# THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

VOL. IV .--- NO. 19.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1857.

WHOLE NO. 436.

For the Texas Christian Advocate. THANKSGIVING DAY.

All creation in unison breathes a spirit of gratitude and praise. Nature inanimate speaks wisdom, and glory of its Creator. Earth has forth his praise. Each lowly flower, upspringing from the ground, wafts from its opening pelovely. The matin song of every warbling tenant of the air is a glad note of praise for its joyous freedom; and the hoarse booming of Old Ocean's waves form a grand bass to the universal anthem sung by Nature's orchestra, to Nature's God. While, thus, inanimate objects speak his praise, and instinct prompts his meaner creatures to be thankful; shall man, endowed with the noble faculties of mind, and intellect, not strike a louder note in praise for his superior gift?

"Shall he receive the blessing given-The priceless boon of ruddy health. The sleep unbroken, peace unriven. The cup of joy, the mine of wealth-Shall he receive them all, and yet, Walk from the cradle to the grave, Enjoying, boasting, and forget To thank the gracious God who gave."

And, shall we as Americans, securely protect ed from the heat of oppression and tyranny, by the foliage of liberty's glorious tree, render no tribute of praise to the God of liberty, whose watchful eye has marked its growth, since it first germinated beneath the propitious skies of '76? With a united voice, the rulers of our own, and her sister States, by their respective proclamations, have nobly said, not so! And we hail this general acknowledgment of their subordination to the great ruler of the Universe as an indication of the safety of our government in their hands; and feel that it presages for our country a future of still increasing glory.

The gift of prescience, it would almost seem, might be ascribed to him, who first suggested the twenty-sixth of November, as a day of general thanksgiving; for surely, a brighter, lovelier, or more fitting one, could not have been selected-just such, as ever wakens in the breast a spirit of glad rejoicing; and infuses into the soul-while nature herself seems to be worshiping-a sentiment of silent adoration. And, inspired by the thought, that millions of happy

Six ministers, of different denominations, assisted in the exercises-indicative of the harmony, and brotherly love uniting them-and an appropriate, chaste, and eloquent discourse, from the Rev. Mr. Bunting, of San Antonio, riveted, and held enchained the almost breathless attention of a charmed, and spell-bound audience. Inspired by the sublimity of the occasion, and gratitude brightly glowing upon the altar of his own heart, the magic thrill from the eye to the soul, touched, and made to vibrate, a corresponding chord in every breast, till gratitude, and praise, beamed brightly from every countenance, And, as each gift, and blessing was enumerated -happy homes, visited by no destroying epidemic-sweet friendships, to add a brighter charm to life-civil and religious liberty-and national prosperity -- each bounding heart reiterated the sentiment contained in the text-" the lines are fallen unto me in pleasant places," And, as with a patriotic pride, subdued by a patriot's gratitude, the speaker reviewed the history of our country, from the prophetic hour when was laid the corner-stone of that fairest fabric of liberty, until, under the supervision of the great Prince of Architects, it stood complete, the noblest superstructure of which earth can boast; the glad response from every swelling heart: was, "yea we have a goodly heritage." Under the beautiful, and expressive figure of a full cluster of grapes, from which, if one be rudely broken, each, all, will wither and drop; we were reminded that the gladdest note in our thanksgiving ode, should be struck in praise that no paricidal hand had been permitted to sever from the parent stem one of the bright

cluster of sister States. But, not alone were national pride, and gratitude awakened. Our own loved Texas-the State of our adoption-likewise claimed an interest in our grateful exultations. And, as its beauties and resources were glowingly portrayed; and in fancy, we excavated, and explored its mountains, rich in shining ore-followed its meandering rivers, and picked up the silvery pearls from their banks-cast our eye over it spreading pasturage, dotted with the grazing herds, reminding us of the patriarchal dayssurveyed its fertile fields, teeming with the golden grain, and white with the silken cotton-inhaled the sweet fragrance of its natural flower gardens-and felt our cheeks fanned by its soft, and balmy breeses-with pride, we owned, that though, sometimes, it is denied the sympathy of the unpropitious heaven; and can draw from its blue eye no invigorating tear-drops; yet-"beneath the sun, there's not a fairer, lovelier

Thanksgiving day passed; but its remem brance, and its salutary impressions yet remain

and, as the poet has said, "When gratitude o'erflows the swelling heart, And breathes in free, and uncorrupted praise, For benefits received; propitious heaven Takes such acknowledgment as fragant inc

And doubles all its blessings" We will confidently hope that the next may be a year of peace and plenty-that another glad, conference was this. The House passed a Bill and happy thanksgiving day may be youchsafed to us-and, at last, with golden harps, and voices expenses already incurred by the ordering out attend to heaven's melody, we may chant an un- of the volunteers by the Governor. It was sent ceasing song of nobler praise. La Grange, Nov. 1857.

For the Texas Christian Advocate. WHO ARE CHRISTIANS?

MR. EDITOR:-In your issue of the 3d inst., I see a letter, in which the writer, speaking of the its amendment; and therefore a committee of people of a certain locality, says: "And many conference became necessary. of them are readers of the Advocate. Christians, Well that committee through its chairman on

ly, they ought to be; and genuine Christians indeed, they are; or, they are not genuine Baptists, Cumberlands and Methodists. But, the writer here seems to apply the term Christian, to members of some particular denomination a mute, but eloquent acknowledgment of the I believe the Roman Catholics to be the only people in Texas, who openly declare themselves no single spot, but viewed with intelligence, to be the only true church of Christ: therefore, speaks of a God. Land, air and deep, all utter it does not become any charitable Protestant to apply the term "Christians," to people of any branch of Christ's church, as a name by which tals, a sweet breath of fragrance to the skies, as they may be distinguished from those of all grateful incense for the genial rays and roral other branches of the same church. It betrays showers, that waked it into a being so sweet and a tendency to acknowledge only the members of one denomination as Christians.

Prairie Plains, Dec. 6, 1857.

For the Texas Christian Advocate.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT. Mr. Editor:—The board of managers of the Missionary Society, of the East Texas Annual Conference greet, with sincere thanksgiving to

God, the return of another anniversary. Permit us, in this the 13th Annual Report, to ay that, there is a development of increasing interest and zeal upon the part of the society and friends of the Missionary cause, in our

But, whilst we have such development for our neouragement, there is still absolute necessity, for more strenuous and untiring efforts for the increase of means for the support of the cause, in the enlargement of our Missionary work on the frontiers of this new and wide extended country, and the colored population in our midst. We are greatly indebted to the parent Missionary Society, for the permanent establishment of Methodism in our country.

Some of the members of this society will recollect when, in 1837, the light of Methodism shed its rays upon the moral gloom, which like a pall of darkness, shrouded this country, so recently emancipated from the superstition and yranny of Roman Catholicism.

But, through the blessing of God, upon the abors of the itinerant Methodist Missionarymen, who counted not their lives dear unto themselves, nor afraid of all the sacrifices necessary to be made in our country; the cause of God, in this branch of the church, has prospered beyond the most sanguine expectations of its warmest friends. The success, which has been realized through these instrumentalities, calls all all shall be cared for. And if there are not nen sufficient in the regular itinerant ranks, to fill all these fields, let them be supplied from the local ranks. There are many local preachers, well qualified, who would take work under the Elders, and thus, many would be brought within the range of the Gospel, who are as yet destitute of its hallowing influence. Let not the idea of razeeing the work, be entertained for a single moment; but let us grow, enlarge, expand. The fields are whitening and waving to the harvest. May God enable us to feel the spirit of our Mission, and make us sensible of the momentous obligations resting upon us,

The reports, from the different Mission fields, will remain as they were last year, as the Missionaries failed to forward their reports, for this S. T. Bridges, Sec'y. For the Texas Christian Advocate.

AUSTIN CORRESPONDENCE. Mg. Editor:-- I propose this as the first of a series of short letters which I will write you weekly during the session of the Legislature, but as I am very modest, you will not expect me to tell much news until I get better acquainted. Indeed, there is little to tell, for everything yet done legislatively with a slight qualification, has been for special purposes, in which the great

body of the people feel no interest, Mr. Paschal's Bill for the relief of Castro's colonists came up in the Senate to-day, and, for two or three hours was warmly discussed, and finally on motion of Mr. Throckmorton, for the consideration of it was deferred until to-mor-

The following are the principal Bills passed by the house to-day:

"A Bill to provide for the election of a Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. E. M. Millican."

"A Bill to organize the county of Presidio." "A Bill to incorporate the county of Weath-"A Bill for the relief of Zippone Whiteside,

and the heirs of Henry Whiteside." "A Bill for the relief of Louisa Warren. "A Bill to incorporate the Richmond Masonic Hall Association in Fort Bend County."

A messenger from the House informed Senate, that the House had appointed a Committee to act in conference with a like committee from the Senate, to settle the difference between the two Houses in regard to the Mexican Cart War Difficulties. The committee was composed of Messrs, Crawford, Hart, and Hicks: and the Senate appointed the following gentleman as the committee on its part, viz: Messrs, McCulloch, Burroughs, and Paschal.

The matter of difference to be settled by appropriating 16 thousand dollars to defray the to the Senate, where it was passed, with an amendment, which provided, that it should be optional with the Governor to keep those volunteers in service so long as he should think necessary. On the return of the Bill, the House rejected the amendment; and again sent the

Baptists, Cumberlands, Methodists, and non- the part of the Senate, Mr. McCulloch, has reprofessors, all take it." The italies are mine. the part of the Senate, surface ported the following substitute for the Senate's Now, I wonder if these Baptists, Cumberlands amendment, which is the same thing essentialand Methodists, are not also Christians? Tru- ly.

"That the Governor be and he is hereby au- surrection in their followers of every generation norized to retain said company or so many hereof as he may deem necessary, in the service of the State, until other means of protection be

be determined I cannot tell.

AN OUTSIDER. Austin, Dec., 8th, 1857.

For the Texas Christian Advocate LETTER FROM NEAR HUNTSVILLE.

MR EDITOR:-If it were not for the thought, that yourself and Publishing Agent were heartily sick and tired of the many flattering notices, sent you by your host of friends, on the literary and mechanical improvement of the Advocate, I would venture to express my hearty approval at the progress you and the publisher have made, but I forbear with a slight exception or two. "Where there is a will there is a way," is a truthful axiom, fully verified in the success atin your vocabulary, as "fail."

Among the various improvements made in the Advocate, none, in our humble judgment, have added more to its value than the Price Current, and Youth's Department-this latter especially is well pleasing to the ladies. The advantage it has is simply this, it secures the interest, and consequently the reading, of the entire family S. M. JENKINS.

Near Huntsville, Dec. 1857.

rom the Southern Christian Advocate THE WANTS OF THE CHURCH .- NO. 6.

BY CLARENCE FLEMING EVANGEL.

Finally, the wants of the church amount this, we need more religion. I doubt somewhat if this is not the only real want after all. If we had more piety-if the whole church was truly converted and full of the Holy Ghost, there would be little need of changes of plans and sys-tems. The ministry would have power and great success, the members would be consistent, great success, the members would be consistent, zealous and active, and all the interests of the church would look up. Too great laxity in ad-ministering discipline, too little discrimination in receiving persons into the church, and the spired by the thought, that millions of happy freemen, were, simultaneously with us, presenting a thank offering for prosperity, and independence; all, gladly cast aside the cares of busy life, and hastened to join in the general jubilee of praise.

Business was suspended in the pleasant town of La Grange. Court, then in session, was adjourned; and the citizens, "with a glad heart, our properties and the citizens, "with a glad heart, are sharing the benefits of a preached Gospel, are sharing the benefits of a preached Gospel, are sharing the benefits of a preached Gospel, and the citizens, "with a glad heart, the court of the church and all the interests of the church of unconverted members? What is to hinder this, if persons are made bona in the church too little discrimination in the church of the court of the unconverted members? What is to hinder this, if persons are made bona? The church of the court of the unconverted members? What is to hinder this, if persons are made bona? What is to hinder this, if persons are made bona? The church would look up. Too great laxity in administering discipline, too little discrimination in receiving persons into the church, and the grass their devaging truths, have left the church militant, and have embraced its early in the church of the court of this course has been to frequently alas! demonstrated in the experience of a style of so called "practical prevalence of a style of so called members without professing conversion? What is to hinder this, if persons are made bona? What is to hinder this, if persons are made bona? The church would look up. Too great laxity in administering discipline, too little discrimination in the church as some of the court, and the prevalence of a style of so called "practical prevalence of a style of so called "practical prevalence of a style of so called "practical in the experience of the church under the church of Christ, to need any argument against it now. "The half-way are sharing the benefits of a preached Gospel, we deeply regret to know that many, yea very many, are living and dying within our borders, no such idea. Worldliness has crept into the without God and without hope. Shall these immortal souls perish from lack of energy on our part to supply them with the Bread of Life?

This is the disease in the heart that is working the such as the part of preachers or people.

Shall these immortal souls perish from lack of energy on other people, and in many cases not so good. This is the disease in the heart that is working Heaven forbid! Brethren, let our motto be. of the body powerless by Expansion. Let new fields be organized, until degrees. This is the inward indisposition that is changing and suiting the owtward order to itself. This is the point where we are growing weaker and weaker. This is the place that re-quires remedy. The cries of dissatisfaction come from this quarter.

No church can succeed in earrying on th work of Christ without an evangelical piety. Success depends upon the confidence of the peo-ple, and where this is wanting there can be no success. If the preacher cannot inspire the per ple with confidence in his piety, no matter with what learning, with what ability, with what eloquence he preaches, it will be all in vain His labors will effect nothing. Just so with every effort to induce men to embrace a religious profession. The church may have mem bers, wealth, talent, and great worldly influence but if the people have no confidence in its piety it will be powerless as far as their spiritus benefit is concerned. The past history of the church illustrates this great truth. The success of the church has always been in proportion its piety. Holiness has been the secret of pow er, and power has been according to the degre of holiness. There has never been an exception It is a fact in the history of every church, ar this too, independent of organization and government. We often attribute the success of the enment. We often attribute the success of the church to the system of government, to the character of doctrine, to the peculiarity of circumstances or men, but while something may be due to these causes, success has been independent of them. Success has been inde-pendent of them. Success has attended piety. Holiness has given power to the plainest men, to Arminian and Calvinistic preaching, to the simplest forms of government and in the most diverse times. In the church of Christ holis is power, and there is no power without it.

If this is true generally, it is particularly

among us. The origin, structure and governmen of the Methodist Church contemplates piety of the Methodist Church contemplates piety. The church is built upon a living, active, powerful faith in Christ. This is its foundation. The whole machinery demands this faith producing self-denial, humility, active zeal and entire consecration. Without it our episcopacy, itinerancy, class-meetings, love-feasts and revivals cannot long continue. The life of the whole system is holiness, without which it is a dead body without power and useless. We may dead body without power and useless. We may and should glory in our peculiar system. It is beyond a question the best in the world for spreading scriptural holiness and calling men to a religious life. But the secret of our past suc-cess is not in our system, but in the piety and zeal that worked the system. The machinery of an engine may be ever so perfect and well adapted to its purpose, but it is powerless without fire. The enginery of war may be all com-plete, and powder and ball and cannon may all be in their place, but all will prove useless if the fire cannot be applied. Our system is worthy of all praise, but without a holy ministry and membership it will accomplish but little. The future of our church depends upon her piety. future of our church depends upon her piety. This is the key that unlocks the mystery of our future history. If Methodism continues pure, and Methodists remain a holy, self-denying, consecrated, actively pious people it is impossible to predict the future of the church. It will be a future covered with glory, and of distinguished success. It will be a future of great influence on other churches and of empent tower. ed-success. It will be a future of great influence on other churches, and of eminent power in winning souls and developing piety. From the perfection of our system we may indulge almost any expectations with regard to the future, if we are only faithful to our trust. Glorious future! if holiness shape it. If on the other hand there is a continued and gradual decline in piety, there will be either a gradual change of our system until the church loses all that is peculiar to it at present, or it will be torn asunpeculiar to it at present, or it will be torn asun-der by some dreadful internal commotion; or it will live a gigantic system of rationalism-a

monster iceberg freezing everything in contact with it. When we are no longer distinguished for piety, the "glory will depart;" and "Ichabod" be legibly written upon our temples; and the divine Shekinah forsake our altars forever. Awful fate! may the God of our fathers avert it; and grant that ours may ever be, the deathshout of Wesley.—"The best of all is God is
with us." May the mantle of the fathers fall
with a double portion of their spirit upon the
children, and Wesley and Asbury realize a res-

forever, What shall we do in order to meet this great

want? First of all, we must not as is too much of the State, until other means of protection be provided by the State, to preserve good order between the coast and San Antonio, provided in in his opinion such service be necessary."

This substitute has been adopted by the Senate but the House has adjourned without consenting to the amendment. How the matter will be determined L cannot tell

Want? First of all, we must not as is too indentity that the case suffer the minds of preachers and people to be diverted from this great subject to other and minor matters. In our publications and in our preaching, this matter is too frequently lost sight of, and other things occupy its place as the great want of the church. Sometimes it is change of polity, sometimes liberality or systematic beneficence, sometimes an educated ministry, sometimes one thing and an educated ministry, sometimes one thing and then another. In all our books, periodicals, examination of candidates for license to preach, and of the character of preachers before conference, preaching and exhortations, let holines have, as it formerly did, the first place and proper attention. Above all let us "preach holiness" intelligently, fully, and from the heart hungering and thirsting after its full enjoyment. Secondly, let class-meetings be given a more rominent place than they now occupy, and

every member be required to attend them.

Then let our preachers be examined at each annual conference with respect to the administration of discipline. The want of discipline has been a cause of great evil among us, and is one of the chief causes of declension in piety. Let discipline be restored, and in its administration let the preachers fear no man.

And "last, but not least," let great discrimi-nation and care be exercised in receiving pertruthful axiom, fully verified in the success attending your press enterprise. And the same zeal, taste, and energy that have already accomplished so much—will sustain and complete much more—it is evident there is no such word in your vocabulary, as "fail."

nation and care be exercised in receiving persons into the church. Our Discipline gives the prerogative of receiving into the church to the preacher in charge, saying to him, "The only condition previously required of those who desire admission is a desire to flee from the wrath to come, and to be saved from their sins," which is to be evidenced by proper fruits, and that "no person is to be admitted into full connection until he has been recommended by a leader with whom he has met in class at least six months." Now there is nothing said about conversion, or the experience of religious peace, but is it therefore to be argued that our preachers can receive on probation any persons whatever, and then after six months trial admit them to full membership without any experience of conversion? I do not think Mr. Wesley so intended,

or that Asbury and McKendree so understood it. There are a few cases, a very few indeed where admission on probation would be of great advantage to there stability and perseverance in seeking religion, and our fathers rightly judged that there should be liberty to receive them thus. But where there is one who would be benefitted by such a course, ten would soon be-come cold and indifferent, and feel that they chnrch. Besides it opens wide the door to hypocrisy, and it has too often entered through The reception into full membership should never take place until after conversion, persons on probation being always retained in that relation until they are converted. What! are we to become a church of unconverted members? faithfully, for we do not need members, but spiritual power. The General Conference should revise this matter, and state plainly and definitely the terms of church-membership, so

DUTY OF THE PULPIT.

The taste of the present times is very much averse to the plain, simple, evangelical preaching of the Gospel. That kind of preaching which saves souls, which brings to light and unfolds in scriptural manner those fundamental truths that feed the soul with heavenly bread, and will be the joy of the soul through eterns Gospel by most men in our day is not the same as our forefathers required nor as Christ enjoins. Men go to Church not to be edified and instructed, nor to have those gems which flash their brilliancy over the sacred page discovered, nor their excellency unfolded, not be established and confirmed in their knowledge and faith of the Scriptures, but to be annused and entertained for an hour by rhetorical embellishments. Displays of taste and genius, feats of reason, flights of imagination, the poetical careering of a luxuriant failey, exhibitions of elocutionary skill are far more sought after than earnestness and spirituality, and sermons enriched with the savor of piety and fragrant with the odor of the sacred name of Jesus Immanuel, our Lord. So that, without exaggeration, to teach oratorical gestures and position and the exact vocalization and utterance of words, has become more necessary to give the preparation requisite to constitute a popular preacher, than a professor of theology and Bible literature and the Spirit of God.

Nor can it be denied that the occupant of the to give the preparation requisite to constitute a popular preacher, than a professor of theology and Bible literature and the Spirit of God.

Nor can it be denied that the occupant of the popular is in too many instances viabling and constitute and the spirit of God.

pulpit is in too many instances yielding and con-forming to this false demand of the popular taste, this fastidious longing after dainty dishes, human preparation and human serving. "These things ought not so to be."

The embassador for Christ ought never to apo either the theatre or the forum or the hustings. Solemn, serious and important as eternal re-alities is his message and his business; corresalities is his message and his business; correspondingly serious and solemn and impressive should be his manner and his words. The pure Gospel of Christ must be preached by him, if he would faithfully and honorably fill the station he is called to occupy. He ought never to subject it to the crucible of his own reason, to prove it by the imaginary fire of some preconceived notions of his own. He should not attempt to carry it aloft into the speculative regions of carry it aloft into the speculative regions of idealism and transcendentalism. He should not strive to make it pass through the fires of enstrive to make it pass through the fires of enstrive to make it pass through the fires of enstrive to make it pass through the fires of enstrive to make it pass through the fires of enstriction of the fires of the fires of enstriction of the fires of the fires of the fires of the fi strive to make it pass through the fires of en-thusiasm and fanaticism, as they are kindled by human passion; nor should he chill its own native, ardent glow and heat by bringing it in contact with the icebergs of unimpassioned, cold intellect, or by elevating it into the frozen re-gions of rationalism. He should not attempt to chip and square it down by some logical or illo-gical process, and pervert it by some mental obliquity, so as to fit to some place in the creed of philosophy or theology he has adopted. Yet, by what numbers is it done! And have we not reason to fear, from the signs of the times, that or philosophy or theology he has adopted. Yet, by what numbers is it done! And have we not reason to fear, from the signs of the times, that the number of such is on the increase? We trust, therefore, that it has been neither inappropriate nor unprofitable on the present occasion "to have stirred reason to fear, from the signs of the times, that the number of such is on the increase? We trust, therefore, that it has been neither inappropriate nor unprofitable on the present occasion "to have stirred reason to fear, from the signs of the times, that it fibere had been a flaw in the Fashion's papers, Walker would have been ordered along and out of the propriate nor unprofitable on the present occa-sion "to have stirred up your pure minds by way of remembrance," by recalling to your at-tention some of those first principles, those sure land marks which the apostles long ago estab-lished, and which all experience and history lished, and which all experience and history since have demonstrated to be the only sure and certain ones. God grant that our beloved Zion may ever follow these landmarks and cling fast to these principles, as her very life-blood! And may we each, by the blessing of our gracious God, accomplish the earnest desires of our hearts, the great end and aim of all our pastoral and ministerial labors, in the salvation of souls. May we he able in the day of final recleaning to present the fruit of our own work unto God in the perfection of which every one of the people of our respective charges shall have attained in Christ Jesus! Rev. G. H. Mandeville.

NICARAGUA AND COSTA RICA.—It was supposed that the difficulties existing between Costa Rica and Nicaragua would be settled without

LETTER FROM PROF. FORSHEY.

Ieteorological Changes - Grasshopper Notes TEXAS MILITARY INSTITUTE, Nov. 30, '57. I am much gratified at your incidental notes of changes of weather, and really hope that all he papers in Texas will follow your example, nost especially in noticing the time of the com-nencement of a norther, and its duration. Why I find that the Northers that pass us, are about 7 or 8 hours later at Galveston than here. For instance, the storm in which the Nebraska and Fannin were driven ashore, Nov. 6-7, was transormed into a norther here, at 8h. 10m. A. M. 7th, Saturday. Your paper gives 3 P. M., as the time of its arrival at Galveston, 8 hours.

11, without any of the usual degree of cold produced by a Norther. The weather following has been exceedingly beautiful. Both these storms are described, as to their extent and phenomena, in my Meteorological register—at the time of their occurrence; and

the subsequent information from all quarters haverified both. I was about to copy my memoranda, but desist lest the matter appear like a boast or prophecy. I neither boast or prophesy, but I really feel gratified that I am succeeding in unraveling some of the intricate phenomena o Texas Climatology.

For several years it has been an enigna to me. and the knowledge I had gained of atmospheric phenomena, East of the Sabine, did not seem at

all reliable for Texas; especially its middle and western regions. I begin now to feel at home among Texian clouds and winds, as I formerly It is somewhat gratifying to report that we have had, since the 5th of September, when the

long drought was broken up; about 20 inches of rain. This is a little above the average due in that length of time, and has saturated the thirsty earth and started the little brooks long dry, to running again. These rains, should there be no more, will save the forest trees and the springs and wells of water, both of which must soon have perished, but for the recent rains. The wheat recently sowed in this region, will in our tenacious soil mature, from the moisture now is the ground.

The scourge of Western Texas, the grassho per, has not reached Fayette county, but has been pretty near us on the west. His period is past for this year. Indeed, but for the autumnal rains, (which have hatched the eggs thus late, these insects would have remained, to destroy

been very numerous the past three weeks,) is perfectly innocent. No complaint has been made of their devourings. Several species it habit this quarter, whose natural histories I hav

ly to interest you; so I shall close this desultory

note, by subscribing myself, Faithfully, yours, C. G. FORSHET.

GENERAL WALKER.

The New Orleans Courier of the 13th instant says: The Empire City not arriving until a late hour, we omit details until Tuesday morning Though with a very meargre force Walker h and will be the joy of the soul through eternal ages, is regarded by the vast majority as old-fashioned and altogether behind the spirit of the age. What is required from the minister of the Gospel by most men in our day is not the same as our forefathers required nor as Christ enjoins. Men go to Church not to be edified and instructions of the costa Rican Government to ous effort by the registrate ground age.

> ever-changing rule of rival Spanish-Indian fac-tions with their interminable and murderous civil wars. The success of Walker is the regeneration of Central America, a great step in civi-lization and a gigantic stride in the progress of American Republicanism.
> The New Orleans True Delta of the 13th in

stant says: A correspondent, who went out on the Fashion, informs us that the steamer encountered very rough weather during the voyage She made Monkey Point on the morning of the

Company. In less than twenty minutes the men had all embarked and were sheltered from tremendous rain under the Transit Company's

ion, examined her papers, and wondered that they were all right. The Consul also examine

at Greytown. The following is all that is known at present of this fresh expedition:
On the 24th November, a small steamer, call-

WHITHER SHALL I GO FROM THE SPIRIT."

The God of heaven is the controller of all events. Every change, through the universe which he hath created, wears the impress of his agency. The most important and the most minagency. The most important and the most impute results, point uneringly to him. The birth of the smallest insect, and the creation of a mighty universe, are alike the effects of his almighty power. He extends that great central law, which binds a planet in its sphere, to the dew-drop that trembles on the leaf of the rose. dew-drop that trembles on the leaf of the rose.

He heaves the turbid ocean, and curls the surface of the sleeping lake. He plunges the thundering cataract down into its awful depth, and leads the gentle, murmuring rivulet through the quiet and peaceful vale. He unbinds the earthquake that is to overthrow cities, and lends sweet music to the lay of the morning lark. From the bright scraph that kneels on the footsteps of his burning throne, to the pebble that paves the sunless caverns of the deep, all is seen and all is beard. No note expressive of happiness or sorheard. No note, expressive of happiness or sor-row, escapes his ear. The wail of a nation, and the ery of a young raven, come up alike before him. He hears the soul-sick confession of the pampered monarch, and the sighing of the des-olate captive. He marks the distress that wraps the places of the great in weeds, and disappointments that invade the simple hopes of the cottage. He is by the side of departing age, and the dying couch of infant life. The tears of the great and the small, the rich and the poor are great and the small, the rich and the poor are mingled in one cup before him. And this holy God is ours; our father and our friend; our guide and protector through the rugged path of life; our last and only refuge in the hour of death. To love and serve him in this world is our happiness, duty, and highest moral dignity.

— Western Recorder.

LETTER FROM CONNECTICUT. Revival-Two Hundred converted-The Power

of Grace,
Mr. Fditor,—For the last six weeks God, in mercy, has been manifesting his love in a peculiar manner to the people of this place. His Holy spirit has descended in great power. The membership, in all its strength in our Church, has come up to the "help of the Lord" against the powers of darkness. Numbers, I know not how many, have professed the blessing of sanc-tification. More than two hundred souls have as we humbly trust, passed from death unto life Among the number are several of the most confirmed intidels. It would do the hearts of the dear brethren of the Conference, who have pre seeded me in this station, good, to be here and behold what God hath wrought. Ond hundred and fourteen have joined the Church on proba-tion, and the good work still goes on in the

The Congregational minister of this village was stricken down in our alter, by the power of God's Spirit; and since, himself and wife have publicly professed the blessing of sanctification. And he informed me a few days since, that several of the members of his church had come into the same experience, giving glory to God for so great a blessing. All God's people give praise to our Heavenly Father for his abundant

mercy, manifested unto this people.

The Good Spirit of the Lord is manifested in both Congregational Churches, and they are sharing in the fruits of this gracious revival; ng, as well as ours; crowds of anxious listners

this great salvation, and join in praying to the Great Head of the Church, that he will contin ne the powerful work of the Holy Spirit, unti every sinner in Winsted shall be saved through Christ our Lord. Glory be to God or his all-sufficient grace! Your, brother, in the bonds of the Gospel. Otts Saxton. West Winsted, Nov. 5, 1857s

THE PRE-EMPTIONISTS.

The following is a copy of the Act passed thi gislature for the relief of the Pre-Emptionists on the Reserve: Section 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas, That so much of the 2d section of the above recited act as requires settler red and sixty acres by the first day of January. 1858, be and the same is hereby extended to the first day of October, A. D. 1859. And should any person fail to pay for his or her lands by that time the lands so claimed by him shall b subject to re-location as other public domain be-

onging to the State.

Section 2d. That said settlers shall not b compelled to return their field notes to the Gen-eral Land Office until the first day of April, 1858; and that this act take effect and be in force from and after its passrge.

DIVISIONS AMONG BRETHREN.

The subject of differences among us was al ways delicate. These differences were always exaggerated. He could not even speak of them, without creating an exaggerated effect. If they went round as he did, and saw one clergyman bors, efforts, and prayers, and burning with love for the same dear church, they would know that all these differences are little things,—the veriest trifles on earth. We should see how we agree. Thus our trust, our sympathy would be enlarged. We would look at individuals on the right, not on the wrong side. We would us right, not on the wrong side. We would inderstand and appreciate one another. The
getting up of new machinery will never produce
unity. We must forget wrongs and injuries
done to ourselves. Remember Cranmer, of
whom it was said, Do him an injury and you
make him your friend for life. Oh, if we could
only do this, in humility, in the midst of insult! the ideas and feelings of others. avoid extreme statements as to the desires, objects, and policy of others, and thus keep our own hands free. This would be taking a mighty step in advance.-Bishop Potter. ---

GIVE GOD HIS DAY.

BY THE REV. J. C. RYLE, B. A.

Reader, do not be a robber. He that steals breaks God's eighth commandment. Above all do not rob God. Sunday is God's property. I do entreat you, for your sonl's sake, not to profane the Sabbath, but to keep it holy. Do

not buy and sell, or idle your time on Sunday. Let not the example of all around you, let not the invitation of companions, let none of thes where he arrived the next day, and was visited by all the officers of the Wabash, some of whom expressed surprise that the Saratogo did not sink the Fashion when she entered the harbor of Greytown.

ASPINWALL, Dec. 2.—Gen. Walker has landed to Greytown.

The following is all that is known.

en is an eternal Sunday. Oh, while you live, give God his day.

Once give over earing for the Sabbath, and in

On the 24th November, a small steamer, called the Fashion, appeared off the port. It did not attempt to enter, but ran down to the Colorado river, where Walker landed fifty men. On the following day she came into Greytown at full speed, with only ten men on deck, ran alongside a hulk, and, before the boats of the United States sloop Saratoga could board her, Walker and his party, amounting to one hundred and fifty men, had landed at Mr. Scott's.

New York, Dec. 10.—The correspondent of the New York Herald says that Walker was invited back to Nicaragna by President Martipersons who were convicted of capital crimes in the end you will give over caring for the Sabbath, and in the end you will give over caring for the Sabbath, and in the end you will give over caring for the Sabbath, and in the end you will give over caring for the Sabbath, and in the end you will give over caring for the Sabbath, and in the end you will give over caring for the Sabbath, and in the end you will give over caring for your soul. The steps which led to this conclusion are easy and regular. Begin with not honoring God's house; cease to honor God's book; and by and by you will give over caring for your soul. The steps which led to this conclusion are easy and regular. Begin with not honoring God's house; cease to honor God' invited back to Nicaragua by President Martinez, and that he will soon muster one thousand men. A clipper, loaded with arms and ammunition, left this port some time since to meet him.

Imarkable saying of Judge Hale, "Of all the persons who were convicted of capital crimes while he was upon the bench, he found only a few who would not confess, on inquiry, that they began their career of wickedness by a negect of the Sabbath."

Reader, resolve, by God's help, that you will always remember the Sabbath day to keep it hely. Honor it by a regular attendance at some place where the gospel is preached. Settle down under a faithful ministry, and once settled, let our place in church never be empty. Give

Introduced into the House of Representatives

Introduced into the House of Representatives November 25, 1857, by Hon. John Henry Brown and referred to the Committee on Slaves and Slavery. Whereas, In the All-wise laws of nature, there has existed from the days of extreme antiquity, different races of men on earth, varying in intellectual endowments, from the superior capacity of the white man in the descending scale to the black man; and whereas, from the earliest dawn of social organization, government and eivilization, of which we have any authentic knowledge to the present time, the black man, or negro, has shown himself to be a distinctively inferior intellectual being, incapable of self-elevation or moral improvement, as evidenced by the absence of a single fact to the contrary, on the continent of Africa, though in greater or less contact with civilized nations for thousands of years: And Whereas, we find recorded in the Holy Bible, immediately after the deluge, a distinct classification of man in these words: "Cursed" be Canaan, (i. e., Ham, the black son of Noah,) a "servant of servants shall he be unto his brethren."

"And he (Moses) said: blessed be the Lord God of "Shem, and Canaan shall be his servant. And "God shall enlarge Japhet, and he shall dwell in the tents of Shem, and Canaan (the negro) shall be his servant." And Whereas, It is further provided, in the Holy Bible, in the Book of Leviticus, (ch. xxv, vers. 39, 46,) that—"Both thy bondmen and thy bandmaids, "(meaning, according to learned divines, slaces in the modern sense,) which theu shalt have, shall be of the heathen (negro) that are round about "you; of them shall you y bondmen and bondmaids, "a "and thy shall be your possess" ion. And ye shall take them as an inheritance "for your children after you to inherit them for a "possession; they shall be your bondmen forever." And

Whereas, In addition to many other and abundant commands, both in the Oid Testament and the New, instituting, ordaining or regulating the enslavement of this inferior or negro race of men, we find Paul enuncia November 25, 1857, by Hon. John Henry Brown and

and conditions; and in that condition attaining a higher civilization and religious development, and enjoying more of the blessings of life than in any other state in which he has ever existed, in ancient or modern times. And Wiercas, From the first introduction of negroes as slaves into the American colonies, to the present proud development of our country, all experience hath demonstrated their removal from a state of degradation, slavery and barbarian wretchedness in their native African wills, to their present condition of subjection to the white race on this continent, to have been, anastill to be, for their greatest known good as a people; and of incalculable ben fit to all civilized nations, through the instrumentality of slave labor, the modern productions of which have done more, directly and indirectly, than all other causes combined through ages and centuries, to spread commerce, civilization, religion, "peace and good will" among mankind; and the destruction of which, would spread darkness, gloom and devolation over the earth; burst asunder the new growing bonds of universal peace, progress and liberty; and by one fell sweep, uproot the foundations of civilized seciety, disintegrate modern fellowship among men, and ro-inaugurate the "weeping, wailing and gnashing of teeth" of the dark ages, under a system of remoresless, petty despotisms, now and then, as of old, cellised by the dazzling elevation of a more stupendous villainy in the achievements of a Nero. And

Wiercas, Experience hath further demonstrated that the amalgamation of the white with the black race, inevitably leads to disease, decline, and death, and also that the efforts in our own country and of the European governments in the West India Islands and elsewhere, to emancipate the negro with a view to his iredom and self-government, towever sincerly made, have been founded in ignorance of the law of races, of the negro character and inferior organization, and in defiance of the manders of our northern States, and index wherever negociat

in Brezil has given strength, liberal views and sta-bility to that government, wherein anarchy and revolution are comparatively unknown, and religion and law prevail—while its abolition in all the other Spanish American States, has been succeeded for a period of near forty years by continuous revolution, anarchy, internecine war, and the disruption of all those ties, without which no nation or people can prosper or long retain even the semblance of civil-ization; and the history of this country has already in a large sense, and is now, demonstrating the same great truth in the science of government, viz: that the institution of African slavery, as existing in a portion of these States, stands in bold antag-onism alike to aristocracy and agrarianim, to des-

that the institution of African slavery, as existing in a portion of these States, stands in bold antagonism alike to aristocracy and agrarianim, to despotism and anarchy; to tyranny and faction—and sustains just laws, good government, the stability of Republican Institutions and the rights of man to seif-government, as proclaimed by our fore-fathers of 1776. And

Whereas, In view of all these facts, and others of equal magnitude, and of the check given to the progress and development of the slaveholding States by the legislation of the general government in the year 1808, inhibiting the further importation of African slaves, by which they were denied a supply of labor suited to their climate and production, and the door was closed against the further amelioration of the condition of the debased and dependent black man of that continent, whose degraded state then and now appeals to the philanthropy of the Christian world for protection, centrol and instruction, suited to his capacity to understand. And

Whereas, The State of Texas, in her vast unsettled territory, demands only labor to place her in the front rank of civilized States—being capable of receiving, reclaiming and controlling a large number of those hapless beings, with advantage to them benefit to herself and blessings to all classes, but especially to the laboring massess, of the northern States, Europe and every other land open to trade and commerce. Now, therefore,

Be it Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas, That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives requested to urge npon the Congress of the United States the repeal of all laws and the abrogation of all treaties prohibiting the importation of African slaves; and requiring that they shall be imported in such numbers, on board of such vessels and, under such sufference and general protection in life and person.

Resolved further, That the Governor be requested to transmit copies of these resolutions to our members of Congress and the Governors of all the Stat

#### TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1857.

REV. F. A. OWEN.

We have had the pleasure of the company of Rev. F. A. Owen, one of our General Book Agents, for three days during last week. He attended our prayer meeting on Tuesday evening, and preached for us a most excellent practical sermon on Wednesday night.

Bro. Owen left the Texas Conference, Waco, on Saturday the 12th inst., but brought no communication from our Editor. We confidently expected an editorial; and we hope the present issue will be the last one we will have to inflict upon the readers of the Advocate for some time, without the Editor's assistance.

Some are complaining because we have not published more in detail, the proceedings of East Texas Conference. We have published all the proceedings that we have received. We know not whose duty it was to forward the proceedings to us. We suppose, however, that they will come to hand between this and next Conference. We hope our readers have more patience than we have, for we must confess our patience is exhausted in looking for the proceedings of East Texas Conference.

#### GALVESTON FEMALE SEMINARY.

"A correspondent of the Christian Advocate falls into a slight error in regard to the character of this school. It is not sectarian, but wholly under the control of the Principals, whose sole aim is to sustain it as an independent literary and giveness for the sin, and promised God ever afscientific institution. The lots exchanged for ter to live unto him in the renouncing of all those upon which the main building stands were worldly follies. Had she continued to dance, a very few years. Villages will spring up all donated by the City Company to the Methodist Church, and the title remains in that body, but the building was erected by individual contributions and credit, and has been leased, with the lots, to the present principals for a period of five or habitually dances or goes to dancing-parties.' years, and the school is as independent of one These words were uttered in a spirit and with religious denomination as another. This fact does not impair the honor due to those liberal thrilling effect on the audience. The wish was men of any denomination who contributed funds for the erection of the buildings, and it is due to the dancing Methodists in the world could have truth to state that two members of the Methodist Church, (Allen Lewis and David Ayres,) subscribed five hundred dollars each; one, \$250 four, \$100 each; one \$50, and three \$25 each, making \$1,775 subscribed by members of that church, while the total remaining subscriptions amounted to only \$2,375. Whatever honor may be due to the parties named by the correspond ent of the Advocate for their past efforts in behalf of education here, the chief credit for the exertions, which resulted in the erection of this edifice is due to Mr. Allen Lewis. The merit of making the school what it is belongs exclusively be the name of Helen G. Sears, once a sufferer to the Principals."

The above is copied from the Civilian, of the 14th inst. We had, in a previous paper, stated that the school buildings were leased to Miss Cobb, for a term of years, and we cannot see anything objectionable in the language used by our correspondent, unless it was, "our school." It is well known that the Trustees have never pretended to control the school. That the Protestants of this city are all united in patronizing it, and that no one of them has any control over Gila country to chastise the Indians of that reit. All are satisfied that the principals are per- gion. It was the first time since the United Street Charge, Petersburg, Va., and the good feetly competent to manage, and in their hands States acquired the Territory that they were work still progressing. Happy Church, thus to illing to leave it -Ed. pro tem.

We request each Preacher having charge of a United States. circuit or station, immediately to forward the names of all their Post Offices, and we will record them. All Postmasters, Local Preachers, and others, who are willing to become active Agents for the Advocate, to collect accounts and obtain new subscribers, are requested immediately to inform us of their address, and name of the different Post Offices, that it will be conven- Paul. The Times says: ient for them to collect for us.

We again request, that all business letters, containing remittances, names of subscribers, and change of address, be directed to the Publishing Agent, DAVID AYRES, and not to trouble the Editor with them. All communications for the Editor, must be on separate slips from all business. As all business letters pass through the hands of the clerk who files them, and the Editor does not see them.

If our correspondents wish their communications attended to punctually, they will please observe the above directions.

# BOLD TRICK.

On Saturday last, says the Columbus Enquirer of the 24th, a negro wagoner, belonging to Mr. Torbitt, of Macon county, Ala., brought eleven bales of cotton to the warehouse for his master, and stored them, taking the usual re- months, has returned home. He has been near ceipts therefor. On his way home he was met eight months on a voyage ria Manila and St. by a white man, who told the negro that his Helena. The weather at the Antipodes is unmaster, hearing of the price of cotton in Colume like that of our climate No snow fell there dubus, had concluded to sell, and demanded the warehouse receipts of the negro, which were earthquake occurred; but the heat during the given up. At the warehouse he represented him- prevalence of north wind occasionally rose to self as the overseer of Mr. Torbitt, giving the same name as the overseer's and the proprietors of Fahrenheit's scale. When the heat was inknowing that Mr. T. had an overseer by that name, delivered over the cotton, which was sold st 11c., the rogue pocketing the funds, and mak- heat. Crockery on the shelves, and marble ing his way to parts unknown. The boldest trick of the season, this

# THE TIMES AND THE ADVOCATE.

Our brethren must indulge us while we remind them that the hard times may affect the pecuniary interests of this paper as well as other | State. No State in the Union has increased in things. Their efforts therefore must be propor- population and wealth during the last few years tioned to the emergencies upon us. New sub- more than Texas. Her estimated population at scribers by large lists, and faithful collections of this time amounts to more than half a million monies due, is what is needed and what must be and when the next census is taken it will be done if we keep our heads above water. This found sufficient to entitle the State to six or is no joke. It is so. Verily we feel it is so.

A brother wrote to us the other day, stating that when he reached his appointment and look- great size of the State; the great dissimilarity ed around a little he found that all the members of its parts, and the difficulty of constant com of the Church, or nearly all who were heads of munication between all parts, and one centre of families, took the Advocate. He at first thought government, are among the chief of them. The his chance for obtaining subscribers was dull, general political reason is the importance of inbut not liking to deny himself that luxury, he determined to try among the outsiders. He did Senate, by the addition of more Senators, to so, and as the result of his first little effort sent check the increasing predominance of the nonthe names of four new subscribers. Reader, go slaveholding States, from the growth of free soil thou and do likewise. Try among the outsid- States in the Northwest. ers; you may thus do much good, in more ways The subdivision of Texas into not more than than one. Our papers, and publishing interests four States is provided for by the articles of angenerally, must not be allowed to suffer under nexation.

the plea of hard times. TELEGRAPHING. -An Italian philosopher is reason of the predominance in one portion of the said to have made a great improvement in tele-graphing, by which he reproduces perfect copies ploy slave labor. That danger is overrated. It of any manuscript outlines, whether words, is proposed to avoid all apprehension on that plans of buildings, fortifications, or any figures subject by making a new State ont of the First distinctly traced on paper. The common system | Congressional District as now constituted, which only transmits sixty or eighty words a minute, but the new invention about five hundred, while the remainder of the State—the original Texas

#### BEAUTIFUL.

We ask our sister friends to read and consider. We copy the following from the Western Christian Advocate. We commend the article to our Christian readers:

"The funeral services connected with the death of Mrs. Helen G. Sears, wife of Rev. C. W. Sears, of the Illinois Conference, took place in Union Chapel, Cincinnati, Sabbath, Nov. 1st. she having died on the previous Friday. Dr. D. W. Clark preached the funeral-sermon very able and appropriate discourse-and Dr. S. W. Fisher, of the Second Presbyterian Church followed in a sketch of the life and a tribute to the character of the deceased. The chapel was its interests in common with other similar insticrowded, and the occasion was one most sad. yet profitable to the heart. Few women have ived on this earth who have excelled Mrs. regretted by all who know him, and will be Sears, and well did Dr. Fisher prove this in his remarks. Mrs. Sears was brought up in the Presbyterian Church, but seven years since became the wife of a Methodist travelling preacher. 'I resolved the day I was married,' said she 'to give my whole heart and sympathies to the Methodist Fpiscopal Church, and to walk with my husband in the Church of which he was a mininster to heaven.' The trial was a great one, but she did as she had resolved, and among her dying requests was this one: 'I wish it understood at my burial that I died as the wife of a Methodist itinerant.' Very many of the points others with lumber, flour, corn and all kinds touched upon by Dr. E. we would like to state,

to Helen's earlier religious life, the Doctor said: When seventeen years of age, she was asked by a Church member to go to a dancing party. She assented and went; but misery of spirit ensued, and she, by faith and prayer, sought forthe light which was in her would have become darkness. Spiritual health and spiritual sympathies, my friends, cannot exist on the part of any professor of religion who either occasionally an earnestness and tendernes that told with in our hearts as the Doctor spoke, 'O that ail heard him!' Toward the close of his remarks the Doctor said: 'The spirit of our sister, whose remains are before us, has burst through the clouds of time, and is now enjoying the full glory of heaven.' The afternoon was very cloudy, and faces were not readily recognized in the the sunlight suddenly, yet quietly and softly, stole through the stained glass of the windows and lit up the whole church with a brightness which words could not describe. Green for ever in the memory of those who knew her will here, but 'now an angel and a blesssed child of

but as a memoir will be prepared hereafter, we

#### NEW MEXICO INDIANS SUED FOR PEACE.

The Washington Union learns that the acting Governor of New Mexico has transmitted to the War Department his letter to Col. Bonneville, complimenting him, the highest terms of comnendation, for his successful expedition into the for peace, and expressed themselves anxious to live in such a manner as always to have a revilive on friendly terms with the people of the val!

# SNOW AND POVERTY IN MINNESOTA.

A gentleman from St. Paul informs the Prairie du Chien Courier, of a recent date, this there were in the first part of the previous week eighteen inches of snow on the ground at St.

The snow at Hastings on the morning of Sun day was eight inches deep. This seems too terrible for belief. A large portion of Minnesota is in a state of destitution. No money is in the country. Large bodies of emigrants are huddled together in places entirely new and remote from supplies, and now the rigors of a northern winter are upon them, nearly a month before they were anticipating it. We dread the recital through the press of the horrors in store for those who are without provisions or money, and shut out from the world by a half year of ice and snow.

# THE WEATHER AT THE ANTIPODES.

E. Merriman, Esq., Brooklyn Heights writes as follows to the Journal of Commerce : Our associate observer at the Antipodes, after

an absence from here of four years and three ring the term of near four years, and but one the line of one hundred and thirty (130) degrees tense, cattle and even human beings would resort to immersion in the water to avoid the mantle pieces became so heated that it was unpleasant to bear the hand on the heated surface.

# DIVISION OF TEXAS.

The subdivision of Texas into two or more States is revived in the public journals of that seven representatives in Congress.

Several reasons are given for a division. The

One of the principle objections is that perhaps one of the new States may be a free State, by will be sure to adopt a slave constituiton, and in the inventor claims to have the power of inthe preponderance is clear and the constitutional provisions sufficiently decided.

#### DECEASE OF REV. DANIEL BAKER.

On Thursday evening last, this venerable ge leman died at the residence of Joseph Walker He was in his sixtieth year, and had been in the service of the Presbyterian Church for over quarter of a century. His position as Presider f Austin College, from its commencement within a recent period, had given him a just and extensive reputation as a ripe scholar, and warm and zealous friend of popular education At the present time he was acting as the Agent of that Institution, and was in attendance upor the Legislature with the sole view of forwardin tutions, by the passage of a bill to extend to the aid of the State. His death will be deep severe loss to Austin College. Just before hi decease he had published the Circular headed, Strong Reasons why the Legislature should giv some aid to Austin College."

#### PROGRESS OF WESTERN TEXAS.

The editor of the San Antonio Herald, wri ting from Lavaca, draws the following flattering picture of that portion of the State:

Lavaca is looking up; the streets are thronge with wagons-some loaded with cotton, an merchandise-indeed, it presents the appeara of quite a city, and I have no doubt will be refrain. We must be allowed one. Referring very important point when the fine iron horse moves in the streets of this place-shall hoist his mane and tail, and come up with his mighty power, on a visit to the beautiful valley of San Antonio. Let this bay and our city be united by the means of a railroad, how numerous th advantages, how vast the increase of population, how beautiful will our lovely country appear in along the line; those beautiful valleys between this bay and our city will present one connected farm; then war upon the carts will be heard of no more, and good feelings among our people will be restored as in old times.

#### INFORMATION WANTED.

The undersigned is very anxious to learn the thereabouts of her son, DANIEL II. WIL-LIAMS. The last letter received from him was written at Paris, Texas, in the year 1854. Since much, but cannot hear from him. He is a Silversmith by trade, and her only son. It is quite probable that, if living, he' is somewhere chapel, but just as these words were uttered, in said State. Any one knowing his whereabouts will confer a kind favor by addressing.

> MARY WILLIAMS. Winchester, Tenn. Pecuniary embarrassment compels Mrs. W. to ask as a favor that especially Texas papers should copy this notice a few times.

#### M. E. MISSION IN INDIA.

The Rev. Mr. Butler writes to the Mission coms, under date of July 22, advising of their ontinued safety, and of providential interfernee in their favor by moving the hearts of leading Mohammedans to send them succor.

The Rev. J. E. Edwards numbers 230 converts, during the present year, in the Washington keep in their vaults a sufficient amount of sold and force. The result is that the Indians have sued the Spirit! O that every church may learn to

# "WANTS OF THE CHURCH,"

We call the attention of all our readers, and particularly our Preachers, to the article on the outside of this paper, entitled the "Wants of the Church," copied from the Southern Chrisian Advocate. This is the closing number of a series of articles on that subject. We are fully persuaded what we need most in our church, is more cital piety, more heart-felt religion, and effect at the moment of pressure, as our expensions and the depreciation of bank notes, a stricter adherence to our peculiar rules, paricularly our class meetings. We have, for 46 years, been a close observer of the progress of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and have never known any Methodist Church to prosper, who eglected their class and prayer meetings; nor have we, in our extensive acquaintance with our members, ever known in a single instance eny one who enjoyed vital piety, that did not love and attend regularly their class and prayer meetings. Where we, as a church, have neglected these meetings, we have been shorn of our strength, and formalism has taken the place of warm, fervent, evangelical, heart-felt religion.

# INDIAN MISSION CONFERENCE.

The following are the appointments of the preachers of the Indian Mission Conference, as published in the St. Louis Christian Advocate; CHEROTEE DISTRICT .- John Harrell, P. E. Tahlaquah and Riley's Chapel, Young Erving: Grand Saline, Thomas Bertolph, Dick Hider:

Delaware and Seneca, James Ward, Elijah Butler; Flint, John Boston; Saline, Walter A. Duncan, one to be supplied; Webber's Falls, Walker Carey, Standing Marr; Canadian School, James

CREEK DISTRICT .- D. B. Cumming, P. Elder. Creek, C. M. Slover, Jas, McHenry; North Fork, Wyatt Coffelt, one to be supplied; Little River, Samuel Chicota, one to be supplied; Big Bend, Wm. McIntosh, one to be supplied; Asbury M. L. School, Thomas B. Ruble, Supt.

FORT COFFEE DISTRICT .-- T. W. Mitchel, P. E. Fort Coffee and New Hope, T. W. Mitchel, Supt.; Mashulatubbe, to be supplied; San Boy, to be

CHOCTAW DISTRICT .- W. L. McAlister, P. E. Doakesville and Mountain Fork, J. S. Newman, Simon P. Willis; Keameechee, William Wilson, Isaac Chuckmubbee; Chickasaw, Harvey Bacon, John B. Forrester: Perryville, B. T. Crouch: Chickasaw Academy, J. C. Robbison, Supt., and William Jones; Bloomfield Academy, J. H.

Carr. Supt. E. B. Duncan transferred to the Florida Con-E. Couch and W. A. Cobb, left in the hands

of the Bishop. Delegates .- John Harrell and W. L. McAlister Reserve, -- D. B. Cumming.

We have been obliged to exclude our Adversements, Price Current and Commercial report, to make room for the President's Message. Our advertising friends will please excuse us for the

WE would again call the attention of our friends to the importance of their not forgeting the interests of the Advocote, Power Press, Engine, and Publishing House, during the approach-

SIFGER'S SEWING MACHINE. - We call attention of our readers to the advertisement, in another column, of Mr. Bennett, agent, for the sale of these valuable articles. We notice that these machines are certified by a large number of re-

# PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives: In obedience to the command of the constitution, that now become my duty "to give to Congress

it has now become my duty "to give to Congess information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures" as I judge to be "necessary and expedient."

But first, and above all, our thanks are due to Almighty God for the numerous benefits which He has bestowed upon this people; and our united prayers ought to ascend to Him that He would continue to bless our great Republic in time to come as He has bestowed it in time to say. Since the adin all the productions of agriculture and in all the elements of national wealth, welfind our manufactuelement of national wealth, we find our manufactures suspended, our public works retarded, our private enterpress of different kinds abandoned, and thousands of useful laborers thrown out of employment and reduced to want. The resente of the Government, which is chiefly derived from duties on imports from abroad, has been greatly reduced, whilst the appropriations made by Congress at its last session for the current fiscal year are

quired before the close of your present session; but this, although deepty to be regretted, would prove to be only a slight mistortune when compared with

It is our July to inquire what has produced such unfortunate results, and whether their recurrence dame might have been fairly attributed to a variety of co operating causes; but not so upon the present occasion. It is apparent that our existing mistortunes have proceeded solely from our exmust continue to recur at successive intervals se long as the amount of the paper currency and bank loans and discounts of the country shall be left to the discretion of the fourteen bundred irresponsi-ble banking tustitutions, which from the very law of their nature will consuit the interest of their stockholders rather than the public welfare.

making anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, supposed they had protected the peop e against the evils of an excessive and irredeemable paper currency. They are not responsible for the existing anomaly that a governcoloing money and regulating the value thereof should have no power to prevent others from dev-ing this coin out of the country and fiding up the channels of circulation with paper which does not represent gold and silver.

It is one of the highest and most responsible duties of government to insure to the people a sound circulating medium, the amount of which ought to skill to the water of internal trade and foreign ex-changes. It this be either greatly above or greatly below the proper standard, the marketable value of every man's property is increased or diminishe in the same proportion, and injustice to individa-

are the consequence.
Unfortunately, under the construction of the federal constitution, which has now prevailed too long to be changed, this important and delicate duty has seen dissevered from the coining power, and virtually transferred to more than fourteen hundred state banks, acting independently of each other and regulating their paper issues almost exclusively by a regard to the present interest of the r stockholders, Exercising the sovereign power of providing a pa silver to insure the conversability of their notes into coin et all times and under all circumstances. can gaurd the public against overisenes and suspensions. As a collateral and eventual securi suspensions. As a collateral and eventual security it is doubtless wise, and in all cases ought to be required, that banks shall hold an amount of United States or State securities equal to their note in circulation and pledged for their redemption. This, however, furnishes no adequate security against overisones. On the contrary, it may be perverted to inflate the currency. Indeed, it is possible by this means to convert all the debts of the United States and State governments into bank notes, without reference to the specie regained to redeem without reference to the specie required to redeem them. However valuable these securities may be in themselves, they cannot be converted into gold rior to the act of Parliament of 1844, which wisely separated the issue of notes from the banking de-partment, for the Bank of England always to keep on hand gold and silver equal to one-third of it combined circulation and deposits. If this proportion was no more than sufficient to secure the con-

most impossible that a sudden and immediate ran to a dangerous amount should be made upon it, the same proportion would certainly be insufficient under our banking system. Each of our fourteen hundred banks has but a limited circumsterence for the circulation, and in the course of a very few days the depositors and noteholders might demand from such a bank a sufficient amount in specie to compel it to suspend, even although it had coin in its raults equal to one third of its immediate liabilities. And yet I am not aware, with the exception of the banks of Lonizina, that any State head throughout canks of Louisiana, that any State bank throughout the Union has been required by its charter to keep this or any proportion of gold and silver compared with the amount of its combined circulation and deposits. What has been the consequence? In a deposits. What has been the consequence? In a recent report made by the Treasury Department on the condition of the banks throughout the different States, according to returns dated nearest to January, 1857, the aggregate amount of actual specie in their vaults is \$58,349,858, of their circulation \$214,778,822, and of their deposits \$230,870,352. Thus it appears that these banks in the aggregate have considerably icea than one dollar in seven of have considerably less than one dollar in seven of gold and silver compared with their circulation and deposits. It was palpable, therefore, that the very first pressure must drive them to suspension and deprive the people of a convertible currency with

deprive the people of a convertible currency with all its disastrous consequences. It is truly wonderful that they should have so long continued to preserve their credit, when a demand for the payment of one-seventh of their immediate liabilities would have driven them into insolv-ney.

And this is the condition of the banks, notwithstanding that four hundred millions of gold from California have flowed in upon us within the last eight years, and the tide still continues to flow. Indeed, such has been the extravagance of bank credits that the banks now hold considerable less amount of specie, either in proportion to their amount of specie, either in proportion to their capital or to their circulation and deposits com-bined, than they did before the discovery of gold in California. Whilst in the year 1848 their specie in proportion to their capital was more than equa to one dollar for four and a-half, in 1857 it does to one dollar for four and a-half, in 1897 it does not amount to one dollar for every six dollars and thirty-three cents of their capital. In the year 1848 the specie was equal within a very small fraction to one dollar in five of their circulation

and deposits; in 1857 it is not equal to one dollar in seven and a half of their circulation and de our financial history for the last forty years. It has been a history of extravagant expansions in the business of the country, followed by ruinous con-tractions. At successive intervals the best and most enterprising men have been tempted to their ruin by excessive bank loans and mere paper credit, exciting them to extravagant importations of for eign goods, wild speculations, and ruinous and de-moralizing stock gambling. When the crisis ar-rives, as it must, the banks can extend no relief to the people. In a vain struggle to redeem the lia-bilities in specie thay are compelled to contract theirloans and their issues; and at last, in the hour of distress, when their assistance is most needed they and their debtors together sink into insol-

It is this paper system of extravagant expansion, raising the nominal price of every article far beyond its real value, when compared with the cost of similar articles in countries whose circulation is wisely regulated, which has prevented us from competing in our own markets with foreign manufacturers, has produced extravagant importations, and has counteracted the effect of the large incidental protection afforded to our domestic manufactures by the present revenue tariff. But for this the branches of our manufactures

composed of raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron and woolen fabries—would not only have acquired almost exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market beauty and described the second of the sec

ket throughout the world.

Deplorable, however, as may be our present financial condition, we may yet indulge in bright hopes for the future. No other nation has ever existed which could have endured such violent existed which could have endured such violent expansions and contractions of paper credits without lasting injury; yet the buoyancy of youth, the energies of our population, and the spirit which never quails before difficulties, will enable us soon to recover from our present financial embarrassment, and may even occasion us speedly to forget the lesson which they have taught.

In the meantime it is the duty of the Government, by all proper means within its power, to aid in alleviating the sufferings of the people occasioned by the suspension of the banks, and to provide against a recurrence of the same calamity. Unfortunately, in either aspect of the case, it can

Unfortunately, in either aspect of the case, it can do but little. Thanks to the independent trea-sury, the Government has not suspended payment, sury, the Government has not suspended payment, as it was compelled to do by the failure of the banks in 1837. It will continue to discharge its liabilities to the people in gold and silver. Its disbursements in coin will pass into circulation and materially assist in restoring a sound currency. From its high credit, should we be compelled to make a temporary loan, it can be effected on advantageous terms. This, however, shall, if pened to make a tenaporary tona, it can be effected on advantageous terms. This, however, shall, if possible, be avoided; but, if not, then the amount shall be limited, to the lowest practicable sum. I have, therefore, determined that whilst no useful Government works already in progress shall be suspended, new works, not already commenced, will be postponed, if this can be done without injury to the country. Those necessary for its de-

jury to the country. Those necessary for its de-fence shall proceed as though there had been no crisis in our monetary affairs.

But the Federal Government cannot do much to

But the Federal Government cannot do much to provide against a recurrence of existing evils. Even if insurmountable constitutional objections did not exist against the creation of a National Bank, this would furnish no adequate preventive security. The history of the last bank of the United States abundantly proves the truth of this assertion. Such a bank could not, if it would, regulate the issues and credits of fourteen hundred State Banks in such a manner as to prevent the ruinous expansions and contractions in our curruinous expansions and contractions in our cur-rency which afflicted the country throughout the existence of the late bank, or secure us against future suspensions. In 1825 an effort was made by the Bank of England to curtail the issues of the intry banks under the most favorable circumcountry banks under the facet ravorable circumstances. The paper currency had been expanded to a ruinous extent, and the bank put forth all its power to contract it in order to reduce prices, and restore the equilibrium of the foreign exchanges. It accordingly commenced a system of curtail ment of its loans and issues, in the vain hope that ment of its loans and issues, in the vain hope that the joint-stock and private banks of the kingdom would be compelled to follow its example. It found, however, that as it contracted they ex-panded, and at the end of the process, to employ the language of a very high official authority, "whatever reduction of the paper circulation was effected by the Bank of England (in 1825) was more than made up by the issues of the country banks."

But a Bank of the United States would not, it could, restrain the issues and loans of the Stat banks, because its duty as a regulator of the cur rency must often be in direct conflict with the rency must often be in direct conflict with the immediate interest of its stockholders. If we expect one agent to restrain or control another, thei interests must, at least in some degree, be antagonistic. But the directors of a bank of the United States would feel the same interest and the same inclination with the directors of the State banks to expand the currency, to accommodate their favorites and friends with loans, and to declare large dividends. Such has been our experience in regard to the last bank.

After all, we must mainly rely upon the patricular content of the state of the state of the patricular content of the state of

After all, we must mainly rely upon the patriotism and wis-dow of the States for the prevention and redress of the evil. If they will afford us a real specie basis for our paper circulation by increasing the denomination of bank notes, first to the state of the sta creasing the denomination of bank notes, first to twenty, and afterwards to fifty dollars; if they will require that the banks shall at all times keep on hand at least one dollar of gold and silver for every three dollars of their circulation and deposits; and if they will provide by a self-executing enactment, which nothing can arrest, that the mo ment they suspend they shall go into liquidation. I believe that such provisions, with a weekly pub-lication by each bank of a statement of its condiion, would go far to secure us against future su

tion, would go far to secure us against future sus-pensions of specie payments.

Congress, in my opinion, possesses the power to para a uniform bankrupt law, applicable to all banking institutions throughout the United States and I strongly recommend its exercise. This would make it the irreversible overaginely as of each bank's existence, that a suspension of specie pay-meats shall produce its civil death. The instituct of self-preservation would then compel it to per-form its duties in such a manner as to escape the

penalty and preserve its life.

The existence of banks and the circulation The existence of banks and the circulation of bank paper are so identified with the habits of our people, that they cannot at this day be suddenly abolished, without much immediate injury to the country. If we could confine them to their appropriate sphere, and prevent them from administering to the spirit of wild and reckless speculation by extravagant leans and issues, they might be continued with advantage to the public. But this I say, after long and much reflection if experience shall prove it to be impossible to the caramines which the excesses of the banks have hitherto inflicted upon the country, it would then be far the lesser evil to deprive them altoge-ther of the power to issue a paper currency, and confine them to the functions of banks of deposit

and discount.

Our relations with foreign governments are, upon the whole, in a satisfactory condition.

The diplomatic difficulties which existed be tween the Government of the United States and that of Great Britain at the adjournment of the

that of Great Britain at the adjournment of the last Congress, have been happily terminated by the appointment of a British Minister to this country, who has been cordially received.

Whilst it is greatly to the interest, as I am convinced it is the sincere desire of the governments and people of the two countries to be on terms of intimate friendship with each other, it has been our misfortune almost always to have have had some irritating, if not dancerous, contamilian some irritating, if not dangerous, outstanding question with Great Britain.

Since the origin of the Government we have been employed in negotiating treaties with that power, and afterwards in discussing their true intent and meaning. In this respect, the convention of April 19, 1850, commonly called the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, has been the most unforton and Bulwer treaty, has been the most unfortunate of all; because the two Governments place
directly opposite and contradictory constructions
upon its first and most important article. Whilst,
in the United States, we believed that this treaty
would place both powers upon an exact equality
by the stipulation that neither will ever "occupy
or fortify, or colonize, or assume, or exercise any
dominion" over any part of Central America, it is
contended by the British Government that the
trae construction of this language has left them in
their occupancy at the date of the treaty; in fact,
that the treaty is a virtual recognition on the part
of the United States of the right of Great Britain
either as owner or protector, to the whole exteneither as owner or protector, to the whole exten-sive coast of Central America, sweeping around from the Rio Hondo to the port and harbor of San Juan de Nicaragua, together with the adjacent Bay Islands, except the comparatively small por-tion of this between the Sarstoon and Cape Honduras. According to their construction, the treaty does no more than simply prohibit them from extending their possessions in Central America beyond the present limits. It is not too much to assert that if in the United States the much to assert that if in the United States the treaty had been considered susceptible of such a construction, it never would have been negotiated under the authority of the President, nor would it have received the approbation of the Senate. The universal conviction in the United States was, that when our Government consented to violate its traditional and time-honored policy, and to stipulate with a foreign Government never to occupy or acquire territory in the Central American portion of our own continent, the consideration for this sacrifice was, that Great Britain should, in this respect at least, be placed in the same position with ourselves. Whilst we have no right to doubt the sincerity of the British Government in their construction of the treaty, it is at ernment in their construction of the treaty, it is at the same time my deliberate conviction that this construction is in opposition both to its letter and

Under the late administration negotiations were instituted between the two governments for the purpose, if possible, of removing these difficulties; and a treaty having this laudable object in view, was signed at London on the 17th of October, 1856, and was submitted by the President to the Senate on the following 10th of December. Whether this treaty, either in its original or amended form, would have accomplished the object intended without giving birth to new and embarrassing complications between the two governments, may would have accomplished the object intended without giving birth to new and embarrassing complications between the two governments, may perhaps be well questioned. Certain it is, however, it was rendered much less objectionable by the different amendments made to it by the Sentate. The treaty, as amended, was ratified by me on the 12th of March, 1857, and was transmitted to London for ratification by the British Government. That Government expressed its willingness to concur in all the amendments made by the Senate with the single exception of the clause relating to Runtan and the other islands in the Bay of Honduras. The article in the original treaty, as submitted to the Senate, after reciting that these islands and their inhabitants "having been by a convention bearing date the 27th day of August, 1856, between her Brittannic Majesty and the Republic of Honduras, constituted and declared a public of Honduras, constituted and declared a propose.

Recent occurences in China have been unfavorable to a reversion of the treaty with that Empire, of the 3rd July, 1844, with a view to the sccurity and extension of our commerce. The 24th article of this treaty stipulated for a revision of it, in case experience should prove this to be a requisite; "in which case the Governments will, at the expiration of twelve years from the date of said convention, treat amicably concerning the same, by means of suitable persons appointed to conduct such negotiations." These twelve years expired on the 3d July, 1856; but long before that period it was ascertained that important changes in the treaty were made by the Commissioners of the United States to

every form, and exempted the people of the island from the performance of military duty except for their own exclusive defence. It also prohibited that republic from erecting fortifications upon them for their own protection—thus leaving them open to invasion from any quarter; and, finally, it provided "that slavery shall not at any time hereafter be permitted to exist therein."

Had Honduras ratified this convention, she would have ratified the establishment of a State substantially independent within her own limits, and a State at all times subject to British influence and control. Moreover, had the United States ratified the treaty with Great Britain in its original form, we should have been bound to "recognize and respect in all future time," these stipulations to the prejudice of Honduras. Being in direct opposition to the spirit and meaning of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, as understood in the United States, the Senate rejected the entire clause, and substituted in its stead a simple recognition of the sovereign right of Honduras to these islands in the following language: "The

tire clause, and substituted in its stead a simple recognition of the sovereign right of Honduras to these islands in the following language: "The two contracting parties do hereby mutually engage to recognize and respect the islands of Ruatan, Bonaco, Utila, Barbaretta, Helena and Morat, situated in the Bay of Honduras, and off the coast of the Republic of Honduras, as under the sovereignty and as part of the said Republic of Honduras."

Great Britain rejected, this amondment, assign.

Great Britain rejected this amendment, assign-Great Britain rejected this amendment, assigning as the only reason, that the ratifications of the convention of the 27th August, 1856, between her and Honduras, had not been "exchanged, owing to the hesitation of that Government." Had this been done, it is stated that "Her Majesty's Government would have had little difficulty in agreeing to the modification proposed by the Senate, which then would have had in effect the same signification as the original wording." Whether this tion as the original wording." Whether this would have been the effect; whether the mere cirwould have been the effect; whether the mere circumstance of the exchange of the ratifications of
the British convention with Honduras prior in
point of time to the ratification of our treaty with
Great Britain would, "in effect," have had "the
same signification as the original wording," and
thus have nullified the amendment of the Senate,
may well be doubted. It is, perhaps, fortunate
that the question has never arisen.

The British Government, immediately after rejecting the treaty as amended, proposed to enter

The British Government, immediately after rejecting the treaty as amended, proposed to enter into a new treaty with the United States, similar in all respects to the treaty which they had just refused to ratify, if the United States would consent to add to the Senate's clear and unqualified recognition of the sovereignty of Honduras over the Bay Islands the following conditional stipulation: "Whenever and so soon as the Republic of tion: "Whenever and so soon as the Republic of Honduras shall have concluded and ratified a treaty with Great Britain, by which Great Britain shall have ceded, and the Republic of Honduras shall have accepted, the said islands, subject to the provisions and conditions contained in such

This proposition was, of course, rejected. Af-ter the Senate had refused to recognize the British convention with Honduras of the 27th August, 1856, with full knowledge of its contents, it was impossible for me, necessarily ignorant of "the provisions and conditions" which might be contained in a future convention between the same parties, to sanction them in advance.

The fact is that when two nations like Great Britain and the United States mutually desired.

The fact is that when two nations like Great Britain and the United States, mutually desirous, as they are, and I trust ever may be, of maintain-ing the most friendly relations with each other, have unfortunately concluded a treaty which they understand in senses directly opposite, the wisest course is to abrogate such treaty by mutual con-sent and to commence anew. Had this been done promptly all difficulties in Central America would most probably ere this have been adjusted to the

nevertheless not refuse to contribute to any rea-sonable adjustment of the Central American questions which is not practically inconsistent with the American interpretation of the treaty. Over-tures for this purpose have been recently made by the British Government in a friendly spirit, which the British Government in a friendly spirit, which I cordially reciprocate; but whether this renewed effort will result in success I am not yet prepared to express an opinion. A brief period will deter-

With France our ancient relations of friendship with France our ancient relations of increasing still continue to exist. The French Government have in several recent instances which need not be enumerated, evinced a spirit of good will and kind-ness towards our country which I heartily reciprocate. It is, notwithstanding, much to be regretted that two nations whose productions are of such a character as to invite the most extensive exchanges and freest commercial intercourse, should continue to enforce ancient and obsolete restrictions of trade against each other. Our commercial treaty with against each other. Our commercial treaty with France is in this respect an exception from our treaties with all other commercial nations. It jeal-ously levies discriminating duties both on tonnage and on articles, the growth, produce, or manufac-ture of the one country, when arriving in vessels belonging to the other.

More than forty years ago, on the 3d March,

1815, Congress passed an act offering to all nations to admit their vessels laden with their national productions into the ports of the United States upon the same terms with our own vessels, provided they would reciprocate to us rimilar advantages. This act confined the reciprocity to the productions of the respective foreign nations who might enter into the proposed arrangement with the United States. The act of May 24, 1828, removed this restriction, and offered a similar reciprocity to all such vessels without reference to the origin of their cargoes. Upon these principles, our commercial treaties and arrangements have been founded, except with France; and let us hope that this exception may be love exist.

not long exist.

Our relations with Russia remain, as they have ever been, on the most friendly footing. The present Emperor, as well as his predece-sors, have never failed, when the occasion offered, to mani-

never tailed, when the occasion offered, to mani-fest their good will to our country; and their friendship has always been highly appreciated by the Government and people of the United States With all other European governments, except that of Spain, our relations are as peaceful as we could de-sire. I regret to say that no progress whatever has been made since the adjournment of Congress, towards the settlement of any of the numerous claims of our citizens against the Spanish government. Besides, the outrage committed on our flag by the Spanish war-frigate Ferrolana on the high seas, off the coast of Cuba, in March 1855, by firing into the American mail steamer El Dorado, and detaining and searching her, remains unacknowledged and unredressed. The general tone and temper of the Spanish government towards that of the United States are much to be regretted. Our present envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to voy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Madrid has asked to be recalled; and it is my purpose to send out a new minister to Spain, with special instructions on all questions pending between the two governments, and with a determination to have them speedily and amicably adjusted, if this be possible. In the mean time, whenever tion to have them speedily and amicably adjusted, if this be possible. In the mean time, whenever our minister urges the just claims of our citizens on the notice of the Spanish government, he is met with the objections that Congress have never made the appropriation recommended by President Polk in his annual message of December, 1847, "to be paid to the Spanish government for the purpose of distribution among the claimants in the Armistad case." A similar recommendation was made by my immediate predecessor in his message of December, 1853; and entirely concurring with both in the opinion that this indemnity is justly due, under the treaty with Spain of the 27th of October, 1795, I carnestly recommend such an appropriation to the favorable consideration of Congress.

A treaty of friendship and commerce was concluded at Constantinople on the 13th December, 1856, between the United States and Persia, the ratifications of which were exchanged at Constantinople on the 13th June, 1857, and the treaty was proclaimed by the President, on the 18th August, 1857. This treaty, it is believed, will prove beneficial to American commerce. The Shah has manifested an earnest disposition to cultivate friendly relations with our country, and has expressed a strong wish that we should be represented at Teheran by a minister plenipotentiary; and I recommend that an appropriation be made for this purpose.

Recent occurrences in China have been unfavora-

free territory under the sovereignty of the said Republic of Honduras," stipulated that "the two contracting parties do hereby mutually engage to recognize and respect in all future time the independence and rights of the said free territory as a part of the republic of Honduras."

Upon an examination of this convention between Great Britain and Honduras of the 27th of August, 1856, it was found that, whilst declaring the Bay Islands to be "a free territory under the sovereignty of the republic of Honduras, and gave to their inhabitants a separate government of their own, with a legislative, executive, and judicial officers, elected by themselves. It deprived the Government of Honduras of the taxing power in every form, and exempted the people of the island from the performance of military duty except for

visable to apppoint a distinguished citizen of Penn-sylvania Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plensylvania Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plen-ipotentiary to proceed to China, and to avail him-self of any opportunities which may offer to effect changes in the existing treaty favorable to Ameri-can commerce. He left the United States for the place of his destination in July last, in the war steamer, Minnesota. Special Ministers to China

have been appointed by the Governments of Great Britain and France.

Whilst our minister has been instructed to oc-cupy a neutral position in reference to the existing hostilities at Canton, he will cordially co-operate with the British and French ministers in all peaceful measures to secure by treaty stipulations, those just concessions to commerce which the nations of the earth have a right to expect, and which China cannot long be permitted to withhold. From assu-rances received, I entertain no doubt that the three ministers will act in harmonious concert to obtain similar commercial treaties for each of the powers they represent.

We cannot fail to take a deep interest in all that

concerns the welfare of the independent republics on our own continent as well as of the Empire of

Our difficulties with New Granada, which a short time since bore so threatening an aspect, are, it is to be hoped, in a fair train of settlement, in a man-

ner just and honorable to both parties.

The isthmus of Central America, including that of Panama, is the great highway between the Atof Panama, is the great nighty between the At-lantic and the Pacific, over which a large portion of the commerce of the world is destined to pass. The United States are more deeply interested than any other ration in preserving the freedom and security of all the communications across this istimus. It is our duty, therefore, to take care that they shall is our duty, therefore, to take care that they shall not be interrupted, either by invasions from our own country or by wars between the independent States of Central America. Under our treaty with New Grenada, the 13th of December, 1846, we are bound to guarantee the neutrality of the 1sthmus of Panama, through which the Panama railroad passes, "as well as the rights of sovereignty and property which New Grenada has and possesses over

the said Territory." This obligation is founded up-on equivalents granted by the treaty to the Govern-ment and people of the United States. Under these circumstances, I recommend to Congress the passage of an act authorizing the President, in case of necessity, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States to carry into ef-

may acquire an interest by treaty.

With the independent Republics on this continent, it is both our duty and our interest to cultivate the most friendly relation. We can never feel indifferent to their fate, and must always rejoice in their prosperity. Unfortunately, both for them and for us, our example and our advice have lost much of their influence in consequence of the lawless expeditions which have been fitted out against some of them within the limits of our country. Nothing is better calculated to retard our steady material progress, or impair our character as a nation, than the toleration of such enterprises in

violation of the law of nations.

It is one of the first and highest duties of any independent State, in its relations with the members of the great family of nations, to restrain its peo-ple from acts of hostile aggression against their citizens or subjects. The most eminent writers on public law do not hesitate to denounce such hostile acts as robbery and murder.
Weak and feeble States, like those of Central

America, may not feel themselves able to assert and vindicate their rights. The case would be far difpromptly all difficulties in Central America would most probably ere this have been adjusted to the satisfaction of both parties. The time spent in discussing the Clayton and Bulwer treaty would have been devoted to this praiseworthy purpose, and the task would have been the more easily accomplished because the interest of the two countries in Central America is identical, being confined to securing safe transits over all the routes across the Isthmus.

Whilst entertaining these sentiments, I shall nevertheless not refuse to contribute to any real severely the crime of setting on fost a military ex-

tion of pre-existing laws. Under this act the Pre-sident is empowered to employ the land and naval forces and the militia. "for the purpose of prevent-ing the carrying on of any such expedition or enterprise from the territories and jurisdiction of the United States," and the Collectors of Customs are authorized and required to detain any vessel in port when there is reason to believe she is about to take part in such lawless enterprises.

tempt would be made to get up another unlawful expedition against Nicaragua, the Secretary of State issued instructions to the Marshals and District Attorneys, which were directed by the Secretaries of War and the Navy, to the appropriate army and navy officers, requiring them to be vigilant, and to use their best exertions in carrying into effect the provisions of the act of 1818. Notwithstanding these precautions, the expedition has escaped from our shores. Such enterprises can do no possible our shores. Such enterprises can do no possible good to the country, but have already inflicted much injury, both on its interests and its character. They have prevented peaceful emigration from the United States to the States of Central America, which could not fail to prove hig aly beneficial to all the parties concerned. In a pecuniary point of view alone, our citizens have sustained heavy losses from the seizure and closing of the transit route by the San Juan, between the two oceans.

The leader of the recent expedition was arrested at New Orleans, but was discharged on giving bail for his appearance in the insufficient sum of two thousand doffars.

thousand doffars.

I commend the whole subject to the serious attention of Congress, believing that our duty and our interest, as well as our national character, require that we should adopt such measured as will e effectual in restraining our citizens from cor nitting such outrages.

I regret to inform you that the President of Pa-

rigusy has refused to ratify the treaty between the United States and that State, as amended by the Senate, the signature of which was mentioned in the message of my predecessor to Congress at the opening of its session in December, 1853. The reasons assigned for this refusal will appear in the correspondence herewith submitted.

It being desirable to ascertain the fitness of

the river La Plata and its tributaries for navigation by steam, the United States steamer Water Witch was sent thither for that purpose in 1853. This enterprise was successfully carried on until February, 1855, when, whilst in the peaceful prosecution of her voyage up ana river the steamer was fired upo by a Paraguayan fort. The fire was returned; but as the Water Witch was of small force, and not designed for offensive operations, she re-tired from the conflict. The pretex upon which the attack was made was a decree of the President of Paraguay of October, 1854, prohibiting foreign vessels-of-war from naviga-ting the rivers of that State. As Paraguay, however, was the owner of but one bank the river of that name, the other belonging to Corrientes, a State of the Argentine Confederation, the right of its government to expect that such a decree would be obeyed cannot be properly speaking, a vessel-of-war. She was a small steamer engaged in a scientific enter-prise intended for the advantage of commercial States generally. Under these circumstances, I am constrained to consider the attack upon her as unjustifiable, and as calling for satisfaction from the Paraguayan government. Citizens of the United States also, who were established in business in Paraguay, have had their property seized and taken from them, and have otherwise been treated by the authorities in an insulting and arbitrary manner,

which requires redress.

A demand for these purposes will be made in a firm but conciliatory spirit. This will the more probably be granted if the Executive shall have authority to use other means in the event of a refusal. This is accordingly recom-

It is unnecessary to state in detail the alarm ing condition of the Territory of Kansas at the time of my inauguration. The opposition par-ties then stood in hostile array against each other, and any accident might have relighted the flames of civil war. Besides, at this critical moment, Kansas was left without a governor by the resignation of Governor Ger on the 19th of February previous, the territorial legislature had passed a law providing for the election of delegates on the third Monday of June to a convention to meet on the first Monday of September, for the purpose of framing a constitution preparatory to admiss-

framing a constitution preparatory to admis-sion into the Union. This law was in the main fair and just; and it is to be regretted that all the qualified electors had not registered them-

The act of the Territorial Legislature had omitted to provide for submitting to the peo-ple the constitution which might be framed by the convention; and in the excited state of public feeling throughout Kansas an apprehension extensively prevailed that a design existed to force upon them a constitution in relation to slavery against their will. In this emergency it became my duty, as it was my unquestionable right, having in view the union of all good citizens in support of the territorial laws, to express an opinion on the true construction of the provisions concerning slavery contained in the organic act of Congress of the 30th May, 1854. Congress declared it to be "the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way." Under it Kansas, "when admitted as a State," was to "be re ceived into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

Did Congress mean by this language that the delegates elected to frame a constitution should have authority finally to decide the question of slavery, or did they intend by leaving it to the people, that the people of Kansas memselves should decide this question by a direct vote? On this subject, I confess I had never entertained a serious doubt, and, therefore, in my in structions to Gov. Walker, of the 28th of March last, I merely said that when "a constitution shall be submitted to the people of the Territory, they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting for or against that instru-ment, and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or

In expressing this opinion it was far from my intention to interfere with the decision of the people of Kansas, either for or against shavery. From this I have always carefully abstained. Intrusted with the duty of taking care that the laws be faithfully executed, my own desire was that the people of Kansas should furnish to Congress the evidence required by the organic act, whether for or against slavery; and in this manner smooth their passage into the Union. In emerging condition of territorial dependence into that of a sovereign State, it was their duty, in my opinion, to make known their will the votes of the majority, on the direct question whether this important domestic in-stitution should or should not continue to exist. Indeed, this was the only possible mode in which their will could be authentically as-

The election of delegates to a convention must necessarily take place in seperate districts. From this cause it may readily happen, as has often been the case, that a majority of the peo ple of a State or Territory are on one side of a question, whilst a majority of the represen tives from the several districts into which it is divided may be upon the other side. This arifrom the fact that in some districts delegates may be elected by small majorities, whilst in others those of different sentiments may receive majorities sufficiently great not only to overcome the votes given for the forwhole people in direct opposition to the ma-jority of the delegates. Besides our history proves that influences may be brought to be on the representative sufficiently powerful to induce him to disregard the will of his constituents. The truth is that no other authentic and satisfactory mode exists of ascertaining State or Territory on an important and exci-ting question like that of slavery in Kansas, except by leaving it to a direct vote. How then, was it for Congress to pass over all power under our institutions.

How vain would any other principle prove in practice! This may be illustrated by the case of Kansas. Should she be admitted into the Union, with a constitution either main-mining or abolishing slavery, against the sen-timent of the people, this could have no other effect than to continue and to exasperate the existing agitation during the brief period re-quired to make the constitution conform to the rresistible will of the majority.

The friends and supporters of the Nebraska and Kansas act, when struggling on a recent occasion to sustain its wise provisions before the great tribunal of the American people, never differed about its true meaning on this sub ject. Every where throughout the Union, they publicly pledged their faith and their honor, that they would cheerfully submit the question of slavery to the decision of the hong fide people of Kansas, without any restriction or qualification whatever. All were cordially united upon the great doctrine of popular sovfree institutions. Had it then been insinuated from any quarter that it would be a sufficient law for the members of a convention, thereafter to be elected, to withhold the question of slavery from the people, and to substitute their own will for that of a legally-ascertained ma-jority of all their constituents, this would have en instantly rejected. Every where they remained true to the resolution adopted on a celebrated occasion recognizing "the right of the people of all the territories—including Kansas and Nebraska—acting through the le-gally and fairly expressed will of a majority of tual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States."

The convention to frame a constitution for

The convention to frame a constitution for Kansas met on the first Monday of September last. They were called together by virtue of an act of the territorial legislature, whose lawful existence had been recognised by Congress in different forms and by different enactments. A large proportion of the citizens of Kansas did not think proper to register their names opportunity to do this having been fairly af-forded, their refusal to avail themselves of their right could in no manner affect the legality of

right could in no manner affect the legality of the convention.

This convention proceeded to frame a constitu-tion for Kansas, and finally adjourned on the 7th day of November. But little difficulty occurred in the convention, except on the subject of sla-very. The truth is that the general provisions of our recent State constitutions are so similar—and, I may add, so excellent—that the difference be-tween them is not essential. Under the earlier I may add, so excellent—that the difference between them is not essential. Under the earlier practice of the Government, no constitution framed by the convention of a Territory preparatory to its admission into the Union as a State, had been submitted to the people. I trust, however, the example set by the last Congress, requiring that the constitution of Minnesota "should be subject to the approval and ratification of the people of the proposed State," may be followed on future occasions. I took it for granted that the convention of Kansas would act in accordance with this example, founded, as it is, on correct principles; and hence my instructions to Gov. Walker in favor of submitting the constitution to the people, were expressed in general and unqualthe people, were expressed in general and unqual-ified terms.

In the Kansas-Nebraska act however, this requirement, as applicable to the whole constitution, had not been inserted, and the convention were not bound by its terms to submit any other portion of this instrument to an election, except that which relates to the "domestic institution" of slavery. This will be rendered clear by a simple reference to its language. It was "not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way." According to the plain instruction of the sentence, the words "domestic institutions" have a direct, as they have an appropriate reference to slavery. "Domestic institutions" are limited to the family. The relation between master and slave and a few others, are "domestic institutions, and are entirely distinct from institutions of a political character. Besides, there was no question then before Con-

tinct from institutions of a political character. Besides, there was no question then before Congress, nor indeed has there since been any serious question before the people of Kansas or the country, except that which relates to the "domestic institution" of slavery.

The convention, after an angry and excited debate, finally determined, by a majority of only two, to submit the question of slavery to the people, though at the last forty-three of the fifty delegates present affixed their signatures to the constitution.

vor of establishing slavery in Kansas. They accordingly inserted an article in the constitution for this purpose, similar in form to those which had been adopted by other territorial conventions. In the schedule, however, providing for the transi-

been adopted by other territorial conventions. In the schedule, however, providing for the transition from a territorial to a State Government, the question has been fairly and explicitly referred to the people, whether they will have a constitution "with or without slavery.'—It declares that, before the constitution adopted by the convention "shall be sent to Congress for admission into the Union as a State," an election shall be held to decide this question, at which all the white male inhabitants of the Territory above the age of twenty-one are entitled to vote. They are to vote by ballot, and "the ballots cast at said election shall be endorsed 'constitution with slavery,' and 'constitution with no slavery.'

If there be a majority in favor of the "constitution with slavery," then it is to be transmitted to Congress by the president of the convention in its original form. If, on the contrary, there shall be a majority in favor of the "constitution with no slavery," "then the article providing for slavery, shall be stricken from the constitution by the president of this convention;" and it is expressly declared that "no slavery shall exist in the State of Kansas, except that the right of property in slaves now in the territory shall in no manner be interfered with;" and in that event it is made his duty to have the constitution thus ratified transmitted to the Congress of the United States for the duty to have the constitution thus ratified transmitted to the Congress of the United States for the admission of the State into the Union.

At this election every citizen will have an op-portunity of expressing his opinion by his vote "whether Kanzas shall be received into the Union "whether Kanzas shall be received into the Union with or without slavery," and thus this exciting question may be peaceably settled in the very mode required by the organic law. The election will be held under legitimate authority, and if any portion of the inhabitants shall refuse to vote, a fair opportunity to do so having been presented, this will be their own voluntary act, and they alone will be responsible for the consequences.

Whether Kansas shall be a free or a slave State must eventually, under some authority, be decided by an election; and the question can never be more clearly or distinctly presented to the people than it is at the present moment. Should this opportunity be rejected she may be involved for years in domestic discord, and possibly in civil years in domestic discord, and possibly in civil war, before she can again make up the issue now so fortunately tendered, and again reach the point she has already attained.

Kansas has for some years occupied too much of the public attention. It is high time that this should be directed to far more important objects. When once admitted into the Union, whether with or without slavery, the excitement beyond her own limits will speedily pass away, and she will then for the first time be left, as she ought to have been long since, to manage her own affairs in her own way. If her constitution on the sub-

in her own way. If her constitution on the subject of slavery, or any other subject, be displeasing to a majority of the people, no human power can prevent hem from changing it within a brief period. Under these circumstances it may well be questioned whether the peace and queet of the whole country are not of greater importance than the mere temporary triumph of either of the political parties of Kansas.

Should the constitution without slavery be adopted by the votes of the majority, the rights of property in slaves now in the Territory are reserved. The number of these slaves is very small, but if it were greater the provision would be equally just and reasonable. These were brought into the Ferritory under the constitution of the United States, and are now the property of their unto the Territory under the constitution of the United States, and are now the property of their masters. This point has at length been finally decided by the highest judicial tribune of the country—and this upon the plain principle that when a confederacy of sovereign States acquire a new territory at their joint expense, both equality and justice demand that the citizens of one and all of them shall have the right to take into it whatsever is recognized as property by the common

of them shall have the right to take into it whatsoever is recognized as property by the common
constitution. To have summarily confiscated the
property in slaves already in the Territory, would
have been an act of gross injustice, and contrary
to the practice of the older States of the Union
which have abolished slavery.

A Territorial Government was established for
Utah by act of Congress, approved the 9th of September, 1850, and the constitution and laws of the
United States were thereby extended over it, "so
far as the same, or any provisions thereof, may be
applicable." This act provided for the appointment by the President, by and with the advice and
consent of the Senate, of a Governor who was to
be, ex officio, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, a
Secretary, three Judges of the Supreme Court, a
Marshal, and a District Attorney. Subsequent
acts provided for the appointment of the officers
necessary to extend our land and our Indian
system over the Territory Brigham Young was
appointed the first Governor on the 20th September, 1850, and has held the office ever since. Whilst Governor Young has been both Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs throughout this period, he has been at the same time the head this period, he has been at the same time the head of the church called the Latter Day Saints, and professes to govern its members and dispose of their property by direct inspiration and authority from the Almighty. His power has been there-fore absolute over both Church and State. The pe-ple of Utah, almost exclusively, belong to this church, and believing with a fanatical spir-

it that he is Governor of the Territory by divine appointment, they obey his commands as if these were direct revelations from Heaven. If, therefore, he chooses that his Government shall come into collision with the Government of the United States the members of the Mormon church will yield im plicit obedience to his will. Unfortunately, exist ing facts leave but little doubt that such is his de-termination. Without entering upon a minute history of occurrences, it is sufficient to say that all the officers of the United States, judicial and executive, with the single exception of two Indian agents have found it necessary for their own peragents have found it necessary for their own per-sonal safety to withdraw from the Territory, and there no longer remains any government in Utah but the despotism of Brigham Young. This be-ing the c udition of affairs in the Territory, I could not mistake the path of duty. As Chief Execu-tive Magistrate, I was bound to restore the suprem-acy of the constitution and laws within its limits. In order to effect this purpose, I appointed a new governor and other federal officers for Utah, and sent with them a military force for their protection. sent with them a military force for their protection, and to aid as a posse comitatus, in case of need in

the execution of the laws.

With the religious opinions of the Mormons, as long as they remained mere opinions, however deplorable in themselves and revolting to the moral and religious sentiments of all Christendom, I had no right to interfere. Actions alone, when in vio-lation of the constitution and laws of the United lation of the constitution and laws of the United States, become the legitimate subjects for the jurisdiction of the civil magistrate. My instructions to Gov. Cumming have therefore been framed in strict accordance with these principles. At their date a hope was indulged that no necessity night exist for employing the military in restoring and maintaining the authority of the law; but this hope has now vanished. Gov. Young has, by proclamation, declared his determination to maintain his nower by force, and has already committed acts. his power by force, and has already committed acts of hostility against the United States. Unless he should retrace his steps the Territory of Utah will be in a state of open rebellion. He has committed these acts of hostility notwithstanding Major Van Vliet, an officer of the army, sent to Utah by the committee of the committe the commanding general to purchase provisions for the troops, had given him the strongest assurances of the peaceful intentions of the Government, and

that the troops would only be employed as a poss comitatus when called on by the civil authority to aid in the execution of the laws

There is reason to believe that Gov. Young ha long contemplated this result. He knows that th continuance of his despotic power depends upon the exclusion of all settlers from the Territory except those who will acknowledge his divine mission and implicitly obey his will; and that enlightened public opinion there would soon prostrate institu-tions at war with the laws both of God and man. He has, therefore, for several years, in order to maintain his independence, been industriously em-ployed in collecting and fabricating arms and muployed in collecting a d fabricating arms and mu-nitions of war, and in disciplining the Mormons for military service. 'As Superintendent of Indian Af-fairs, he has had an opportunity of tampering with the Indian tribes, and exciting their hostile feelings against the United States. This, according to our information, he has accomplished in regard to some of these tribes, while others have remained true to their allegiance, and have communicated his in-trigues to our Indian agents. He has laid in a store of provisions for three years, which in case of ne-cessity, as he informed Major Van Vliet, he will cessity, as he informed Major Van Vliet, he will conceal, and "then take to the mountains, and bid

conceal, and "then take to the mountains, and bid defiance to all the powers of the government."

A great part of all this may be idle boasting; but yet no wise government will lightly estimate the efficirs which may be inspired by such frenzied fanaticism as exists among the Mormons in Utah. This is the first rebellion which has existed in our Territories and homanity itself requires that we should put it down in such a manner that it shall be the last. To trille with it would be to encourage it and to render it formidable. We ought to go there with such an imposing force as to convince these deluded people that resistance would be vain, and thus spare the effusion of blood. We can in this manner best convince them that we are their friends, not their enemies. In order to accomplish this object, it will be necessary, according to the estimate of the War Department, to raise four additional regiments; and this I carnestly recommend to Congress. At the present moment of depression in the revenues of the country, I am sorry to be obliged to recommend such a measure; but I feel confident of the support of Congress, cost what it may, in suppressing the insurrection and in restoring and maintaining the sovereignty of the constitution and laws over the Territory of Utah.

I recommend to Congress the establishment of a territorial government over Arizona, incorporating with it such portions of New Mexico as they may deem expedient. I need scarcely adduce arguments in support of this recommendation. We are bound to protect the lives and the property of our citizens inhabiting Arizona, and these are now without any effi-

cient protection. Their present number is already considerable, and is rapidly increasing, notwithstanding the disadvantages under which they labor. Besides the proposed Territory is believed to be rich in mineral and agricultural resources, especially in silver and copper. The mails of the United States to California are now carried over it throughout its while

the proposed Territory is believed to be rich in mineral and agricultural resources, especially in silver and copper. The mails of the United States to California are now carried over it throughout its whole extent, and this route is known to be the nearest, and believed to be the best to the Pacific.

Long experience has deeply convinced me that a strict construction of the powers granted to Congress is the only true, as well as the only safe, theory of the constitution. Whilst this principle shall guide my public conduct, I consider it clear that under the war making power Congress may appropriate money for the construction of a military road through the territories of the United States, when this is absolutely necessary for the defence of any of the States against foreign invasion. The constitution has conferred upon Congress power "to declare war," "to raise and support armies," "to provide and maintain a navy," and to call forth the militia to "repel invasions," These high sovereign powers necessarily involve important and responsible public duties, and among them there is none so sacred and so imperative as that of preserving our soil from the invasion of a foreign enemy. The constitution has, therefore, left nothing on this point to construction, but expressly requires that "the United States shall protect each of them (the States) against invasion." Now, if a military road over our "Ferritories be indispensably necessary to enable us to meet and repel the invader, it follows as a necessary consequence, not only that we possess the power, but it is our imperative duty to construct such a road. It would be an absurdity to invest a governmenf with the unlimited power to make and conduct war, and at the same time deny to it the only means of reaching and defeating the enemy at the frontier. Without such a road it is quite evident we cannot "protect" California and our Facific possessions "against invasion." We cannot by any other means transport men and munitions of war from the Atlantic States in sufficien

military road through our own territories; and ever since the origin of the Government Congress has been in the practice of appropriating money from the public treasury for the construction of such roads.

The difficulties and the expense of constructing a military railroad to connect our Atlantic and Pacific States have been greatly exaggerated. The distance on the Arizona route near the 32d parallel of north latitude, between the western boundary of Texas on the Rio Grande, and the Eastern boundary of California on the Colorado, from the best explorations now within our knowledge, does not exceed four hundred and seventy miles, and the face of the country is, in the main, favorable. Por obvious reasons the Government ought not to undertake the work itself by means of its own agents. This ought to be committed to other agencies, which Congress might assist either by grants of land or money, or by both, upon such terms and conditions as they may deem most beneficial for the country. Provisions might thus be made not only for the safe, rapid, and economical transportation of troops and munitions of war, but also of the public mails. The commercial interests of the whole country, both East and West, would be greatly promoted by such a read; and, above all, i would be a flowerful additional bond of union. And although advantages of this kind, whether postal commercial, or political, cannot confer constitutional power, yet they may furnish auxiliary arguments in layor of expediting a work which, in my judgment, is clearly embraced within the war making power.

For these reasons I commend to the friendly consideration of Congress the subject of the Pacific railroad, without finally committing myself to any particular route.

cular route.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will public finances and of the respective branches of the public finances and of the respective branches of the public service devolved upon that department of the public service devolved upon that department of the Government. By this report it appears that the amount of revenue received from all sources into the treasury during the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1857, was sixty-eight millions six hundred and thirty-one thousand five hundred and thirteen dollars and sixty-seven cents. (\$68,631,513 67.) which amount, with the balance of nineteen millions nine hundred and one thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars and torty-five cents. (\$19,991,32 + 45) remaining in the treasury at the commencement of the year, made an aggregate for the service of the year of eighty-eight million five hundred and thirty-two thousand eight hundred and thirty-time dollars and twelve sand eight bundred and thirty-nine dollars and twelv

sand eight hundred and thirty-time dollars and twelve cents, (\$88,582,839-12.)

The public expenditures for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1857, amounted to seventy millions eight hundred and twenty-two thousand seven hundred and twenty four dollars and eight seven cents, (\$70,822, 724-87.) of which five millions nine hundred and forty-three thousand eight hundred and nine-ty-six dollars and ninety-one cents, (\$5,943,891.) were applied to the redemption of the public debt, including interest and premium, leaving in the treasury at the commencement of the present fiscal year on the list July, 1857, seventeen million seven hundred and ten thousand one hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty-seven cents (\$17,710,014-27.)

The receipts into the treasury for the first quarter of

ten thousand one hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty-seven cents (\$17,710,014 27.)

The receipts into the treasury for the first quarter of the present fiscal year commencing 1st July, 1857, were twenty millions nine hundred and twenty nine thousand eight hundred and nineteen dollars and eighty one cents, (\$29,829,819 81.) and the estimated receipts of the remaining three quarters to the 39th June, 1858, are thirty six million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$36,750,000.) making with the balance before stated an aggregate of seventy-five million three hundred and eighty-nine thousand nine hundred and thirty-four dollars and eight cents (\$75,389,934 C8.) for the service of the present fiscal year. The actual expenditures during the first quarter of the present fiscal year were twenty-three millions seven hundred and fourteen thousand five hundred and twenty-eight dollars and thirty-seven cents, (\$23,714,528 37.) of which three millions eight hundred and ninety-five thousand two hundred and thirty-five thousand two hundred and the first quarter of the and twenty-eight dollars and thirty-seven cents, (\$23,714,528-37.) of which three millions eight hundred and nmety-five thousand two hundred and thirty-two dollars and thirty-nine cents (\$4,895,232-39.) were applied to the redemption of the public debt, including interest and premium. The probable expenditure of the remaining three quarters, to 3nh June, 1858, are fifty-one million two hundred and forty-eight thousand five hundred and thirty dollars and four ceats, (\$41,248,530-04.) including interest on the public debt, making an aggregate of seventy-four millions nine hundred and sixty-three thousand fifty-eight dollars and forty-one cents, (\$74,962,057-41.) leaving an estimated talance in the treasury at the close of the present fiscal year of four hundred and twenty-fix thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars and sixty seven cents, (\$426,675-67.

The amount of the public debt at the commencement of the present fiscal year was twenty-nine million sixty housand three hundred and eighty-six dollars and ninety cents, (\$25,060, 386-90.)

The amount redeemed since the lat of July was three million eight hundred and ninety-five thousand two hundred and thirty-two dollars and thirty-nine cents (\$5,395,292-39)—leaving a balance unredeemed at this time of twenty-five million and one hundred and sixty-five thousand one hundred and fifty-four dollars and fifty-one cents (\$25,165,-154,51).

one hundred and sixty-five thousand one hundred and fifty-four dellars and fifty-one cents (\$25,165,-154 51.)

The amount of estimated expenditures for the remaining three-quarters of the present fiscal year will, in all probability, be increased from the causes set forth in the report of the Secretary. His suggestion, therefore, that authority should be given to supply any temporary deficiency by the issue of a limited amount of treasury notes, is approved, and I accordingly recommend the passage of such a law. As stated in the report of the Secretary, the tariff of March 3, 1857, has been in operation for so short a period of time, and under circumstances so unfavorable to a just developement of its results as a revenue measure, that I should regard it as inexpedient, at least for the present, to undertake its revision.

I transmit berewith the reports made to me by the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, of the Interior and of the Postmaster General. They all contents the secretaries of war and of the Navy, of the Interior and of the Postmaster General.

the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, of the In-terior and of the Postmaster General. They all con-tain valuable and important information and sug-

terior and of the Postmaster General. They all contain valuable and important information and suggestions which I commend to the favorable consideration of Congress.

I have already recommended the raising of four additional regiments, and the report of the Secretary of War presents strong feasons proving this increase of the army, under existing circumstances, to be indispensable.

I would call the special attention of Congress to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy in favor of the construction of ten small war steamers of light draught. For some years the Government has been obliged on many occasions to hire such steamers from individuals to supply 1's pressing wants. At the present moment we have no armed vessel in the navy which can penetrate the rivers of China. We have but lew which can enter any of the harbors south of Norfolk, although many millions of foreign and domestic commerce annually pass in and out of these harbors. Some of our most valuable interests and most valuable interests and most vulnerable points are thus left exposed. This class of vessels of light draught, great speed, and heavy guns would be formidable in coast defence. The est of their construction will not be great, and they will prove as effective as much larger vessels, and often more useful. One of them should be at every station where we maintain a squadron, and three or four should be constantly employed on our Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Economy, utility, and efficiency combine to recommend them as almost indispensable. Ten of these small vessels would be of incalculable advantage to the naval service; the whole cost of their construction would not exceed two million three hundred thousand dollars, on \$280,000 each.

of these small vessels would be of incalculable advantage to the naval service; the whole cost of their construction would not exceed two million three hundred thousand dollars, on \$230,000 each.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior is worthy of grave consideration. It treats of the numerous, important, and diversified branches of domestic administration intrusted to him, by law. Among these the most prominent are the public lands and our relations with the Indians.

Our system for the disposal of the publis lands, originating with the fathers of the republic, has been improved as experience pointed the way, and gradually adapted to the growth and settlement of our Western States and Territories. It has worked well in practice. Already thirteen States and seven Territories have been carved out of these lands, and still more than a thousand millions of acres remain unsold. What a boundless prospect this presents to our country of future prosperity and power!

We have heretofore disposed of \$93,892,464 acres of the public land.

Whilst the public lands as a source of revenue are of great importance, their importance is far greater as furnishing homes for a hardy and independent race of honest and industrious citizens, who desire to subdue and cultivate the soil. They ought to be administered mainly with a view of promoting this wise and benevolent policy. In appropriating them for any other purpose, we ought to use even greater economy than if they had been converted into monony and the proceeds were already in the public

treasury. To squander away this richest and nob-lest inheritance which any people have ever enjoyed upon objects of doubtful constitutionality or exped-iency, would be to violate one of the most import-ant trusts ever committed to any people. Whilst I do not deny to Congress the power, when acting bona fide as a proprietor, to give away portions of them for the purpose of increasing the value of the remainder, yet, considering the great temptation to abuse this power, we cannot be too cautious in its exercise. exercise.

Actual settlers under existing laws are protected

Actual settlers under existing laws are protected against other purchasers at the public sales, in their right of preemption, to the extent of a quarter-section, or 160 acres of land. The remainder may then be disposed of at public or entered at private sale in unlimited quantities.

Speculation has of late years prevailed to a great extent in the public lands. The consequence has been that large portions of them have become the property of individuals and companies, and thus the price is greatly enhanced to those who desire to purchase for actual settlement. In order to limit the

price is greatly enhanced to those who desire to purchase for actual settlement. In order to limit the area of speculation as much as possible, the extinction of the Indian title and the extension of the public surveys ought only to keep pace with the tide of emigration.

It Congress should hereafter grant alternate sections to States or companies, as they have done here to fore, I recommend that the intermediate sections retained by the government should be subject to pre emption by actual settlers.

It ought ever to be our cardinal policy to reserve the public lands as much as may be for actual setthe public lands as much as may be for actual set-tlers, and this at moderate prices. We shall thus not only best promote the prosperity of the new States and Territories, and the power of the Union, but shall secure homes for our posterity for many

generations.

The extension of our limits has brought within our jurisdiction many additional and populous tribes of Indians, a large proportion of which are wild, untractable, and difficult to control. Predatory and warlike in their disposition and habits, it is impossible to the proposition of the proposition of the proposition and proposition an warlike in their disposition and habits, it is impossible altogether to restrain them from committing aggressions on each other, as well as upon our frontier citizens and those emigrating to our distant States and Territories. Hence expensive military expeditions are frequently necessary to overawe and chastise the more lawless and hostile.

The present system of making them valuable presents to influence them to remain at peace has proved ineffectual. It is believed to be the better policy to colon 25 them in suitable localities, where they can receive the radiments of education and be gradually

colonize them in suitable localities, where they can receive the rudiments of education and be gradually induced to adopt babits of industry. So far as the experiment has been tried it has worked well in practice, and it wil doubtless prove to be less expensive than the present system.

The whole number of Indians within our territorial limits is believed to be, from the best data in the Interior Department, about \$25,000.

The tribes of Cherchees, Chectaws, Chickasaws, and Creeks, settled in the territory set apart for them west of Arkansas, are rapidly advancing in education and in all the arts of civilization and self-government; and we may indulge the agreeable anticipation that at no very distant day they will be incorporated into the Union as one of the sovereign States.

States.

It will be seen from the report of the Postmaster General that the Post Office Department still con-tinues to depend on the treasury, as it has been com-pelled to do for several years past, for an important portion of the means of sustaining and extending portion of the means of sustaining and extending its operations. The rapid growth and expansion are shown by a decennial statement of the number of post offices, and the length of post roads, commencing with the year 1527. In that year there were 7,000 post offices; in 1837, 11,117; in 1848, 15,—146; and in 1857 they number 26 586. In this year 1,725 post offices have been established, and 704 discontinued, leaving a net increase of 1,021. The postmasters of 388 offices are appointed by the President.

The length of post roads in 1827 was 105,636 miles; in 1857, 141,242 miles; in 1847, 153,818 miles; and in the year 1857 there are 242,601 miles of post road, including 22,530 miles of railroad, on which the mails are transported.

The expenditures of the department for the fiscal year ending on the 30th June 1857, as adjusted by the Auditor smounted to 211,507,670. To defray these expenditures there was to the credit of department on the 1st July, 1856, the saw of 789,599; the gross revenue of the year, including the annual all-parameters for the sear, including the annual all-parameters.

ment on the 1st July, 1856, the sum of 789,599; the gross revenue of the year, including the annual allowances for the transportation of mail matter, produced \$5,058,951; and the remainder was supplied by the appropriation from the treasury of \$2,250,000, granted by the act of Congress approved August 18, 1856, and by the appropriation of \$666.855 made by the act of March 3, 1857, leaving \$252,768 to be carried to the credit of the department in the account of the current year. I commend toy ur consideration the report of the department in relation to the establishment of the overland mail route from the Mississippi river to San Francisco, Cal. The route was selected with San Francisco, Cal. The route was selected with my full concurrence, as the one, in my judgment, best calculated to attain the important objects con-

templated by Congress.

The late disastrous monetary revulsion may have one good effect should it cause both the government and the people to return to the practice of a wise and judicious economy both in public and private expenditures. digality and extravagance in our legislation. It has induced Congress to make large appropriations to of jects for which they never would have provided had it been necessary to raise the amount of revenue required to meet them by increased taxation or by leans. We are now compelled to pause in our career, and to seruthize our expenditures with the utmost vigilance; and in performing this duty, I pledge my co-operation to the extent of my constitutional commetency.

constitutional competency.

It ought to be observed at the same time that true public economy does not consist in withholding the means necessary to accomplish important national objects intrusted to us by the constitution, and especially such as may be necessary for the common defence. In the present crisis of the country it is our duty to confine our appropriations to objects of this character, unless in cases where justice to individuals may demand a different course. In all cases care ought to be taken that the money

granted by Congress shall be faithfully and economically applied.

Under the federal constitution, "every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, refore it becomes a law," be approved and signed by the President; and, if not approved, "he shall return it with his objections to that house in which it originated." In order to perform this high and responsible duty, sufficient time must be allowed the President to read and examine every bill presented to him for approval. Unless this be afforded the constantion becomes a dead letter in this particular, and even worse, it becomes a means of deception. Our constituents, seeing the President's approval and signature attached to each act of Congress, are induced to believe that he has actually performed his duty, when in truth, nothing is, in many cases, more unfounded.

From the practice of Congress, when a exprises.

From the practice of Congress, such an examination of each bill as the constitution requires, has
been rendered impossible. The most important
business of each session is generally crowded into
its last hours, and the alternative presented to the
President is either to violate the constitutional duty
which he owes to the people, and approve bills
which, for want of time, it is impossible he should
have examined, or, by his refusal to do this, subject the country and individuals, to great less and
inconvenience.

ject the country and individuals, to great loss and inconvenience.

Besides, a practice has grown up of late years to legislate in appropriation bills, at the last hours of the session on new and important subject. This practice constrains the President either to suffer measures to become laws which he does not approve, or to incur the risk of stopping the wheels of the government by vetoing an appropriation bill. Formerly such bills were confined to specific appropriations for carrying into effect existing laws, and the well established policy of the country, and little time was then required by the President for their examination.

For my own part, I have deliberately determined that I shall approve no bill wheh I have not exam.

For my own part, I have deliberately determined that I shall approve no bill wheh I have not examined, and it will be a case of extreme and most urgent necessity which shall ever induce me to depart from this rule. I therefore, respectfully, but earnestly recommend that the two houses would allow the President at least two days previous to the adjournment of each session within which no new bill shall be presented to him for approval. Under the existing joint rule one day is allowed; but this rule has been hitherto so constantly suspended in practice, that important bills continue to be presented to him up till the very last moments of the session. In a large majority of cases, no great public inconvenience can arise from the want of time to examine their provisions, because the constitution has declared that if a bill be presented to the President within the last ten days of the session he is not rewithin the last ten days of the session he is not re-quired to return it, either with an approval or with a veto, "in which case it shall not be a law." It may then lie over, and be taken up and passed at may then lie over, and be taken up and passed at the next session. Great inconvenience would only be experienced in regard to appropriation bills; but fortunately, under the late excellent law allowing a salary, instead of a per diem, to members of Congress, the expense and inconvenience of a called session will be greatly reduced.

I cannot conclude without commending to your favorable consideration the interests of the people of this district. Without a representative on the floor of Congress, they have for this very reason peculiar claims upon our just regard. To this I know, from my long accquaintance with them, they are eminently entitled.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1857.

We have details of foreign news per steamer A lantic, which left Liverpool on the 4th ult., The work of taking the Atlantic cable out of the

Agamemnon as well as the Niagara had been been Reapers! Reapers!! Reapers!!

The undersigned, as Agent for the sale of Agricultural rest, will have a large tor of Kentucky Harvest-craw, will have a large tor of Kentucky H completed The cable is coiled in water-tight apartbeen determined to resort to the plan originally con-templated, namely, to commence the submerging

engaged sailing respectively for the shores of New Foundland and Ireland. Three thousand miles of cable are to be coiled on the vessels instead of 2,600, as in the first attempt, and the manufacture of the additional quantity has been commenced by Messrs Glass and Elliott.

The New York Times of the 26th says:

Snow lies two feet deep at Ningara Falls, and ther is more or less of it through Western New York as far east as Rochester. From that point to New York but little has fallen. The winter has set in at the West in earnest. Navigation on the Upper Missis sippi is suspended for this season. The Welland Canal is full of ice, and the Canals in this State are closed west of Rochester. The first tube on the Victoria Bridge, over the St.

Lawrence, on the Montreal side of the river has been fixed, and attracts the admiration of thousands of curious visitors When the supports were removed, and the immense weight of iron was left to support itself on its own bottom, a depression of about an inch and a half took place. The calculation was made, however, for four inches, so that the work had succeeded better than was anticipated. During the winter another tube will be laid on the Longueuil The schooner Badger, Capt. Blair, cleared at Chic-

ago, Ill , for New Orleans, a few days ago, with a argo of small fir and pine trees. She was to pro ceed through the Illinois and Michigan canal to Peru, thence by the Illinois and Missisaippi rivers to New Orleans Chicago thus has a direct trade by water through the Gulf of Mexico, as well as through the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The Paris correspondent of the Journal of Com

herce reports that six bedsteads of silver have been ordered from one of the large furniture establishnents in that city, by the Pasha of Egypt, in conemplation of the marriage of his son with the pres ent Sultan's daughter. The articles are thus describ-

The cost of the set is estimated at \$70,000 The extravagance of the Parisian world is making such apid strides toward eastern magnificence, that we shall, doubtless, ere long. hear of Parisian boudois and bed rooms ornamented not only with silver or golden couches, but with etageres, divans, &c , of he same precious metals. A thoughtful wife is a priceless treasure. Such

one has Mr. Peets, proprietor of the Phenix Hoel, Lansingburg, N. Y., which was destroyed by fire the other day. He has learned to his surprise tha his wife had effected an insurance of fifteen hundred dollars on the property with her pin money, unknown to him.

LATEST NEWS.

The Mobile Advertiser of the 15th says the " Mooile and Nicaragua Steamship Company," have established a line of steamers to run regularly between Mobile and Graytown, and we cannot but consider the movement one of vast importance to the future of Mobile, and shall watch its progress with the greatest interest. We look upon it as the first step towards the opening of a commerce between the States of Central America and Mobile, the extent of which, in a few years, when those States shall have become Americanized, few have yet, in our opinion, had any just conception. Mobile occupies the most eligable and convenient point of the Gulf for the concentration of this vast commerce, and, if she will but be just to herself, she can secure it against all competition.

We learn from the St. Louis papers that Mons. Magean reached that city on the 9th instant, just forty days from Salt Lake City. He reports having met the government trains blocked up in the snow, the cattle dying, and the officers and men gloomy and despondent.

The Mormons were making the most active preparations to repel the troops. Brigham Young had stated in public council, that he would harass the United States forces and keep them out until they received recruits enough to overpower him, and then. after burning the city, he would lead his people into

The Picayune of Dec. 10 says:

The jury in the case of Tucker, mate of the Galveston, came into court this morning, but with no verdiet. There being no probability of their agreeing, the judge discharged them. There was eleven for conviction and one for acquittal.

Tucker who had been out on bail (security of \$5,000) before his trial, was remanded to prison this morning, the recognizance not having been renewed.

Invall the main of the Cooleans is also in also in the case of the Cooleans, 1 year, do do and the cooleans, 2 year, do do do and the cooleans, 3 year, and do do and the cooleans, 4 year, do do and the cooleans, 4 years, do do and the cooleans, 4 year The Picayune of Dec. 10 says:

New York, Dec. 16 .- The correspondent of the Herald says that instructions have been sent by telegraph to the Collectors at New Orleans and Mobile and to the District Attorneys of Louisiana and Alabama to use all legal means to prevent the departure of any hostile expedition against Central America. Instructions are also given to prosecute the steamer Fashion on her return.

The frigate Jamestown will immediately leave for San Juan. Capt. Chatard, of the Saratoga, who permitted the

recalled and superseded. The correspondent of the Times says that Governor Walker will resign to-day. Washington, Dec. 16 .- The House met in the new

hall Communications were received from the clergyman of Washington, offering to open the session with prayer.

The members selected their seats amid much con-The Senate resolved to elect a Printer to-morrow. A resolution was adopted asking the President for all correspondence between the President, Departments, and Governor Walker, and all orders and in-

structions. The Senate agreed to the list of Standing Committees by 30 to 19.

Mr. Green spoke on Kansas affairs in opposition to Douglas; Douglas replied, maintaining that a republican form of government required the assent of the people to the whole constitution proposed by their Convention. Anything short of this was not in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the United States, or the principles of the Kansas-

In answering Green's position that the people of Kansas could change their Constitution immediately after its ad ission as a State, Douglas said "No! not until 1864, nor then only by a Convention called by two-thirds of the Legislature; and if he voted for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, he should feel obliged to increase the army, and enforce it at the point of the bayonet."

Green responded, saying that a Convention might at any time be called to change the Constitution. Further consideration of the subject was postponed intil Monday, and the Senate adjourned. New York, Dec. 16.—Cotton is declining. Up-

lands Middling 101 Flour \$4 35 to \$4 45 for State. Southern unchanged. Wheat unsettled. Corn buoyant. Provisions very dull. Lard 91 to 101. Dressed Hogs 61 to 61. Cincinnati, Dec. 16 .- Flour -- A fair export demand at \$3 75 to \$3 85. Hogs \$5 25 to \$5 40. Mess

Pork \$13 25. Oats 30c. Wheat 70 to 80c.

paper in good demand at 7 to 8 per cent.

New York, Dec. 16 .- Money is unchanged. Prime

Quarterly Meetings.

DALLAS DISTRICT-FIRST POUND. Dallas Cir, at Cochran's Chapel, January 2 and 3
Sherman Miss., at Pilot Point, do 9 and 10
Border Mission, at Centre Spring, do 16 and 17
Alton Cir., at Grapevint S. House, do 23 and 24 Rockwall, at J Sherwood's. do 30 and 31 Kaufaen, at Cedar Creek, Februsry 6 and 7 Athers Mission, at — do 13 and 14 Canton Cir., at Helly Springs, do 20 and 21 The District Stewards will please meet at Cochran's Chapel, January 2d, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The financial inters of the district demands a full attendance.
I also ask all the official members of their respective Ciruits and Missions, to be present at their Quarterly Meetings

WOODVILLE DISTRICT-FIRST ROUND.

WOODVILLE DISTRICT FIRST
Marion Mission, at Marion, December
Jasper Circuit, at Pinetucky, January
Beaumont Mission, at Village Creek,
Liberty do at Liberty.
Livingston do at Livingston,
Woodville Circuit, at Big Spring.
Shook's Bind Miss., at McKnights, Feb 9 and 10 Shook's Bluff Miss., at McKnights, Feb. 13 and 14 Newton Circuit, at Spears' Chapel, do 20 and 21 Madison Mission, at Madison, February 27 and 28 SECOND ROUND. March 6 and 7

Rev J. Shook's Post Office, is Coltharp's P. O., Houston New Advertisements.

BLOCK & PIPKIN-Strand. RE now receiving a large and general assortment. Groceries, etc., comprising, in part, the following as s:-to which they invite the attention of merchants as

Fine Jewelry, Diamonds and Silver Ware.

Nen Ware.

I N consequence of hard times, and to discourage the use of I Bogus Jewelry I will sell my present steek at cost, viz: beautiful sets of Cameo. Mosaic, Coral and plain gold Eur Ring and Pins; Diamond cluster, and single stone Finger Rings an Pins; Gent's heavy seal Rings; Gent's heavy plain g ld and chased Rings; gold Vest and Guard Chains, Seals and Keys; gold Sleeve Collar, and Bosom Buttons, and many other articles too num-rous to mention, all of the best American, English and French manufacture. Also, an invoice of pure silver Spoons, Ladles and Butter Knives, at a lower price than ever, for each only.

Also, a few fine Gold Hunting case lever Watches, at less than New York prices. These watches are of a superior quality, and will be offered for only a short time at cost.

D. H. PALLAIS,

December 22, 1857-3t

SUCCESS THE BEST EVIDENCE OF MERIT. Over 13,000 SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are in use, which is a much greater number than of any other Sowing Machine, and the amount of clothing and shoes made by them is probably much greater than by all other Sowing Machines put together.

Thousands of Singer's Sewing Machines have been in daily use for years without one dollar's expense for repuirs while a heavy expense is incurred early to keep therety of the "Triumphant Success" Machines in order at the Steam Clothing Factory in this city.

The following are some of the ressons of the great superiority of Singer's Sewing Machines:

1. There is to other Sewing Machines in the world that will do all kinds of sewing with equal facility.

2. The superior beauty and excellence of the stitch being the same on both sides of the tabric.

3. Negroes can be safely trusted with the entire care of the Machine without the least apprehension that they will get out of order.

4. We are daily receiving propositions to exchange all other kinds of Sewing Machine has given universal satisfaction for several years in any portion of this State.

The oalt Triumphant Success Machine (G. & B.) in the par shot Lafourche, was laid saide two years since.

One of the signers of the subjoined certificate used Wheeler & Wison's Machine derificate used Wheeler & Wison's Machine and sold it for one half the cost and ocugin Singer's.

We, the under signed, certify that we have bad SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES in use the length of time and for the purpose specified, and find them admirably adapted to all kinds of Sewing fine or coarse. They are very simple in construction and roft he has egious of out of order, and the werk done by them is beautiful and substantial. We believe they thought you universal satisfaction in this region, and we therefore recommend them to all who have much segment. Over 13,000 SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are

do, of any kind, as a great labor saving to chooking:

Jas. Bribn, 4 years, family & plantation sewing, Latourche

G S Guion, 4 years,

Jos H Tucker, 1 year,

C J Tucker, 1 year,

J S Perkins, 1 year,

O leans H Tiemann, corner of Camp and Gravier streets, 4 year

Fashion to land the filibusters at San Juan, will be Strand Furniture Store. JUST RECEIVED, and opening, a large and extensive assormen of HOUSE FURNISHIN GGOODS of every executation. Our stock consists, in part, of the following:

PARLOR FURNITURE—Mahagany, Rosewood and Wainut Sofas: Tete a Tetes, "Itomans, Wood and Marble top Center, Card and Pie Tables, cane bottom and soin Rocking Chairs of every description.

BED ROOM FURNITURE—Wainut, Cherry and Mahagany high and low newed Bedsteads, marble and wood

isdroom con piete.

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

CHINA, STONE AND GLASS WARES.—Every variety variety, etc.
SILVER AND PLATED WARE, Clocks, Watches and lewelry, Musical Instruments, Fancy Goods, &c. Books, Stainmery, Printing Paper, &c., for sale by JONES, ROOT & CO. Oct 15-4f

No. 8, Strand, Galveston.

A LOT of eighteen such Grist Mills in store, and for sale to Dec. 10, 1857.

J. P. DAVIE, Tremont street. TO PRINTERS.

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

Agate.
Also, Second-hand Presses; one Hoe Super-royal, one medium, 2 cap, one Albion, one Ruthven, I Ruggles quarto sheet job engine, I Gordon, I copper-plate, and I lithograph September, 24th, 1857. PETER C. CORTELYOU

Mouston Advertisements.

WHENRY ELIOT & CO.,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggists, Pousten, Texas, dealwers in Prugs, Med cines, Chemicols, cils, Texas, Classware, Perfumery, Putty, etc., agents for Patent Vedicines of
every description—sole proprietors of Eliot's Family Medicines! The ryginetic Panagea a substitute for Colonel being entirely a Ve etable Preparation, and a certain cure for
villious Fevers. Liver compaint, construction or the flowels, Nervo's flead Ache etc. Price one dollar per bottle—
Eliot's Texas anti-Bilious Plils, superior to any characte
Phil now in use—Price, twenty-five cents per box. Flict's
celebrated Cough Mixtore the most valuable Medicines for
Coughs Pucumonia, etc.—Price, twenty-five cents per botde. Flot's Darrhea Mixture, this meetine is unequated as
a remedy for barrhea Mixture, this meetine is unequated
as a remedy for barrhea Mixture, this meetine is unequated
diseases for which they are recommended. Flotlers in medicines will be supplied on more liberal terms than toey can purchase the prope clary meetines, manufactured at the North.
Orders by mail promotly attended to.

WANTED—Good and responsible Agents for the sale of
ELIOT'S CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES, in every
Town and Village in the South, where there is no agency at
present existing; application, accompanied with reference,
will receive prompt attention. Address.

W. HENRY ELIOT & C.C.,
December 10, 1857. W HENRY ELIOT & CO.,

. L. ALLEN ... ALLEN & FULTON

(Successors to Allen, Pugby & Co.,)

COTTON Factors and General Commission Merchants,
Maine and Commerce streets, Houston, Texas, will store
and Forward Cotton and Merchandise, seil on commission or
advance on the same for shipment.

Orders for Plantation Supplies promptly responded to when
accompanied with cash or Produce.

[Dec. 10, 1857]

A. McGOWEN'S IRON FOUNDRY. Opposite the Depot of the Central Railroad, Houston

VINCENT & FISHER. Cotton Factors and General Commission Merchanis.

We have constructed a large and safe brick fire-proof ware ones, in the city of Ponston, one handred by one hundred and fif y feet, which is now finished. The doors are lined with iron, and every receasition has been and will be taken to render the building fire-proof—as much so as one of the kind can be made. The building contains a fine-sate plung room, and many other conveniences for the purpose of fachitating business with accuracy and dispatch.

We will give our perficular attent on to the selling of Cotton on Commission, and will make liberal cash advances on the same and be ready at all times to ship to all home an for ign ports.

Levell & DUMBLE Cotten Factors, General Commission.

DEEL & DUMBLE Cotton Factors, General Commiss.
son and Forwar, ding Sterchauts, Red STON, Texas.
Personal attention given to the sales of Cotton Phiese or Produce and to the execution to order of the states.
Consegnments for shipment by the Certral Railroad will not be subject to drayage.

October 1, 1857.

Hogan's Hotel.

J. B. HOGAN, Proprieter, HOUSTON, Texas.

THIS Hotel, goataining over forty sleeping rooms, well vent flates—a portion fitted up expressly for families—offers many inducements to travelers and boarders.

The Baggage conveyed to and from the boats free of any charges. Stable attached. The Huntsville, Austin, Washington, Waco, Richmond (via Railroad) Singe Office at this House.

[March 22, 1836.]

The cars at the Tap Road on Nect Regu-larly with those of the flar isburgh Company to and from Richmond.

For some going into the interior and returning, will find de-spatch by this route.

The mail steamers between Guiveston and Houston are now running daily, except Sameny.

Freight cars will be left on the Harrisburgh road at Stat-ford's Point, Walker's and at Richmond.

June 20. JOHN W. STUMP.

Books, Music, etc., etc., AT THE HOUSTON BOOK STORE. Maine street.

DV J. S. TAFT, can always be found a large supply of D. Law, edical, School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, all view, Records, Journals, Day-Books, Plantation Records Diary, Time Books, Memorandum and Pass Books—grea variety, Sheet Music, a large supply. Planta-TWELVE HUNDRED REAMS Cap.

Notice.

Cotton cent to us by the Central Railroad will not be charged with drayage, as our warehouse is of the terminus of the Railroad.

J. J. CAIN & CO.

JOHN S. SELLERS, Commission and Grocery Merchant. (in the building occupied by the late J. S. Stephers.) Houston, Texas. I will keep on finding good stepply of bagging, rope, sugar, ceffee, fleur, baron, lard. tobacco, nails, candes, starch, soap, etc., etc., at the lowest tash prices.

June 6—13

THE BRICK WAREHOUSE, Taylo I's Old Stand, Houston H. D. TAYLOR.

T. M. BAGBY.

TPAYLOR & EAGBY. Cotton Factors and Concent Com-

VEGETABLE preparation, ctring Distribute. Cholera and all flowell Complaints. No family should be with out it. Prepared and solid by ROBERTS & CO., Houston, Texas

Cancer Cured without the Knife. ROBERT KELLY, Houston, Texas, cares Cance Wens, Weite-Swelling, Scald-Head, Tetter, Bot Fellons, Ulcers, Chronic Sere Legs, and Sores of every ciription.

WE take this method of informing our friends and the public generally that our arrangements are complete for Receiving and Forwarding or Stories Consistentials of Corton or Produce—by ourselves in our own houses—to to on coming by wagons will be received at Rice's hundring opposite Allan and Fullan's on Waits Stret.—that by they caused Railroad, at the termious at the building below Chin's

Miscellancous Cards.

MARBLE YARD.—The subscriber, thankful to the public for the liberal parronage bestowed upon h m in the past, wishes to give notice to all concerned, that he is now prepared to execute all orders in every kind of Marble Work, at Northern prices.

Galveston, Texas, January 20, 1856-19

DILINERY AND FANCY STORE corner of Market street, one block west of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank, Galveston, Teass, Fashionable Dress Making, Dress Trimmings, Mantillas, Embroideries, Brushes, Perlumery, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. Orders from the country attended to.

A Dieining the Courthouse Square, Galvesion—Sidney Sherman, Propriotor—is now open for the reception of ransient and permanent boarders, where they will find pleasant rooms, efficient servants, and a toole presenting

A LBERT BALL, Strand, Galveston, is now receiving an extensive stock of Fail and Winter Ciothing—including Shirts, Drawers, Under Shirts Cravats, Gloves, and every other article for gentiemen's wear. Also, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Blankets, Staple Dry Goods, etc.

Purchasers are invited to examine the stock and prices, Orders from the country will have prompt attention. ne-ty

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S Patent Champion Safes, for [Oct 15-41] J. P. DAVIE, Agent.

BY REV. Z. TAYLOR.

O, blessed love of souls; How glorious is the prize, Eternal life doth hold, To our enraptured eyes. For this from home and friends we part, And tear sweet nature from the heart.

'Tis true fond parents weep; 'Tis true a sister sighs. To gather souls, we sweep To sickly climes and skies. And when death's stream shall o'er us roll, We'll gain both worlds and save the soul.

O, cursed love of gold. How worthless is the prize, That human life doth hold, . To our young, cheated eyes. For this from home and friends we part. And tear sweet nature from the heart.

In vain fond parents weep, In vain a sister sighs, To gather gold, we sweep, To sickly climes and skies. And when the stream begins to roll, We gain the world, and lose the soul.

# Month's Department.

DEATH IN THE ATTIC.

Darkness rests like a pall upon the streets, which are now deserted. The busy throng which has swept the thoroughfare until late at night, has ceased to flow, and the great metropolis no longer throbs its living tide through the accustomed arteries. The snow has been falling fast for an hour, and the sharp gusts sweep round the corner and go wailing down the din avenues, as if sorrowing for human woe. The lamp-lights gleam pale and sickly out through the storm. The policemen, or some reveler, and the winds, alone disturb the silence that reigns. Turn downward where the lepers of want and

vice have gathered as if in sympathy. The foul crater is active, for its more deadly fumes ascend in the darkness of the night. Down below the surface of the earth are pits, where the ruffianly and the vile are at their revels. There is a faint, deathly glare from the dirty windows, and, in spite of the wintry blast, an occasional breath of the rum-hell recking beneath. And then there often comes up some startling ha! to mingle with the shricking of the wind. Here is a dark alley, scarce wide enough to admit a person, and running back where no light breaks in upon the impenetrable darkness. The

foot strikes a step, and we climb upward upon a creaking flight of stairs. The snow and wind whirl fiercely over the roof and shake the crazy structure of its foundation, but we lean closer to the walls and mount upward.

Five stories up, and we stand upon a narrow platform and peer down with a whirling brain into the black ocean below. Turning into a nar-row hall, we stand before a shattered door, revealing a feeble light within. Even in this winter night, the miasma of poliution floats through the building like a postilence.

Here poverty and want grin in their ghastly loneliness and solitude. The silence of desolation broods over all, and the faint lamp-light flickering to its wane, is like the beam which creeps up from the exhalations of the grave.

taught him goes feebly up against the wall of the blast, and then, with weariness and hunger, the little pleader falls to sleep on his knees, his

dy, and gay throngs of people are wending along to the richly-furnished churches. Here

dy, and gay throngs of people are wending along to the richly-farnished churches. Here are shawls which a queen might envy, and equipage of princely splendor.

Early this Sabbath morning, a cold-hearted landlord goes up the lone stairway for the promised pittance of rent, and knocks at the door, which the reader has already entered. He waits but a moment, and angrily enters.

"No playing game with me, madam. That money or leave. D'ye hear, woman!"

The ruffian was used to scenes of suffering, but he started back at the one before him. That pale, haggard woman-specter was still seated by the lamp, now burned out, the garment and needle in her hand, and that horrible smile upon her features, and that wild eye gazing into vacancy.

The lamp had burned down and died out in its socket. The lamp of life too, had waned during that cold, dreary night, and a corpse sat there, holding the needle in the emaciated fingers, and smilling in death. The boy slept against the rigid and pulseless form of the toll-worn, heart-broken, hungered mother.

That day the officer entered the fireless chamber to remove the dead seamstress. In that dark corner, where the woman was first seen was the hu-band. He had been a corpse for more than ten days, and she toiling to escape starvation, had been watching with the shroudless, unburied dead.

The two found a home and an endless rest in the "Potter's Field," and the pinched and starvation, her potter's Field," and the pinched and starvation the "Potter's Field," and the pinched and starvation to the rich and the pinched and starvation to the rich and the pinched and starvation that the pinched and starvation that the pinched and starvation the "Potter's Field," and the pinched and starvation the "Potter's Field," and the pinched and starvation that the pinched and starvation that the pinched and starvation that the pinched and starva

pal actors. The fashionable throng passed from their churches, while the starved paupers went to their graves.

LITTLE THINGS SIGNS OF CHARACTER.

A few years ago, a New York merchant advertised for a lad. A youth saw the advertisement, and so called at the store. "Walk into the office, my lad, said the merchant; I'll attend The boy seated himself in the office, and, in due time, the merchant appeared, and took a chair beside him. On sitting down, he observed

a cigar in his hat.

"My boy," said he, "I want a smart, honest, faithful lad; but I see you smoke cigars, and in my experience of many years, I have ever found cigar-smoking, in lads, to be connected with values of the said of the sa rious other evil habits. You can leave; you will not suit me."

Perhaps the youth thought the merchant was more particular than wise. But he, in common with all men of as much discernment and character as Lawrence, understood the drift of such small things as a cigar in a boy's hat. A straw shows the direction of the wind better than a mighty navy. So character is more usually judged by little things. A man is rude in the presence of ladies in the cars, and we suppose

mighty navy. So character is more usually judged by little things. A man is rude in the presence of ladies in the cars, and we suppose that he is ill-bred. A third spells some common words erroneously in a letter, and we conclude his education is poor. In this way we make minor affairs a test of character, often, and perhaps generally. We might never know the true character of a Governor or President, seen only in great public acts. We must know something of them in the more private and every-day transactions of life, in order to understand them exactly.

Let us visit any community, and become familiar with the boys. One is fond of killing flies. Another delights in robbing birds nests. Another stilllikes a fishing-rod, or a sporting gun. A fourth is idle and shiftless; while others in their turn, are obedient sons and daughters, industrious, humane, gentle and mannerly. All of these things are trifling, in comparison with the deeds of the whole life. Yet, can we not discover much of the future man in these acts. When Nero was a boy, he delighted to torture animals, and all know what a cruel man he became. So in every one of the above qualities there is a test by which we judge of future character.— [The Poor Boy and Merchant] he became. So in every one of the above quali-ties there is a test by which we judge of future character.—[ The Poor Boy and Merchant

# SMOKING.

"If I were only old enough, I would smoke eigars, mamma," said a boy of six summers, as he stood looking out at the window. "O no, my son, smoking is not a nice, cleanly habit, it is injurious to health, leads people into other bad habits, and into bad company. Besides, it wastes a great deal of money that might feed and clothe poor little wretched chil-dren, or give the Bible to those who have never heard any thing about Jesus, our Saviour. Don't you see that such a useless, wasteful habit would

be very wrong, my dear boy!"

"Yes, mamma, I did not think of these things, but papa teaches me to smoke, and he is good."

"Papa teaches you! He would not teach you a bad habit for the world! What makes you say

"He smokes himself, mamma!" Christian father, is the fine, promising boy, growing up by your side, upon whom you look with pride and joy, to be impressively taught by your silent example, to be impressively language by your silent example, to begin a career of self-indulgence, which will lead bim by slow, but sare steps, to idle lounging, sinful expenditures, evil company, and perhaps to profamity, intemperance, and the worst of vices! O stop stop daily, when you are pagest to God in your class. daily, when you are nearest to God in your clos-et, and consider well your ways, consider them especially in reference to your child. Think how potent is the influence of your example, creeps up from the exhalations of the grave.

There is not a coal in the grate, nor a chair in the room. The gosts of wind sift the snow through the cracks by the door, and an involuntary chill steals over the surface and then into the heart. Starvation, gaunt, pinched, and spectrum of the coal of the coa peril the temporal and eternal future of your con

man passion. She holds her hands toward the light, in the attempt to thread her needle, but fails; and still, with her hands extended, stares at the dim taper.

There is a stigging in the heap of rags, heside

There is a stirring in the heap of rags beside her, and the woman starts as if stung by an adder. The faintest flush passes over her check, and she mutters to herself as she more nurriedly essays to thread the needle.

From that heap of rags a boy has come forth! Child of ten years, perhaps: he stands before that spectral mother, and in husky, whispers asks for bread. She stares strangely into his face, and still mutters to herself.

The boy is almost naked, and shivering with cold, and upon those childish features hunger has written enough to pierce the hardest heart. The very look is hopeiess, heart-breaking agony. The child bows his head in that woman, lap with a sob-like mean, and then moves with a languid step to the grate and lays its fingers, siready blue with cold, upon the frosty iron. The chill caused him to start, and he returns moaning to the woman. The hand has fallen in the start, and he returns moaning to the woman. The hand has fallen in the start, and he returns moaning to the woman. The hand has fallen in the start, and he returns moaning to the woman. The hand has fallen in the start, and he returns moaning to the woman. The hand has fallen in the mud, and your mother, to punish you had taken you to the parlor, where taken just as we are. Suppose you had been playing in the street, and had fallen in the mud, and your mother, to punish you, had taken you to the parlor, where taken just as we are. Suppose you had been playing in the street, and had fallen in the mud, and your mother, to punish you, had taken you to the parlor, where taken just as we are. Suppose you had been playing in the street, and had fallen in the mud, and your mother, to punish you had taken you to the parlor, where the would be supposed and complete your soiled garments, would be just so if you were taken to heave with a sub-like more an unmber of guests were assembled, and complete you compared yourseif with those around you?

It would be just so if you were taken to heave your wind the sub-like more in the first your w The chill caused him to start, and he returns moaning to the woman. The hand has fallen into her lap, and the boy lays his cold cheek down upon it and weeps. She laughs! but it is the low, horrible ha! ha! of the maniac!

"Mother! dear mother, give me one mouthful of bread. Aain't there bread enough where pa has gone? Mother, will God give me bread if I say my prayers?"

The child kneels, and the prayer his mother taught him goes feebly up against the wall of the blast, and then, with weariness and hunger, the little pleader falls to sleep on his kneer, his cyes without asking your Heavenly Father to street, Galveston Evergateful for past favors, and the child kneels, and then prayer his mother taught him goes feebly up against the wall of the blast, and then, with weariness and hunger, the little pleader falls to sleep on his kneer, his received to the street of the past favors, and the prayer his kneer to be street. Galveston Evergateful for past favors, and the song with still sweeter melody—all, from the least to the greatest, would be able to tell something of wondrous love, but you, all, from the least to the greatest, would be able to tell something of wondrous love, but you, all, from the least to the greatest, would be able to tell something of wondrous love, but you, all, from the least to the greatest, would be able to tell something of wondrous love, but you, all, from the least to the greatest, would be able to tell something of wondrous love, but you, all, from the least to the greatest, would be upon able to tell something of wondrous love, but you, all, from the least to the greatest, would be upon able to tell something of wondrous love, but you, all, from the least to the greatest, would be upon able to tell something of wondrous love, but you, all, from the least to the greatest, would be upon able to tell something of wondrous love, but you, all, from the least to the great in by Goods and Forwarding were no better than you stell for the adventure in Cash, salies of the screen in Dealer in D

eyes without asking your Heavenly Father to give you a new heart, that you may love him more and serve him better than you have ever done before. - Presbyterian.

the seat of Conference comitting his family to the

care of God, the little son some three years old, was in fine health.

On the 2d, he was taken with croup which baffled all efforts for its relief. After his death the family wrote to the father at Belton, where it was known e intended to spend the Sabbath.

A few hours before the tetter arrived, brother Cook remarked to some of his brethren that for the last few months not a cloud passed over his moral sky. When the sad intelligence come, he then saw the goodness of God in thus preparing his heart for so unexpected a trial Nor did God forsake him when the unexpected shock came God is mercitui even in affliction JOHN W. PHILLIPS

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Sauri tays will be appropriated for grading, but on emergen by each be done at any pour.

Hist!
There is a sound in that dark corner. There is a sigh, as if a life of agony were crushed at once from the heart. And then a specter form slowly rises and stalks to the light. It is a woman, but oh! how thin and haggard A fierce gust shakes the old building. She stands in a listening attitude as the low wait dies away, and then, widly staring at vacancy, takes her seat mechanically upon a box by the light. Her face is thin, and every feature the footprint of unuterable agony. The eyes are sunken and inflammed, but an stearlies as her cheek and if parabloodness. The latter are thin, and drawn closely over her teeth, as if in mortal suffering.

She leans toward the waning taper, and takes a garment in her hand, upon which she has been swing. How fearfully tearless and calm been swing. How fearfully tearless and calm she appears. We look until some nightmare fears and in a latter are thin, adains us to the spot. Save a start-

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REMARS S.

Te present Circuiar is merely designed to give ustice of the
supposed the contraction of the College, and to afford a general

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

Acknowledging with gratitude the earnest and liberal sympathy which this enterprise has so generally received, and thankful to that kind Providence which has conducted it to its possible wishes. The location of the College is as beauthy and agreeable as could be desired. It is perfectly accessible, and yet sufficiently retired for the purposes of a moral, lotely included and womanly culture. Its expenses will be made as in iderate as practicable, and a faithful, parental guardianship will be exercised over all who may be committed to the harge of the Institution.

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W. BAKER, Attorney and counsellor at Law, Chap-pell will, Jewas. General Land Agent and Collector, Law Particular attention given to the collection of Claims from any portion of the United States.

DON. 9, 1897.

Libovard T. Austin, Attorney at Law, Notary Publical Estate Broker.—Valuable Real Estate in cry and country, and Negroes, always on hand and for saje. Deeds, Bills of Sale of the nested and Enrolled Vess'ris, Trust Deeds and Mergages nearly and legally crawn; Deposition returned legally; will pay Taxes on projectly. Perfect Titles to Land, attending to the recording of the Munments in the project countries; will make a flections in all parts of the state, and remit promptly. Life Reverence given with a caused for. Office over A. main's store, Stand. Gaive-ton, Texas.

Texas. Oct 15 ly JOHN B. & G. A. JONES, Attorneys and Connsciors at Law, and General Land Agents, Galveston, Texas, with attend to any ousmoss or the Federal Courts of Texas, the Supreme Court at Galveston, and in the Counties of Bra-zonia, Fort Bend, Grimes, Darris, Managorda, Montgomery, San Augustine, Washington and Liberty, 1992.

E STEPHENSON, Attorney at Law, Gaiveston, Texas, Mr. S. being conversant with French and spains, with attend to any business of his professio, in which a july 18 D. JOHNSON, Gaiveston, Attorney at Law, and times states Commissioner, and Master in Chancery, tand and General Agent, and Commissioner of Deeds for every State in the Union.

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

Definition of the Union of The Instruments acknowledged before a notary, or other competent officer in any country in the State of Texas, and certified by me as Commissioner, can be used and recorded in any State in the Union. Deciments for warded to me through the mail will need with prompt attention.

Office in front of Morian Hall.

June 20

HENDERSON & MITCHELL, Attorneys at Law and General Land Agents. Will practice in the First Judicial District. Any business entrusied to them will meet with prompt streament. Address Hotsley and Richmond. Furth 18th 18th

H. TARRAST.

ARRANT & HAWKINS, Attorneys in Law, Waxa-hatchie, Eins county, Texas. Will practice in the 16th, 15th and 9th Judicial Districts of the State of Texas.

Junet, Junet, Sont, R. Nayland, Woodville, Tyler Co.

Hit NS & NEYLAND, Attorneys at Law, Woodville, Luckneys of Law, March 1988, Luckneys of Law, Woodville, Luckneys of

Brenham, Texas. Will practice in the Courts of the United States and Austin counties, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Austin. May 23

New Fall and Winter Goods.

We have just received our large and new stock of Fall and Winter Goods consisting in part of Fancy Brows.

Sixk, plain and Figured Black sixks. Delance's French Merrinos. Alpacas, and a variety of Dress Goods suitable for the season.

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

Calicos. Mariboro Stripes and Plaids, Gioghams, brown and filack Domestics, Shectings, Fiannels, Sha ols, Toil et Quilte. &c., &c.

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

Carpets—Imperial Bhrssels, Three-Ply I grain, superfine and Venetian Carpeting, all of New Style and Patterns, also, 4 sby 4, 6 by 4, and 8 by 4, 0il Cloth, for floors, Veivet Rugs, &c., &c.

All of which having been selected with care, we would solicit the patronage of our freines, as it is our deterning all the patronage of our freines, as it is our deterning to the patronage of contrelens, as it is our deterning to the patronage of contrelens, as it is our deterning to the patronage of contrelens, as it is our deterning to the later of the patronage of contrelens, as it is our deterning to the patronage of contrelens, as it is our deterning to the patronage of contrelens, as it is our deterning to the patronage of contrelens, as it is our deterning to the patronage of contrelens, as it is our deterning to the patronage of contrelens, as it is our deterning to the patronage of contrelens, as it is our deterning to the patronage of contrelens, as it is our deterning to the patronage of contrelens, as it is our deterning to the patronage of contrelens, as it is our deterning to the patronage of contrelens, as it is our deterning to the patronage of contrelens, as it is our deterning to the patronage of contrelens, as it is our deterning to the patronage of contrelens, as it is our deterning to the patronage of contrelens, as it is our deterning to the patronage of the patronage of the patronage of the patro