steamers and sail vesseris mb17-13 JOHN SHACKFLFORD, Cotton Factor and Commission, Receiving, Receiving and Forwarding Merchant, Gallesson, Texas.

BALL. J. R. EUTCHINGS.

BALL. J. R. EUTCHINGS.

JOHN SEALY

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

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GEO. T. WOOD, Polk CO.

THOS. S. POWER, Galveston.

OOD & POWER, Cotton Factors and General Commission and Forwarding Merchanis, Galveston.

JOHN S. SYDNOR, Auction and General Commission Merchani, Galveston, Texas. Has regular Auction sales of assorted Merchanise, Real Estate, &c., &c., every Tuesday and Friday. Prepared to make Cash advancements on all descriptions of Goods or Property. feb3-ly

L. UFFORD, Auction and Commission Merchant, strand, Gaive-ton, Texas. Agent for Dupont's Powder, Bridgewater Paints, and dealer in Provisions and Western Produce.

February 3, 1854. COBERT W. CARNES.

CARNES & TRABUE. Cotton Factors, Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Verchants. Gaivesten, Texas. Strict attention paid to the selling of Cetton and other produce, Filling Orders, and Receiving and Forwarding Merchandise.

DEAN & * 2.4 dER, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, Strand street, Galveston, Teams.

NOTH E — Mr. Frederick E. Sandford becomes a pariner in the house of Dean & Cr. nor from this date.

Galveston July 1, 1867. [july 18] JNO. DEAN. D. THE AYEES.

A VRES & PERRY, Wholesale Grocery Merchants,
Strand street, (next door to R. & D. G. Mills.) Gal veston, Texas. Keep con-tantly on hand a general assortment
of Groceries, consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Fiour,
Tobacco. Bacon. Rice, Butter, Cigars, Sonp. Candies,
Cheese, Starch, Matches, Lard, Grass and Cotton Rope of
all sizes, and a general assortment of Wood Ware. Also,
Corn. Gats, Brain and Hay.

KAUPFMAN & KLAENER, Commission Merchants, keep always a large stock of Groceries on hand. April 25, 1857.

SEWING MACHINE—The undersigned are agents for Wiscoler & Wiscoler Scientific Scientific

MARKET STREET. Galveston, Texas, wholesale and Retail dealer in Wines, Teas, and Groceries, Stapie Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, China, Glass, and Crockery Ware, Toys and Fancy Articles; Willow and Worder ware, Housekeping Articles and Plantation Goods.

To Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

Nov. 24th, '55.—1y.

pare a bill, which has been done. ern Pacific Railroad, says: We are informed that a of money will be received soon to pay all the liabil-

Augusta, Ga., November 20-Ice half an inch thick formed here last night.

swept away the wires of the Montreal Telegraph block and the Commercial Bank block have been

The house of Dennistoun & Co., has failed liabilities amount to £2,000,000.

stopped this morning.

burned yesterdey morning at half-past 2. The boat and cargo are a total loss. From fifty to seventy-five lives were lost

New York, Nov. 23.-Chicago Spring Wheat 1

BV B L. PEEL of Chappell Hill. Washington county I Texas, will keep on hand Poordman & Grays celebrates Duke Campana attachment Plane Fortes. He warrants then to be superior to an will will the State. Every one warranted to give perfect satisfaction, or no sale. He a prepared to deliver them in Chappell Hill. Houston

hand of 10,172 bales.

Freights on Cotton, to New York and Boston, ic., to Live pool † ; Bremen 11-16.
In Exchange, but very limited business was done. Sight New Orleans, † prem.; 60 days, 2† dis.; New York, sight par to le prem.; New York, 10 to 15 days, 1c. to 1† dis.; Ster ling, 60 days , 104.

The Picayune, of November 27th, says: The Atlantic's

SUGAR-The prices vary from 3 to 6 je. The severe frosts

Values of Molasses were received, however, with orders to ship for planter's account.

FLOUR—The increased supply has caused prices to decline. Superfine, 5, 5, 20, @ \$5, 30; for Fancy, 5, 75; \$6, 25 for choice Extra; and 4, 50, @ 4, 75 for fine Unbranded. BACON-9@15 for new Shoulders to fancy sugar cured

BAGGING AND ROPE-Kentucky bagging 14 @ 15; Rope

White Lead,
French Zinc, (snow white,)
Do. (No. 1.)
American Zinc,
Do. do. (in oil.)
Do. do. (in oil.)
Paris Green, (dry.)
Paris Green, (dry.)
Do. do. (in oil.)
Paris Green, (dry.)
Paris Green, (dry.)
Po. (in oil.)
Po. double do. Do. double do.
Chrome Yel.. (dry Ain oil.)
Prussian Blue, do du Umber,
English Vermillion,
American do, various sizes.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Bronzes
Ivory Black, &c.;
Artists' rand Gilerra' Tuols, Ivory Black, &c; Artists and Gilbers Paint, Varnish and Whitewash Brushes of var

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE STORE.
Strand. Galveston, Texts. Reeps constantly on hand a general and well assorted stock of Builders' and Plantation Hardware, comprising in partifications and Screws.

Hollow Ware.
Pough from.
Table and Pocket Cutlery.
Sweden and Refined fron.
Sweden and Refined fron. Cast and German Steel, Bleaster and Spring do. Tin Plate and Block Tin, Finners

Hoes of every description,
log and Trace Chains,
Hatchets and Axes,
Thain and Cast Iron Pumps,
Corn and Coffee Mills,

Miscellaneous Adnertisements.

Boardman & Gray's Piano Fortes

welry, Musical Instruments, Fancy Goods, &c. Book attonery, Printing Paper, &c., for sale by JONES. ROOT & CO. Oct 15-tf No. 8, Strand, Galveston.

Rice & Baulard,

JNO. P. OSTER HOUT, Attorney at Law, and Land Agent, Bellville, Austin County, Texas, will attend to the collection of debts in the counties of Austin, Fort Hend, Washington, and Colorado.
Oct. 22, 1857

Baggage co

The wind is wild, the night is dark. The waves are raging furiously And dashing 'gainst a slender bark, Upon the sea of Galilee: Strong men are there, but dumb with fear, The while destruction's drawing near.

Within the troubled bark asleep Lies One who rules the winds and waves They wake Him, telling as they weep, How wild the tempest round them raves He looks around, He hears the sound Of driving winds and waves that bound.

He rises, with a look of love, Surveys the scene, foreboding ill; Rebukes the winds; they dare not move; Unto the waves he speaks, "Peace, be still!" They know their Lord and at his word Are motionless as if ne'er stirred.

Thus, christians, in the sea of life, When troubles your light shallop fill, Turn from your soul's tumultuous strife To Him, who said, " Peace, be still :" He can control temptation's roll And speak peace to your troubled soul.

When griefs assail, when glooms oppress, When doubts your wavering mind enshroud Seek Him who is all gentleness, He will dispel the threat'ning cloud His voice at will, your soul can thrill, By simply speaking, "Peace, be still."

Then grieve no more, bid gloom adieu, Dark doubts far from you put away, And let your bark glide swiftly through The sea of Life, by night, by day; Eye well the mark, in light or dark, Christ sleeps in every Christian's bark.

Houth's Department.

DECEIVING CHILDREN.

friend, and never did I see a more systematic housewife, and, what then seemed to me, one who had so quiet and complete control of her child. But the secret of the latter I soon learned. One evening she wished to spend with me, at a neighbor's—it was a small social gathering of friends, therefore she was very desirous of attending; but her child demanded her pres-ence with him. After undressing him and hearing him say his prayers, she said: Willie, did you not see that pretty little kit-

ten in the street to-day?"
"Yes, I did," he replied; "I wish I had her; was'nt she pretty?" Yes, very; now don't you want me to buy this kitty for you? Perhaps the man will sell

"Oh, yes, mother, do buy her." "Well, then, be a good boy while I am gone;" thus saying she closed the door, but he immediately called her back. Don't go till morning, then I can go with you; won't you stay?" "No, Willie! the man won't sell it if I don't

go to night; so be a good boy."

He said no more, but quietly lay down. "Is this the way you govern your child?" said I, after we had gained the street, "if you

but knew the injury you are doing you would have I done? I did not tell him I would see the man, I only asked him if I should."

you will perceive your error too late. You have yourself grafted a thorn in the young rose, point, to make it less piercing. On your return he will not see the kitten, therefore you will have to invent another falsehood to conceal the

ended our conversation. During the evening she seemed gayer than usual; my words had little or no effect upon her. She did not think her little one was doing all he could to keep awake to see the coveted kitten on her return, wondering "what made mother gone so long. It was late ere I reminded her we ought to re turn. But little was said during our homeward walk. She went noiselessly into the room, sup-posing her boy asleep; but he heard her and

"Mother, is that you? Have you brought the kitten? I kept awake to see it, and I was so "No, my dear; the man would not sell her."
"Why won't he, mother?" he asked with

quivering lips, "I don't know; I suppose he wants her to catch rats and mice." "Did he say so mother?"

"He did not say just that, but I thought he lips quivered and the tears starred.

He rubbed them with his little hands, winking very fast to keep them back, but they would come; at last he fell asleep with the pearly drops glistening on his rosy cheeks. The mother's glistened also. As she knelt to kiss them away, he murmured softly in his broken slumber, "I did want it so bad."

Eager for the story, they were soon in their places, and Miss Taylor began.

"Jay Jones has no father nor mother to take any Jones has no father nor mother to t

will I again, let what will be the consequence, deceive my child to please myself."

When the late Jeremiah Evarts was in the fifth year of his age, he came to his father and him if the last book he had given him was worn out. 'O, no sir,' said Jeremiah, 'but I have read all the sense out of it.' He meant to say that he had read it throughout, and had made himself master of all the ideas it contained.

Methinks I hear a lad say: 'I will make more improvement, by means of reading, than I have done. What is the first thing I must do?' I will tell you. Before you read any book, ask some intelligent friend whether it is a good

read any book that does not contain an in-teresting story. I begin to read, but before I get to the bottom of the page I forget what I am gathered around an open grave in the church-reading about. How can I fix my attention and gathered around an open grave in the church-keen it fixed ? \(\) \(

harder. When you begin a page, resolve that you will keep your attention fixed till you get to the bottom of it, or to the end of the section. If you find your attention flagging, try the harder to keep it fixed. If you find that it has gone off before you know it, go back to the beginning of the page or section, and persevere till you can read it from beginning to end with fixed attention. By that means you will soon form a habit which will enable you to fix your attention on a train of reasoning as closely and read at the section of the page or section, and persevere till think not.—Mother's Journal.

Afflictions scour us of our rust. Adversity, like winter weather, is of use to kill those verming which the ammer of prosperity is apt to read a possible.

TWO WAYS OF TELLING A STORY.

In one of the most populous cities in New England, a few years since, a party of lads all members of the same school, got up a grand sleigh ride. The sleigh was a large and splendid one, drawn by six gray horses.

On the day following the ride, as the teacher

entered the school-room, he found his pupils in high merriment, as they chatted about the frolic of their excursion. In answer to some inqui lads volunteered to give an account of their trip and its incidents. claimed: "Oh, sir! there was one little cir-cumstance that I had almost forgotten. As we

were coming home, we saw a queer looking affair in the road. It proved to be a rusty old sleigh, fastened behind a covered, wagon proceeding at a very slow rate, and taking up near ly the whole road. Finding the owner was not disposed to turn

out, we determined upon a volley of snow balls and a good hurrah. They produced a right effect, for the machine turned out in the deep snow, and the skinny old pony started on a full As we passed, some one gave the old jilt of

horse a crack, which made him run faster than he ever did before, I'll warrant. And so with another volley of snow-balls pitched into the front part of the wagon, and with three times three cheers, we rushed by. With that an old fellow in the wagon, who was buried up under an old hat, and who had dropped the reins, bawled out, "Why do you frighten my horse?" "Why don't you turn out

then?" says the driver. So we gave him three rousing cheers more. His horse was frightened again and run against a loaded team, and I be lieve almost capsised the old creature—and "Well, boys," replied the instructor, "take your seats and I will take my turn and tell you a story, and all about a sleigh-ride, too. Yes-

terday afternoon, a very venerable old clergy man was on his way from Boston to Salem to pass the residue of the winter at the house of his son. That he might be prepared for jour-neying in the spring, he took with him his wagon and for the winter his sleigh, which he fastened behind the wagon.

His sight and hearing was somewhat blunt

by age, and he was proceeding very slowly and quietly, for his horse was old and feeble, like his owner. His thoughts reverted to the scenes of his youth—of his manhood, and of his riper years. Almost forgetting himself in the multi-tude of his thoughts, he was suddenly disturbed and terrified, by loud hurrahs from behind, and by a furious pelting and pattering of balls of

by a furious petting and pattering of bans of snow and ice upon the top of his wagon.

In his trepidation he dropped his reins, and as his aged and feeble hands were quite benum-bed with cold, he could not gather them up as his horse began to run away. In the midst of the old man's troubles, there rushed by him with loud shouts, a large party of boys, in a sleigh drawn by six horses. "Turn out! turn out, old fellow! Give us the road, old boy! What will you take for your pony, old dady! Go it frozen-nose. What's the price of oats?' were the various cries that met his ear.

"Pray do not frighten my horse!" exclaim-ed the infirm driver. "Turn out, then, turn out!" was the answer, which was followed by repeated cracks and blows from the long whit of the "grand sleigh," with showers of snow balls, and three tremendous cheers, from the boys that were in it. The terror of the old man and his horse was increased and the latter run away with him, to the eminent danger o his life. He contrived, however, to secure hi reins, and to stop his horse just in season to pre vent his being dashed against a loaded team.

Λ short distance brought him to his journey's

end, at the house of his son. His old horse was comfortably housed and fed, and he himself was abundantly provided for. That son, boys, is your instructor, and that old fellow and old boy, (who did not turn out for you, but who would gladly have given you the whole road, had he heard your approach,) that old daddy and old frozen-nose, was your master's father!"
Some of the boys buried their heads behind

"But you gave him to understand that you their desks; some cried, and many hastened to said. He is not old enough to detect the diftioned that they should be more civil, for the future to inoffensive travellers, and more re-

Miss Taylor left her large and interesting group of pupils in the school house and yard, and went to spend the hour of recess with a kind friend

She was an intelligent and pious young lady, who loved good children very much, and was ever interested in knowing their trials and joys, and in hearing their wonderful exploits. And

room, when, as usual, almost all the scholar ran forward to meet her. Foremost among a group of some dozen boys stood Allen Blair, a beautiful and somewhat costly toy.
"See here! Miss Taylor, what a grand bar-

will I again, let what will be the consequence, deceive my child to please myself."

"Mothers, are you practicing the same deception? If you are, pause and think of the consequences ere it is too late. Does it not lessen your confidence in a person when you find out they have been deceiving you? Will it not also that of your children in you when they become old enough to detect it? Besides, it would be very strange if they themselves did not imitate you in things of more importance. It is the pride and joy of a mother's heart to gain and retain the entire confidence of her him. In infancy he was abused and neglected. Now he is a poor little town pauper, his back badly bent, obliged to go on crutches, pale and ill. How easy it is for you, who are well and have plenty of good food, to do without an apple! But the kind woman who takes care of little Jay has no orchard, and she cannot afford to buy apples for him. He is often sick and faint, and cannot eat his meals. How delicious, then, appeared that rare ripe apple—so tempting to his faint and fevered lips, that he gladly gave for it the toy that was kindly given him by a pitying friend to cheer his lonely hours, when he is too ill to come to school."

hours, when he is too ill to come to school,"

"Miss Taylor," said Allen, "I'll tell you
what I'll do. I'll bring Jay every ripe apple I
can find in our orchard to-morrow. I know
mother'll let me—and I'll give back the toy.
Here Jay, I'm sorry I took it—but I did'nt "I'll bring him some too," said another voice

"And I— and I," said many more.
"That's right," said Miss Taylor, "be kind to
little Jay while he is with you—you will not

longer leave his bed—And, carefully nursed and tended by pitying neighbors, little Jay passed down the stream of death. And when autumn strewed the ground with showers of rainbow leaves and golden fruit, in luxurious abundance, black clothes and snowy white colars, followed by little girls with hands full of flowers, and autumnal flowers almost covered the coffin, and with noisless steps the procession moved away. Are those noble boys, with their manly tears, those gentle girls, and compassionate villagers,

kindness the cup of suffering which that poor lone boy was compelled to drink?

I think not.—Mother's Journal.

Some young persons say they have read a book through when they have skipped half of it. No good comes from such reading. If the book is a had one, the whole of it should be skipped; if it be a good one, 'all the sense should be read out of it.'—New York Observer,

Educational.

PAINE FEMALE INSTITUTE, GOLIAD, TEXAS, Board of Instruction.

their irreparable loss.

Brother Baker and his wife were converted to God. under the ministry of the writer, in June '56, and in TERMS: imitation of the heads of families in Apostolic times he and his house were baptized into the Christian he and his house were baptized into the Christian faith. He served an acceptable probation, and was, in the early part of the present year, received into the full membership of the Church. He was truly an honest man, an affectionate husband and father, and bid fare to be a useful member of the Church. But God in his inscrutable Providence, has removed him from the responsibilities of the head of an interesting family and his place in the militant Church. He gave his class leader satisfactory assurances of readiness and preparation for his change, and preparation for his change, and preparation for his change. readiness and preparation for his change—said he was not afraid to die—that he felt that his trust was

in God. He gradually sunk into the arms of death, as calmly as one falling into a sweet sleep.

W. A. SMITH.

in God. He gradually sunk into the arms of death, as calmly as one falling into a sweet sleep.

W. A. SMITH.

November 19th, 1857.

It has become my painful duty to announce the death of another one of the pillars of the Church in Brownsville. Jacob Cliver departed this life, October 24th, 1857, aged sixty-six years nine months and twenty-four days. He died of a Carbuncle on his back, which kept him confined for more than a month, and from which he suffered a great deal of pain; but notwithstanding his sufferings he was calm and serene even in his last moments, and I have no doubt has gone to reap the reward of the faithful. He leaves a mourning widow behind him, who has traveled with him for many years, through life's journey, but who is now left to the care of the God of the widow and fatherless. May her life be long and useful, and may she die the death of the righteous, and her last end be like his.

J. Grav.

Obituaries.

Mr. JOHN BAKER departed this life at his residence, in Guadaloupe county, Texas, on the first instant, leaving a wife and three little children to mourn

dence, in Falls county, Texas, on the 17th of October, 1857, sister AMANDA ALLEN, wife of Jackson

ber, 1857, sister Amanda Allen, wife of Jackson Allen, and daughter of Rev. Gideon M. and Lavina Coursey, in the 21st year of her age.

Sister Allen was born in the State of Kentucky, and, when quite young, her father emigrated to, and settled in the State of Texas. In 1851 she attached herself to the M. E. Church, South, as an humble seeker of religion, and was a faithful seeker, up to the camp-meeting held in her own neighborhood, in September last, when and where God powerfully converted her soul, and prepared her for the world. converted her soul, and prepared her for the world above. On the third day after this meeting she took sick, and at the same time she seemed to have a pre-sentment of her death, for she said, "I shall never get well." She bore her severe and protracted ill-ness with great fortitude, and when death came to summon her away, she was found ready and willing to go. She affectionately bid adieu to her husband and friends, and for the last time she embraced and kissed her dear little child. And after exhorting all in the room to meet her in heaven, her voice hushed into silence; she breathed her last, and her soul fled from earth to heaven. May God sanctify the bereaved and afflicted husband, and motherless child and bring them finally to the city of God above, and

rest with the happy host who have gone before.

George S. Gatewood.

Alta Springs, Texas, Nov. 18th, 1857.

The Nashville Christian Advocate will please

F MR. EL'SHA WILLIAMS, who took out of the Land F MR. ELISHA WILLIAMS, who took out of the Land
Office, June 9th, 1847, my Patent for 1280 acres, Pounty
Claim will send the Patent and his bill of charges to David
Ayres, Office of the Texas Christian Advocate, I will pay all
reasonable charges.

E. J. CROPPER.
Oct. 23, 1857.
N. B. Any one knowing the residence of Elisha Williams,
will confer a favor on me by informing Mr. Ayres, of the
same.

For Sale or Rent-DESIRABLE PROPERTY in the town of Rutersville, consisting of a large dwelling, with necessary out buildings, and 120 seres of land, 10 of which are under tence. It will be sold low for eash, or exchanged for negro property, or unimproved land. If not sold soon, it will be rented. Possession given at any time. Apply to S. S. MUNGER, La Grange, or Oct 15-tf S. WELLARD, on the premises. TWOS F MOORE. Dentist, Columbus, Colorado county,
Texas.—I will be at Ware about the first of December, and will remain a few weeks

Farm for Sale, TWO miles South of Round Rock, Williamson county,
Texas, on the stage read from Austin to Round Rock,
I have a farm for saie, cheap for cash. The farm contains
one hundred and fifty acres—fifty acres in cultivation.—
Only one-half the money will be required in hand, and a
reasonable time will be given for the navment of the balance.

BARTLETT ASHER.
Galvesten papers copy till forbid.

[july 23-57]

COTTON sent to us by the Central Railroad will not be charged with drayage, as our warehouse is at the terminal of the Railroad. [05-64] J.J. CAIN & CO. Furniture and Upholstery Depot-

On the Strand, nearly opposite Mills' Bank.

JOSEP" AVRES is now opening a splendid assortment
of PARLOR FURNITURE, among which are Tete a
Tetes, Soles, Ontomans, wood and marble top Center, Card
and Fier tables cane bottom and sota Rocking and Parler
Chairs, &c. &c.
BED ROOM FURNITURE of every description, Bureaus,

"See here! Miss Taylor, what a grand bargain I have made to-day! Jay Jones gave me this beautiful toy for an apple. An apple, only think; and thanked me besides!"

Miss Taylor looked rather sorrowfully first at Allen, then at the poor little cripple, Jay Jones, who, with pale, sallow face and hunchback, stood leaning on hisserutches, with his eyes fixed imploringly upon the teacher, as if he would beg for the kind words and sweet cares his more nimble companions had rushed forward to obtain.

"Allen," said she reproachfully, "I would be ashamed to take anything for an apple from that poor boy."

"Reapers!! Reapers!! Reapers!!!

Reapers!! Reapers!!! Reapers!!!

THE undersigned, as Agent for the sale of Agricultural Implements, will have a large tof the Kend of Kentucky Birvestile, the substituted by Miller, Wingate & Co., of figures limited to be the best reapers and mower ever brought to Texas. They are of lighter draught (requiring only two horses) made of more durable material, and caster for the raker that 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 sole ligar cut of the satisfaction of all who have seen it in operation. I sole ligar cut of the satisfaction of all who have seen it in operation. I sole ligar cut of the worse for wear; has performed to the satisfaction of all who have seen it in operation. I sole ligar cut of the satisfaction of all who have seen it in operation. I sole ligar cut of the satisfaction of all who have seen it in operation. I sole ligar cut of 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 sole ligar cut of the last worse for wear; has performed to the satisfaction of all who have seen it in operation. I sole ligar cut of the last worse for wear in a performed to the satisfaction of

New Fall and Winter Goods.

W E have just received our large and new stock of Fall and Winter Goods consisting in part of Fanry Dress Suks, plain and Figured Black Siks. Delane's French Merinos. Alpacas, and a variety of Dress Goods suitable for the season.

Plantation Goods—such as Kerseys Georgia Plaids, White and Black Plaids, Oznaburgs, Wool Blats, negro Blankets Rupets, &c.

Calicos. Mariboro Stripes and Plaids, Ginghams, brown and Black Domestics, Sheetings, Fiannels, Shawls, Toll et Quilts. &c., &c.

Shoes—For men and boys, as also a large variety of every description for ladies and children.

Corpts—Inperial Bhrssels, Three-Ply Legrain, superfine and Venetian Carpeting, all of New Style and Patterns also, 4 by 4, 6 by 4, and 8 by 4, Oil Cloth, for floors, Velvet Rugs, &c., &c.

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

REDDLE & BRIGGS.

Sept. 24th, 1857.

New Clothing Store.

Rev. G. W. McCLANAHAN, A. B. Principal. Mrs. MARY D. SHIVE, Assistant in Literary Dept. 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.

Primary—Spelling, Reading, Writing, First Lessons in Arithmetic, Primary Geography. \$10 of Pappararony—Reading and Writing continued Defining, Geography, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History of the Ho tee States with weekly exercises, Composition and Letter Writing
Advance—For any part of the former continued, with Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Rotary, Rhetoric, Logic, Rook-keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Natural History, Physiology, Moral and Mental Philosophy, Criticism, Evidences of Christianity or others, making a complete course, and the control of the Pano.

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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; This town contains a population of about fifteen hundred; and its entire freedom from epidemics, the general good health an morality of the people, and its great religious advantages afford unsurpassed facilities for the correct training and development of the youthful mind.

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

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

FACULTY. REV. THOMAS II. BALL, Professor of Moral and Intellect-ual Philosophy and Natural Sciences. REV. JUNEPH B. PERRIE, A. B., Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages and Mathematics.

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ne-half in advance; the remainder at the session. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT. English Branches
Ancient and Foreign Languages, each
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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 isa! Thursday in June, unless June has five Thursdays, then it closes on the fourth. Those Sessions are without interruption

These Sessions are without interruption

DEGREES.

A Certificate of preficiency will be conferred on any youn lady who successfully prosecutes the English studies, an an additional one for the French or any other foreign language. The degree of Graduate of the College will be conferred of those only who shall accomplish the Latin or Greek course in addition to the English course, and one of the foreign languages.

[November 22d, 1856.]

or advancement necessary for admission into the Freparat
ry School.

Rates of Tuition per Session of Five Months:
Primary English branches. 10 on
Advanced 15 on
Latin, Greek and Algebra 20 on
In the University
Latin, Greek and Algebra 22 on
Traition fees payable in advance in cash, or a note within
terest, on the admission of the pupil. A matriculation is
in the University of \$5 on.
Parents from a distance sending their children, are expeted to select some suitable person to receive and disburse it
funds intended for their use, and without whose author
the merchants of the piace are not authorized to make bill
By croser of the Board of Trustees.

John H. Davidson, THOS. B. WHITE,
Aug. 16, 1856.) Secretary. President.

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COLLEGE EDIFICE.

A LARGE and comportions building, planned by the best architectural talest and exercise in the most substantial manner, is now nearly ready for the reception of pupils. Feeling the great importance of space and comfort for the educational and domestic interests of the Institution, the Trustees have spared neither pains nor expose to meet the demands of utility and beauty in the construction of the edifice.

Rev. GEORGE P. PROUS, A. M., Professor of English Literature.

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Mrs. REED, Principal of the Primary Department,
Miss ADELINE CHISOHLM, Assistant in College Dep'r.

The acasem, the acasem, the acasem of the control o

Educational.

GALVESTON FEMALE SEMINARY,

Misses C. S. & E. M. COBB, Principals. THE Seventh Term of this Institution will commence september 14, 1857, in the new and commodous Seminary Building, now in process of erection.

Each Pepartment will be supplied with efficient teachers Superior adv. stages in Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Ample arrangements have been made for students, a horacter. boarders.
Circulars containing Course of Study. Terms &c., fur-nished by addressing the Principals.

BASTROP MILITARY INSTITUTE,

BASTROP MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Will open on the is Monday in September, under the superatund-ace of Col R T. P. Allen, the founder, and for many years Superintendent of the Kentucky Military Institute a distinguished graduate of West Pont, and a practical Engineer; assisted by an able feedity. The course of study will be that usual raught 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 withtary, conforming as meanly 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 furtion and boarding, including lights, tuel and washing, 2115 per session of 20 weeks, payable invariably in advance.

For further information, address the Superir Endent, Aug 12-2m S. W. SIMS, President B. T.

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GALVESTON INSTITUTE

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

invariably half in advance,
Primary English branches. \$30
Advanced do do with the Languages. 49
No student received for less time than one session.
Students entering during the first month of a session with the charged for a whole session.
No deduction made for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness.
For further information address the Principal.
Gaiveston. August 5, 1847

Trenton, Gibson County, Tennessee,
UNDER the patronage of the Memphis Conference.—
The next session of this flourishing Institution of learning, will be opened on the first Monday in September next.
FACILITY
Rev. GULFORD JONES, President, and Professor of Belles Lettres, Moral and Mental Science
Rev. JOHN A. REUBLET, A.M., Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages
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TEXAS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

preading, Writing and State of State of

Elementary—embracing Orthography, Or mospy, Reading and Mental Arithmetic. \$12 50

Preparatory Department. \$12 50

Studies—orthography, Writing, Defining, Arithmetic, Geography with Map Drawing, Grammar with Diagrams, Elements of Natural History, Physiology, History U. S., Tuttor per session. \$15 or Collegiate Department, First Year, Studies—Algebra, Geognetry to the 4th Book, Universal

per session

Cellegiate Department, First Year.

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

Second Year.

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

Third Year.

Studies—Mensuration, Beok-keeping, Geology Minera gy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Latin or Modern Language. Tuttion per session.

Studies—Astronomy, Intellectual Philosophy, Butier's An alogy, Logic, Criticisms, Evidences of Christianity, Latin or Modern Language. Tuttion per session.

Studies—Astronomy, Intellectual Philosophy, Butier's An alogy, Logic, Criticisms, Evidences of Christianity, Latin or Modern Language. Tuttion per session.

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

Studies—Studies of Piano Forte or Guntar per session.

Studies and Painting per session, each, 10 00 Ornamental Needle-work.

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

Any Student pursuing the studies of the Collegiate Course

Henry House & Co.,

Trabel and Transportation.

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One of them will leave New Orleans for Galveston every SUNDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 o'clock A.M., returning will leave Galveston for New Orleans every SUNDAY and THURSDAY, at o'clock P.M.

These Steamers have been built with grean care and cost taspecially for this trade; new splendid accommodations for passengers, and for speed and safety are unsurenced.

For trought or massing apply to E.R. Nich A.S. Co., Galveston, II. N. CALDW Ell., including, S26-19

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Regular Line between New York and Galveston. "His Line is composed of the following sound, new and and fast sating vessels:

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J. SHACKELFORD, and POWELL & RUTHVEN, UNITED STATES MAIL LINE. Inland Route from Indianola, Powderhorn, Galveston, and New Orleans.

Saving of One Day's Time, A1 As well as reduced rates for passage, freight and insurance.

NEW ORLEANS AND OPELOUSAS RAILROAD CONnecting at Berwick Bay with the new and splendid
steamsings GALVESTON and OPELOUSAS, of we've hundred tons burthen each, built expressly for this route, and so
constructed as to avoid the dangers and selays heretofore
arising from the passage of the Texas bars.

Passengers will leave New Orleans from the Ferry land
and, opposite Jackson square, on Sunday and Thursday
mornings, at ten o'clock, commencing on Sunday, May 10,
1857. moranage, at ten o'clock, commencing on Sunday, May 10, 18-57.

The OPELOUSAS, Capt. A. Van Horne Ellis, will leave on SUNDAYS, and the GALVESTON, Capt. C. P. Washburn, on THURSDAYS.

Returning—The days of leaving Indianola will be WED-NESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and Galveston SUNDAYS and THURSDAYS, at one o'clock, p. m.

Freight will be received daily, Sundays except. d, at the Company's Landing at New Orients, at loot of St. Louis st., and will be transported through to ports of destination without extra charges, by the line of outside steamers. Freight received before one o'clock on Saturdays and Wednesdays, will go by the steamers on Sundays and Turseays.

For freight or passage apply at the railroad office: 1 New Orleans, and in Galveston and Indianola on oward the steamers. Bitls of laving, of the only form used by this line, will be furnished to shippers by Pursers of the steamers on application, and all required information given.

N. H.—All persons reforbed trusting any one or account of the above steamers or owners. Shippers will please at-

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS IN TEXAS.

From Harrisburgh; connecting with New Orleans and Galveston, and Galveston Bay U.S. mail steamers; and at Richmond with stages to Austin, and to Go Zales, and in-Remound with stages to Austin, and to Go zales, and intermediate points

Cars leave Harrishurg each day, excepting Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock. A. M., leave Richmond same day, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Passengers for Austin, Gonzales. Ac., leave Gaiveston by steamboat on Tuesdays and Saturdays, taking cars at liarrishurg, and stages at Richmond the otherwing days.

Through tickets to Austin and intermediate points by rail, way and F. P. Sawyer's stages may be obtained from R. R. Agent at Harrisburg

Passengers stopping at Harrisburg, and procuring through tickets for Columbus, Lagrange, Eastrop, Austin, or Gonzales, will have the preference in stage transportation over scatistaken at Housdon or Richmond.

Extra stages always to be bired at Richmond.

Till E.—Galveston to Austin 16 hours, including eighteen hours for sleep.

Only 15 miles of staging by this route.

JNO. A. WILLIAMS,

Superintendent B. B. B. and C. Ruifroad.

Harrisburg, January 1, 1857.

CORTELYOPS COPPER FACED TYPE. New York Type. Founders and Frinters Warerooms, establish.

NEW STAGE LINE TROW Generales to Galveston. The most speedy and comformable stage route to Galveston from Generales, and intermediate points. The subscribers have a Line of taggerunning from Generales to Latirange, which connects with
two Lines of Stagges that connect with the Budhol Bayon
Bosts at Houston, and the other with the Cars at Richmond
and the Steamers at Houston; all of winch run in contectio, with the New Gelean, all of eight, a. N. and atrive at Latirange at 7 o'clock, r. e., of the same days. Leave
Latirange on Twesdays and Fricays at 6 o'clock, a. N. and atrive at Catrange at 7 o'clock, r. e., of the same days. Passengers by this route rest one right at Latirange, and one at
Richmond, and lay over one day in Galveston, before the
New Orieans Steamers leave at 4 o'clock, r. N., on Introdays and Stundays. The Stage proprietors have in artendairce extra reams and conclies at Latirange, in order that
passengers shall never to detained.
Nicronlos & Co. Agents at Gorage.
[November 29th, 1856.2] GUSS & PERRY, Proprietors.

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

BOOKS, MUSIC, CIC., CIC.,
AT THE HOUSTON BOOK STORB, Maine street.

BY J. S. TAFT, can always be found a large supply of
Law, edical, School and Miscellancous Books. Blank
Books—all. 'zes. Records, Journals, Dey-Rooks: Plantation Records Diary, Time Books, Memorandium and Pass
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J. O. & H. M. TRUEHEART, Land Locaters, and General Agents, Market Street, [nearly opposite Post office] Galvesion. Texas.

Dealing in Gaiveston Island Lots, City Property. Texas Lands, Land Certificates, Scrip, 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.

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 Stanons prairie, is now in full operation sawing ten thousand feet per day; having always on hand every variety of dry lumber, and assuring quies dees atch to every waggon.—Saturodys will be appropriate to granding, but on emergen, even he come at any non-figure late, 1856.—Iv.

The Printers—I am at present receiving a large to of news and book papers, of every size used in Texas, also news and book papers, of every size used in Texas, also news and book inks, black cards, S. E. cards, and blank paper of every description and size that I will sell at a very smain awance on New York wholesate prices.

P. inters will co well by calling and looking over my stock before purchasing elsewhere, or by sending in their orders, I will send aspectments of paper and price by mail, on application.

I have made arrangements in the North to be supplied with a uniform article of printing paper, and those who favor me with their orders, can rely upon receiving the same.

Terms cash, or city acceptance.

May 16

J. M. JONES, Strand. West Troy Bell Foundry,

West Troy Bell Foundry,

Stablished in 1826.—The subscribers have constantly for sale an assortment of Church, Factory,

6-14.8 Seamboat Locomotive, Plantation, Schoolhouse Bells, and durable manner. For tall particulars as to BELLS, many recent improvements, warrentee, dance Bells, is the classist, space centred in Tower, raises of Bells, for the South of Bells, and are a circular. Bells Bells, for the South of Bells, South of Bells, South of Bells, South of Bells, and the South of Bells, South of Bells, and the South of Bells, South of Bells, and the South of Bells, Bells, and the South of Bells, Bells, South of Bells, Bells, South of Bells, Bells, South of Bells, Bells,

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

Drayage per load 25

Weighing and Sampling per Bale 121-2

Sampling only 41-2

Weighing only 8

Marking Weights on bales 2

Storage per month to date, from time rec'd, *b. 121-2

Labor on turning out on delivery 1

Labor for ticussing and fishing 3

For each only of citich rejected out, of a lot, turning of out for selection than may be necessary to reside on regule as, accultional charge of 5

Storage or regule as, accultional charge of 5

ed out for selective that may be necessary to re-store or reptie, an additional charge of. SHPFERS' CHARGES. Storage, per month, to date from time of purchase Labor, for Housing and Filing per Bule. Labor arranging for classing, marking &c.—per Bale. 3
Ship marking and numbering (original or class) wh 3
Weighing. 8
Sampling. 41-2
All cotton delivered an compressed not paying storage, will be charged, as hard. REPAIRS

Ropes each 12 1-2

Patches 20

Patches 20

Patches 40

Soldes 50

Reges 50

Reges 50

Reges 60

Ramages bales, examined e pecked per flate 75

Broken Bales, when dry, rebailed 53 00

Bates Covered and Roped in Press 300

Broken Bales (partly wet less it and rebailed per Bale 100

Damaged Bales (when wet) or pickings dried and baled 100

These Presses are of Tyler's larges 100

100

These Presses, are of Tyler's larges: Steam Power Presses at the control of the c . Hogan's Hotel.

J. B. HOGAN. Proprietor, Rich STON. Texas.

This Hotel, containing over forty sleeping rooms, well vent-listed—a portion fitted up expressiy for lamilies—oders many inducements to travelers and boarders.

By Baggage conveyed to and from the hoats free of any charge. Stable attached. The Huntaville, Austin, Washington, Waco, Richmond (via Raifroad) Stage office at this flouse.

[March 22, 1836.]

CORTELYOU'S COPPER FACED TYPE. New York Type Foundry and Printers Warero-ins, established in 1823, No. 29 Sprice Street, New York, Four Poors below William. The subscriber is prepared to turnish his well known and superior Book and Newspaper Printing Types, in 1848 to suit purchasers. Also, German and dynamical Types, Greek, Hebrew, and Ornamicals, Music, Brass Rules, &c., manuactured of metals equal to any in this country, and flushed in the most accurate manner, ite also turnishes Pressen, Christes, Composing Sticks, Stands, Class, Furniture, &c.

Medical Adbertisements.

WE CAN CURE CANCER.

LIDER J. M. & DR. W. A. GRIFFIN, RESPECTFULly ity take this method of informing the public that they are permanently located in Gimer, Upshur county, Texas, where they have been, and are still, treating enterers and ulcers with unparallelled success. They, knowing that many physicians deny that cancer can be cured, and that some of the most enthent surgeons refuse to use the kinter 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 Glimer, 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 proposals to cure cancer and nicer 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 objects that they have only to text the value of their remodes, and settle aquestion of so much vital importance to those

DR. CHAMPION'S CELEBRATED FEVER AND AGUE PILLS, also his ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, end Dr. Bragg's excellent Vermitage are for sale, wholesale and retail, by N. D. Labadie, Galveston, and W. H. Elliott, Houston. Norton & Gardner, successors to L. D. Bragg, Proprietors for Texas.

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