# THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

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#### GALVESTON, TEXAS, TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1858.

WHOLE NO. 446.

#### SHALL THE LAW ON CLASS-MEETINGS BE CHANGED ?

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Richmond, Sept 2-57

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MR. EDITOR:-I am aware, in assuming the affirmative of this proposition, that I shall lay myself open to the charge of innovation; and possibly, some may even think that I am endeavoring to sap the very foundation of our church. To all such, however, permit me to say in advance, that I meditate no such sinister design: for I love Methodism in all her beautiful and harmonious parts too well, to attempt to stab her in the house of her friends; aye, it is because I love and admire her so much, that I desire to remove what I conceive to be a blot upon her

otherwise fair escutcheon.

In view of the early assembling of the Gene ral Conference, who are the law-making power of our Church, this would seem an appropri- clearly understood by all. As a Church, let ate time for presenting the conscientious views Methodism retain her society organization, and work assigned them annually. This should be which I have long entertained of that clause in let it be an instrument in the hands of the done at the first Quarterly meeting after the comour Discipline in regard to class-meetings. The Church for spreading Scriptural Holiness. But space usually allotted to a newspaper article let us not confound the societies with the will admit of nothing more than a synoptical Church, from which they are and ought to be, circuit should fix the appointments, because they view of some of the leading arguments, in favor of the proposed change.

It is charged, by our enemies, that our Disci

and tyrannical law, inasmuch, as it requires the himself from class-meetings, an institution, say they, which at most, is but a prudential means this charge our preachers and people are driven ing, let him be expelled from the society; but to the mortifying alternative of answering, that this law is nowhere executed. But, in the spirit of honest inquiry, can this usage of ours be sustained by the word of Divine truth? Is there clearly ascertained by the Scriptures. any thing in the sacred writings to warrant the expulsion of a member of Christ's Church for such a cause? If not, the law, to say the very least of it, is tyrannical. If it be inoperative, and cannot with safety be enforced, it ought, therefore, to be changed. Need I say that the Church dare not attempt its execution? The spirit of religious liberty, which is cherished as king me say things that I never intended, and the dearest inheritance, transmitted to us, by then predicating your argument upon it. our fathers, would cause our people to rise almost en masse, in opposition to the exercise of such ecclesiastical authority. Is it wise or prop er to retain a law, which is, and must remain dead letter? If it be right, just and good, it ought to be executed at all hazards; but if not, then it ought to be expunged from the Discip-line, or so modified that it may become opera-my naked head.

munication, which is the highest grade of punishment, known to the Church. Why this difference? Is our class-meetings of more importance than any of these? And shall we teach our people and contend with the world that it is a higher christian duty, to go to class-meeting than it is to attend that holy convocation, that if attendance on any certain assembling of the people of God, is to be made the test of bership, the eucharistic feast, that sublimely solemn occasion, should be the one selected for that purpose; because it was instituted by the blessed Redeemer himself, just upon the eve, and in rememberance of the awful tragedy, which consummated a world's redemption; but class-meetings have no higher sanction, than the mere au

thority of man. Again; the law is unconstitutional. The Bible is the foundation of all ecclesiastical legislation. It is our constitution; and any rule or regulation, not fully and fairly predicted in the word of God, is not binding, and should not be of our brethren with regard to the course they enforced, against the member of the Church. It will not be pretended that class-meetings are based upon any express command of the Bible the penalty for the transgression, which is ex-clusion from christian fellowship, yet our law makes non-attendance on them, one of the highest crimes; for the Church knows no greate punishment than excommunication. It is true, also, that provision is made that it shall be proclaimed that the member is not expelled for immoral conduct, but for neglecting to observe one of our rules. It would make but little difference with a man under the gallows, for proclamation to be made that he was not to be hung for any criminal offense, but simply be-cause he had failed to comply with the proviions of some non-essential, municipal regula-

The law proclaims itself, to be contrary to the teachings of the Scriptures, inasmuch as it requires the announcement to be made, that the member is not expelled for immoral conduct. The great Head of the Church has made the observance of the moral law, the only test of mem-bership in his Church.

That this is true, no one can doubt: therefor if we be members of Christ's Church, no power on earth can lawfully exclude us from its privileges for any cause less than the charge of im-

morality.

But the law under consideration, requires the expulsion of members for a cause which itself declares not to be immoral, it is therefore uncon stitutional, and ought not to be executed.

Our ministers are under obligations to execute the rules, and not to amend them; while many of them are conscientiously persuaded that a good man should not be expelled from the Church, simply for not attending class-meeting. It is said that they do not enforce the law, and consequently, in practice, it is nugatory, that is to say, they habitually neglect to perform an act, which they have solemnly promised to do. Here the ministers are placed in a position, either not to do what they have promised to do, or do that which they believe to be not right, Mr. Wesley in making this rule, did not think of establishing a law for a church organization but simply for his societies. There is a vast difference between legislating for a church and a society. God is the great lawgiver of the Church, and has declared it to be a heinous offense to take from, or add to his law. Is it not adding to the law of God to make the neglect of an institution of man, one of the highest crimes known to the Church? If so, how great the responsibilty assumed by us? No man or set of men have a right to declare anything sufficient to exclude a man from the kingdom of grace and glory, unless it be expressly forbidden by the word of God. But in the formation of societies, men are not limited in their legislation and men are not limited in their legislation and may adopt any rule that they may deem best calculated to advance the object for which it is created.

ment and destray of our country. That they may deem best important branch of our ministerial service may become still more efficient, in the advancement of the great cause of Christianity, I would sugpossessed the most natural course for it.

Mr. Wesley in forming societies for the sprea- gest the following enlargement of their responding of Scriptural Holiness, had the undoubted right, with all other founders of societies, to make rules to secure the attendance of members; he even had the right to annex expulsion from the society, as the penalty for the infraction of those rules.

But Methodism has ceased simply to be a so-

ciety, and has become a church organization; wherefore laws which were altogether applica ble to it in its former, may not be at all admissible in its latter state. The error in the case be fore us, is that a regulation, which was church organization. There is too much confumarked and very great difference between course of study. them, and that difference should be made and as distinct as the Missionary or Bible societies book, let it be made to apply to the societies for pline contains an unwarrantable, unscriptural, which it was intended, and not to the church. upon which it cannot be made to bear without expulsion of a member who voluntarily absents a violation of the fundamental law of christianity. Let the churches be divided into classes of societies, leaders appointed, and the member of grace, and is peculiar to our Church. To who will not attend his class, or society meetuntil he is found to be guilty of some immorali-

#### For the Texas Christian Advocate WESLEYAN ON THE EDITOR.

MR. EDITOR .- In your last issue of the Adve cate, you have done me great injustice, by ma

In the first place, you failed to publish any re ply to Brother Follansbee, in consequence which, my argument is disconnected and difficult to understand. And, secondly, by the alteration of one word or, rather changing one word for another, you will cause the righteous

In your first paragraph, you say that my main objection to Colleges is, that the poor are ings in making attendance on them, the test of not able to educate their children at them. membership. Why should these meetings be so Now, after carefully examining my article, I can Church? We have prayer-meetings, love-feast true, that the poor cannot educate their children meetings, meetings for the reading and preach- in them, but did not urge this as an objection. ing of the word of God, and we have sacramen- I admitted that our colleges were necessary, and tal occasions; but there is no specific law requition was urged against the plan upon which the Church and State are brought into requi sition for the advancement of Colleges, from which the poor are excluded on account of their poverty, while nothing is done to advance the interests of the poorer classes. I have seen no plan proposed in any of our public journals for has had but little weight, for nothing has been

> The act of the Legislature with regard to common schools has proved a signal failure, Hence, nothing is done by Church or State for the benefit of the poor.

It was ever the policy of the Methodist Eni copal Church, to take care of the poor; and so far as preaching the gospel is concerned, the poor have it yet. But with regard to their educational interests they are neglected. I cannot attribute this to a want of "sympathy," but I must confess, there is something very misterious about it. But whatever may be the motive pursue in this matter, I am the last man earth to attribute it to any selfish motive i them. I know them too well, and have been too long identified with them to entertain such an idea for a minute. And now, dear brother I am convinced, from the whole tenor of you article, and the spirit in which you wrote, tha you did not intentionally misrepresent me, but as my article was very defective in many res pects, especially in orthography, you mistool the word, reap, for seek, which alters the sense very materially. If you will refer to the manuscript, you will see, that the word is reap. The sentence reads thus: "But a great many of our ablest, and most learned men, are either connected with these institutions in some way, so that they reap a benefit directly," etc. This know to be so from personal observation; and every year increases the number of those connected with these institutions, whether they seek it or not; and this is one of my objections not to Colleges, but, to the plan upon which they are kept in operation. It takes from the itinerant ranks too many of our most efficien laborers, while the agencies filled by many others cripple their usefulness, from the fact that a great many view them as seeking their money and not the interests of their souls. But wha makes them less popular is the fact, the whole machine is so one-sided and unequal. A large majority of the people know that these institu-tions are out of their reach; that in all this mat ter the poor are uncared for, and it looks much like catering to the rich, that it has a tendency to bring the whole scheme into dis-re-

Many have long been decieved on this subject but are becoming more enlightened, and will withhold in future their mite; for I believe it to be morally wrong for a man who is unable to educate his own children at them, to contribut his mite to enable the more wealthy to obtain collegiate education. It is taking from his own children what is their just right, and God will not own or bless the deed.

And now, Mr. Editor, I am done with the subject, unless I am misrepresented again. I had hoped to have enlisted some abler hand in behalf of the poor; but I fear the time is not yet. And whatever God does is right, and if he withholds temporal blessings, we ought cheerfully to acquiesce in the dispensations of his Providence. WESLEYAN.

## LOCAL PREACHERS.

ectibility of the Local Ministers in our Church is now exerting, and in future will exert a tremendous influence upon the religious improve-ment and destiny of our country. That this ton seized the idea and united Erie with New

sibilities, duties, usefulness and privileges

1. Hereafter, when any person is licensed, as Local Preacher, by the Quarterly meeting Con- Schools, Teachers, Scholars, Vols. in Libs., S. S. Advocates, Conversion 11,228 129,406 638,989 2.054,253 181.000 14 669 ference, let him be required to go through a regular course of study, similar to the candidates for orders in the traveling ministry. Let the Presiding Elder appoint a committee of one or more, from the members of the Quarterly meet-ing Conference, to examine him annually. And let no person be admitted to Deacons' or Elders' orders, who does not give satisfactory evidence of his knowledge of those branches recommended made for a society, is retained as a law in our to his consideration. As the candidate will have four years to prepare for Deacons' orders, and sion among us in speaking of, and legislating four years afterwards to prepare for Elders' orfor our societies and our church. There is a ders, he will have ample time to complete his

2. Let these Local Preachers, with their own consent, after consultation, have their regular mencement of the Conference year. The would understand the wants of the people are. If the law must remain upon our statute These Local Preachers could 1st, assist the traveling minister in the regular work. 2nd preach in the destitute neighborhoods where there is no circuit preaching. 3d. take full charge of the colored mission or missions within their bounds.

3. Let these Local Preachers have authority to receive members on probation, baptize them and exercise a general pastoral oversight over let him still retain his membership in the church the Societies in the absence of the Preacher is charge. Let them receive members on probation, baptize them, and receive them into full connection -let them admonish, reprove, suspend, and expel members-in a word, exercise the full pastoral oversight over the churches in destitute neighborhoods, outside of the regular work. And let them take full charge of all the colored missions in the Methodist Episcopal

> 4. Let the Local Preachers be requested hold prayer and class meetings in their respec-

5. Let these Local Preachers be entitled to fair compensation for their labors to be collected only from the destitute neighborhoods where they labor, and from the slaveholders whose servants they instruct.

This plan would not take any legitimate pow erfrom the Traveling Ministers, nor intefere with their support. It would give the Local Ministers that pastoral oversight which God designed all ministers to exercise. Did God ever call a man to preach, and at the same time, exercise far exalted above all other meetings of the find no such objection urged in it. I said, it is no pastoral oversight? Never. I suggest these Nashville.

## NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Everett has again filled the immens Academy of Music, with hearers to his eloquen oration on "CHARITY." The receipts went to the "Woman's Protective Emigrant Aid Sociewhich we celebrate the death and passion of a the benefit of the poor in this respect; and if ty." This is a most praise-worthy association, erucified and risen Saviour? It does appear any thing is said in our annual Conferences, it which sends indigent strangers from our crowded gifted orator lasted two hours, and its purpose like the present, for which he spoke. Christian faith, he pronounced was the source of the benevolence of modern times-there were no hospitals or asylums in boasted Greece and Rome With fine effect, Mr. Everett introduced the beautiful passage from Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," which describes the charities of the

village pastor:
"His house was known to all the vagrant train, He chied their wanderings, but relieved their pain The long-remembered beggar was his guest, Whose head descending swept his aged breast; The ruined spend-thrift, now no longer proud, Claimed kindred there and had his claims allowed The better soldier, kindly bade to stay,

Sat by his fire and talked the night away ; Wept o'er his wounds, or tales of sorrow done, Shouldered his crutch and showed how fields wer

And quite forgot their vices or their wo ; Careless their merits or their faults to scan, His pity gone ere charity began."

Another kind of a gathering assembled a few ights afterwards in the same building, and also for a charitable object. This was the famou " Calico Ball," and among the fashionable call ed a grand success. Some three thousand ladies were present. The dances in calico over-dresses, which they dropped about 11 o'clock and left for the poor, then reappearing in ball costume. Many, however, continued to wear the donation robes. Thousands were lookers on, the whole vast assembly amounting, it is estimated, to

about 10,000 people.

Mr. Seward's Somerset in the United States Senate, is a bomb-shell among his abolition friends. Hale tartly upbraided him, as some thing of a deserter from their cause. It would be a curious political fact in our day, if these two leading Senators, heretofore on the samplainest and most independent way told the New England Senator, that they had now better attend to the business of Legislation and that h would repudiate all party obligations which would in the least interfere with the free exercise of his individual judgment. Good! this is talking

"like a book" and to the point, For years there has been much talk about a made arrangements with the Paris and Orleans Railroad Company to run four steamers between Orleans in France, and Norfolk, Virginia. Norfolk has one of the most magnificent harbors in the world, and, with her James river, and the great Chesepeake, were made for something which has never yet been realized. She has long had a canal to James river and Kanawwha, stretching for the western waters, seventythree miles more canal, and some seventy-five of slack-water navigation would, however, accomplish this work. Then would the Old Domin-ion directly communicate with the great central water-line of the Union. Washington thought

Our Methodist Sunday School Union has just held its annual meeting. The past year has been a successful one.

What an army of young converts, spiritual Cadets, to be added in one year, to the sacramental hosts of one Church alone. Who can rightly estimate the value of Christian Sabbath Schools in our land ! Some Conference failed to make the official reports, and these completed, it is presumed, will make the whole number of scholars and teachers converted, during 1857, at least 20,000. Let us thank God and take

New York, February 8, 1858.

#### CHURCH DEDICATION AT NEW BRAUNFELS.

The laborious Presiding Elder of the Braunfels District, Texas Conference, Rev. John W. DeVilbiss, sends us an account of the dedication of the new church they have built in that city. Our readers will recollect that nearly two years since, Mr. DeVilbiss was laboring to accomplish this praiseworthy object. To him and to Rev. Frederick Vordenbimen, the Pastor, the Church is indebted for the accomplishment of this result. New Braunfels is a prosperous and populous German city in Western Texas, on the road between Austin and San Antonio, and is a curiosity to those who have not seen it. Mr. DeVilbiss says:

The dedication service of the New Braunfels Church took place in connection with the first Quarterly meeting for that mission, on Sunday, January 31st, 1858. Although the weather was gloomy all day on Saturday and some rain fell, yet, God be praised, a slight norther blew up on had a very beautiful day. At an early hour the house was filled to over-

flowing with both Germans and Americans. Brother Vordenbimen opened the service i the German language, by reading the prayer of Solomon at the dedication of the Temple, and preaching from "Holiness becometh thy house, O Lord, forever"-a most impressive sermon.

The undersigned continued the service in the English language, by reading the same Scripture lesson, and preaching from, "Lord I have loved the habitation of thy house, the place where thine honor dwelleth,"-after which a collection was lifted in cash and subscriptions, amounting to \$332, for the purpose of liquidating the debt on the Church.

Notwithstanding the services were continued three hours, the people gave almost undivided attention, and we believe good impressions were made upon many minds-two united with the petent, for the consideration of the members of church on trial. Brother Vordenbimen preachthe next General Conference at their meeting in ed at 3 o'clock and at night, and the congregation continued large and attentive. Brother has been through the efficient labors of laymen V. will protract the services.

## HE IS A BACKSLIDER.

good man. I know it; but I tell you he is a

time he was very active in the Church. On was to discourage indiscriminate liberality, and protracted and camp-meeting occasions, he would fice througed for months to repletion. He laadvocate well organized and intelligent charities be seen in the congregation talking to sinners, and urging as well as inviting them to come to the altar of prayer. He would frequently get giveness are multiplied. He adjourns his love happy—yes shouting happy, and shout so loud that all might hear him. Then he was a liberal edification to his congregations every Monday man and dealt out his Lord's money with a evening. bountiful hand. To the objects of the church's benevolence he gave freely and largely. How now? Since that time the devil has persuaded him, that he has not enough of this world's goods, and has got him to make another tack, It is likely that the Bishop, and his Cabinet have shift soil and bear off to the world. Hence, he has not shouted in some time; it has been long since he has tried to urge sinners to the cross of Christ, and he holds his purse almost with the grip of death, and when he lets out a little money it must be by hard begging and by touching a tender point. Look at him! he had a neighbor who was a poor servant of the same master this man professes to serve, and this poor servant of Jesus had the misfortune to loose his humble dwelling by fire, hence he was without a shelter and the means to procure one. Another, who was as poor as himself, undertook the merciful work of procuring money to build another house for his poor and unfortunate brother. In the course of benevolent solicitations, he comes to the back-slidden member, who is the hero of this article, and requested a small gift in aid of his praise-worthy enterprise. But no, he would not give him one cent. Only think, here is a poor servant of Christ, in a destitute condition, who comes to a rich servant of Christ possessing an abundance of this world's goods; and asking an alms is refused. Is the beggar worthy? yea, he is not only a christian, but so confessed by all. And more, he is a Christian Minister. I could but think of what John said in 1st Epistle, "But who so hath this world's goods and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from side, should new relax their firm abolition grips him, how dwelleth the love of God in him." and oppose each other. Mr. Seward in the Yea, I say, how dwelleth the love of God in such a man. He may have his name on the class-book; but he is a poor back slider on his way to hell. God loves him still, and has afflicted him in his family with death-several of his lovely ones are taken from him-and has afflict ed him personally; and yet the world holds his affections. Can such a man have "eternal life abiding in him?" I think not, And now friend direct Southern trade, and Conventions have been often called for this object. The Norfolk papers now state that the mission of Hon. Mr. Preston to Europe, in behalf of the Virginia and Western Railroads, has been successful. He has the property of the p else I will come unto thee quickly and will remove thy candle-stick out of his place, except thou repent," "and when thou art converted strengthen thy brethren," show to the world that you are no longer a backslider, but have the love of God shed abroad in your heart, by the Holy Ghost which is given unto you. Do not serve God partially; but follow Him fully, and to do this, you must stand close up to the joy which was set before him, endured the cross, despised the shame, and is set down at the right hand of the throne of God." "Then your walk shall be close with God

Calm and serene your frame; So purer light shall mark the road, That leads you to the Lamb."

For the Texas Christian Advocate. LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

When I wrote last I did not intend to allow

so long a period to elapse, as I have done, before I should write again. In your last paper received here, I noticed with very great pleasure a letter from Mrs. Palmer. It had been my pleasure to hear her make oral statements respecting the extraordinary work of God wrought in Canada through her, and her husband's labors, and regarded them as a staple for a letter of my own writing, but there is a fulness from her pen which no other person could give. The meetings for the promotion of Holiness to the Lord, held in her parlors regularly every Tuesday at 3, P. M., are attended by greater crowds than ever, so that it has become impossible to obtain seats in the rooms, or standing places in the hall or on the stairways for all who desire to partake of the blessedness of these meetings. They are generally under the Presidency of Dr. N. Bangs, but very much of their interest grows out of the attendance of ministers and laymen of the Congregationalists, the Baptist, the Quaker and other churches. Your readers, who may be in the habit of visiting the city, and who desire to have such a spiritual feast as may refresh them amidst the turmoils of the city, should make a note of Dr. W. C. Palmer's residence, Rivington street, and be sure to be there a quarter before three o,clock, when they will have opportunities to hear testimonies respecting the experience of sanctification from believers of all ages, which will animate them to seek the possession of like precious faith. Matter for the department of a religious periodical, devoted to Christian Experience, could be gotten there weekly if the words Sunday morning, the clouds dispersed, and we of those who speak in praise of God's glorious grace could only be transferred to paper. You may have noticed that all the writings of Mrs. Palmer have been republished in London, and a translation having been made of part, or all of them into the French language, an effort has been made by the son of the President of the French Conference to have his translation printed in France. The poverty of the French Methodists induced them to solicit aid from behevers in the doctrine of sanctification in Amer ica, which has been responded to, but further contributions for that purpose directed to Rev. Henry Belden, a Congregationalist minister of Brooklyn, New York, will be gratefully received and faithfully transmitted.

Never since my recollection have there been such general revivals of religion as the churches have been favored with this winter. So far as I have known they have begun in the Sunday Schools where the older scholars have been converted, and then the work gradually spread ng from other churches that the work begun, even after the efforts of the stationed preacher and his corps of official helpers had been ineffective. This is encouraging to all laymen, I think. Rev. Wm. Taylor of San Francisco has been wonderfully successful in revivals Church, and some people say that he is a very in the city and in the country, hundreds having been brought to the knowledge of the remission backslider. A few years ago that man said, "I of sins through his ministrations. Rev. Mr. Metropolis to the West. The address of the am just as rich as I want to be," and at that Inskip pastor of a large church in the outskirts of Brooklyn, (Dekalb avenue) has had his edibors assiduously and incessantly, and all the time the converts and the new seekers of for

Already our Methodist Churches have engag ed or are making attempts to engage suitable preachers to take the place of retiring ministers at the ensuing Conferences in April and May. more work already done by the congregations in stationing preachers in this latitude than ob-

tains with you. Trade for the spring has just opened, but it is not at all lively; nevertheless a very great change for the better is apparent among dealers especially with those who sell to the Southern States. This grows out of the rise in the price consequently the needed money comes forward to pay out standing obligations. Some dealers try to shorten credits, whilst others are as liberal as ever, knowing that in a cotton growing country they have money but once a year. It is not probable that so rapid, and so great a rise in the value of cotton ever took place as has been seen in this market within about thirty days. Middling cotton were worth only 8% in the early days of January, and to-day they would sell readily at 121 cents. The rise is attributed to the cheapness of money in Europe, to the improved state of trade at Manchester, England, and to the resumption of work by several of the cotton mills of our own country, joined to the prabability that the incoming crop will be much smaller than that of last year.

To-day is the coldest day of the winter, and the Thermometer but little below the freezing point. I have not seen a bit of ice in the river this winter, whilst in former years the weather was as cold as Greenland in December. There is not so much suffering among the poor as I presumed there would be; if there are many in want they manage to hide their woes from the E. C. E.

New York, Feb. 11, 1858

## Fort he Texas Christian Advocate

LETTER FROM SAN BENARD. MR. EDITOR:-Before this reaches you, or be fore I see the Advocate of next week, our fast day appointed by Conference will come and will be gone, but the blessings we shall receive. I hope, yea trust ne'er shall end. This move in hope, yea trust ne'er shall end. This move in Our Church I deem important, and I trust that Prof. D. B, Ross, La.; Prof. Pitts, Mansfield Fe we will not cease to fast and pray with the setting sun of Friday the fifth of Febauary, but that we will continue to exercise hamility and faith male College, La.; President G. Jones, Andrew College, Tenn.; President O. S. Smith, Wesleyar Female College, Ga.; Prof. Bonnell, Ala. ting sun of Friday the fifth of Febauary, but that we will continue to exercise humility and faith until a new era shall usher in on our beloved Church—until God will bid Zion arise from the dust and put on her glorious apparel—bid her take her harps from the willows and tune them to play a new song of praise to God for the moral, miracle-working power manifested in the conviction of sinners—conversion of mourners—and the building up of the saints in the most holy faith—yea for the glorious display of the power of the Spirit among the dry bones, causing one bone to hunt his fellow thence clothe them—these uncouth objects, who thought they would become fair as the moon, with sinews and flesh, and cause skin to adore them, and not only bring—the sun of Friday the fifth of Febauary, but that we will continue to exercise humility and faith, and not I in sport? Where no wood is, there the fire goeth out; so, where there is no talebearer the strife ceaseth. The same committee presented at the next annual meeting, and the report was adopted:

Lecture—On the proper method of introductions; by Bishop Paine.

Lecture—On the importance of Natural History as a branch of education; by President Guifford Jones.

Lecture—On the necessity of a more thorough and extended instruction in English Language and Literature; by President Everhart.

Essay—On the best method of School Discipline; by President Elliot.

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Essay—On the station in English Language and a wicked heart are like a potstance of Natural History as a branch of education; by President Elliot.

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Essay—On the best method of School Discipline; by President Elliot.

Essay—On the best method of School Discipline; by President Elliot. captain of your salvation, and fight the battle of dust and put on her glorious apparel—bid her the Lord, for Jesus Christ will not have any take her harps from the willows and tune them cowards in his ranks. "Look to Jesus the author and finisher of your faith; who, for the

ing the bones to assume the form of life, but in- | cations; by Presidents S. W. Moore and J. M. fusing breath vital life into them, and behold a living host of witnesses arrayed in holiness, burning with heavenly zeal and emotion shout-

ing the praises of the triune God. Oh! who can tell the good resulting from a re vival of holiness-the limner in vain would try to paint it—the orator would use his elaborate discourse for naught in endeavoring to describe the blessing accruing from a revival of pure undefiled religion? Time itself will be too short to unfurl the hidden and untold blessings of religion-and long, vast eternity will not be too long to develop the blessings of piety-ay angelic powers can not declare "the unsearchable riches" of the cross of Christ, the unfathomable reasure of redemption, prepared for poor bankrupt man-stored and reserved in Him, "in whom dwelleth the fulness of the Godhead bodily," and we all are invited to partake of these inestimable riches, by simply using the key of prayer, believing nothing doubting and we have access to the rich vaults of Salvation-full, free, present, complete and final through our Lord

Oh. Brother in Christ, will you join with me then to pray without ceasing for a deeper work of grace among us?-this is our profession "to spread christian holiness." Oh let us not rest until we shall accomplish our high vocation, and see all in Zion, not nominal, but in deed and in truth loving and serving our Lord Jesus San Benard, Jan. 30, 1858.

#### For the Texas Christian Advocate. LAY REPRESENTATION.

Mr. Editor:—I discover, from the remarks of a writor in the Southern Christian Adaccate, on Lay Representation, that my remarks on this subject have not been noticed. The plan, results of the Texas Revolutionary struggle. He is now an old man. His hair, beard and mustaches are also as the subject have not been noticed. commended by the Mississippi Annual Conference, would be entirely too unwieldly. A member, for instance, from each Quarterly Conference in this Conference, would swell the Lay Representation to something like eighty or one hundred members My plan is certainly prefer-

1. Seven Stewards for each Circuit, as now 2. One Steward from each Circuit, as now, for District Stewards

3. One Steward from each District, to go t the Annual Conference. This would give us ten Stewards. We know that ten business men can do more financial business than one hundred. "Too many cooks spoil the broth."

4. One Steward from each Annual Conference to go to the General Conference. This would give the General Conterence, of 1862, upwards of twenty Stewards-a great plenty in my opinion, provided they are the right sort of

ness of the Church; and let them superintend all the temporal business of the Church. Let these Stewards set in a separate house from the preachers, and as circumstances might dictate, meet with the Upper House in committee of the whole. This plan is founded upon the Apostolic scheme, Acts vi., 1-6, of keeping the Spiritual and Temporal business of the Church entirely separate. If any man can devise a better plan, I would be glad to see it.

J. M. BAKER. Fayetteville, Texas, Feb. 15, 1858.

## EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE—NEXT MEETING.

In view of the next annual meeting of the Educational Institute of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, we have been requested to pub-lish the following extract from the proceedings of the last session. The gentlemen herein appointed to present Exercises, Reports, and Essays, it is expected, will receive this notice as

official from the Corresponding Secretary.

The Committee on Exercises, to be submittee at the next annual meeting, presented the fol lowing report, which was adopted.

The committee to whom was referred the subject of suggesting certain persons who should be

requested to favor the Educational Institute with their views as to the most suitable texts to be their views as to the most suitable texts to be employed in Southern Colleges and Schools, beg to submit the following as their report:

On Mental Sciences.—President Wightman, Wofford College, S. C.; Dr. Longstreet, S. C.; President W. A. Tmith, Randolph Macon College, Va.; President Rivers, Florence Wesleyan University Ala

University, Ala.

On Moral Science.—President Anderson, St. On Moral Science.—President Anderson, St. Charles College, Mo.; President Wiley, Emory and Henry College, Va.; President Craven, N. C. Conference College, N. C. On Belles Lettres.—Prof. Shipp, University of

On Belles Lettres.—Prof. Shipp, University of North Carolina: President Thomas, Emory College, Ga.; President Everhart, Huntsville Female College, Ala.; President Jones, Greensboro Female College, N. C.

On Political Economy.—Prof. Sasnett, Emory College, Ga.; President Hamilton, Shelbyville University, Tenn.; President Naff, Tennessee Conference Female College, Ala.

On Mathematics.—President Garland, University of Alabama, Prof. L. Johnson, North Carolina Conference College; Prof. Carlisle, Wofford College, S. C.; Prof. Larrabee, Centenary Institute, Ala.; Prof. Scales, Centenary College,

Institute, Ala.; Prof. Scales, Centenary College, La.; President Miller, Centenary College, La. On Chemistry and Mineralogy.—Dr. Means, Oxford, Ga.; Prof. Du Pre, Wofford College, S. C.; Prof. Malone, Florence Wesleyan University,

On Natural Philosophy.—Prof. Tutwiler, Green Springs, Ala: Prof. Rice, Florence Wes-leyan University; Prof. Darbey, Auburn, Ala.; Prof. Dodd, Kentucky Normal School.

Prof. Dodd, Kentucky Normal School.

On the Latin Language and Literature.—Pf.
Gessner Harrison, University of Virginia; Prof.
Duncan, Wofford College, S. C.; Prof. Carey,
Florence Wesleyan University.

On the Greek Language and Literature.—Pf.
Holcomb, Oentenary College, La.; Prof. Magruder, La.; Prof. Carlos S. Smith, Ala.

On Common School Books.—President Moore,
Bascom Female Seminary, Miss.; President Callender, Soule Female College, Tenn.; President
C. D. Elliott, Nashville Female Academy, Tenn.;
President Mitchell. Centenary Institute, Ala.;

Sharpe.

Report—On the value and importance of Experimental Lectures; by President Hamilton and Rev. Dr. Erwin.

Report-On the propriety and advantages of

the non-resident system for college students; by Prof. Malone and President Thomas.

Report—On the effects of endowments on discipline and scholarship; by President Anderson and Dr. Keener. Report—On the Philosophical Classification

of the Physical Sciences, and the proper method of studying them; by Professors Darby and Report—On the expediency of providing as

Report—On the expediency of providing as far as possible a system of Common School Education by benevolent effort or otherwise; by Rev. Dr. Erwin and Presidents Moore and Naff.

Report—On the proper course of training for Female Colleges and Academies; by Protessor Larrabee, President Everhart, and Professor Sasnett.

Report—On University Education; by Pres

Essay-On the proper method of teaching Ge ography.

Essay—On Denominational Education; by
Bishop Pierce.

Essay—On the relations of our institutions of

Lecture—On the Anglo-Saxon element in Engish Literature; by Rev. Dr. Henkle. Lecture—On the expediency of establishing purely and distinctively Scientific Schools in the South; by President Craven.

## SKETCH OF GENERAL QUITMAN.

General John A. Quitman is one of the most remarkable men in Congress. The son of a Lutheran clergyman, born in the State of New York, he at an early age wandered to the South, which has ever since been his home. most entirely white, but his eyes are yet lus-trous and clear, his arm muscular, and his spirit as high-strung as in the days of his prime. His has been an eventful career. In Mexico he was greatly distinguished for his skill as a general, ais dauntless bravery and his kindness of heart. No general was more beloved by his soldiers.— To Gen. Quitman more than any other man belongs the credit of the capture of the City of Mexico and the salvation of the American ar-

vested him with discretionary power to move upon the city or not, as he saw fit, after the hill of Chepultapec was won. No sooner was the American flag hoisted over the ramparts, than American flag hoisted over the ramparts, than the command, "Quitman's Division to the City" was passed along the line, and, after receiving new supplies of ammunition, the tired, blood-stained and shattered troops moved cheerfully upon the Garatico Belen. It was this prompt movement which decided the Mexican War. I the honor rest where it is due. For one, I:

happy to add my testimony to the fact. On t causeway the column was foremost, and then the decisive charge took place. of the Ritles fell. It was a desperate hour. No drums nor bugles cheered on that band of heroes as they swept to the storming charge. No banners waved, but the Saxon cheer rose above the oar of the battle, the proud slogan of victory, There in the front rank, was the gallant, grahaired old chief, on foot in a greatly exposed sit uation, coolly smoking his eigar, and waving a rifle to which his white handkerchief was atached. Like the white plume of Prince Henry, at the battle of Navarre, it was seen in the very

at the battle of Navarre, it was seen in the very thickest of the fight. Gen. Quitman was one of the first men who leaped the ditch, and turning to Gen. Smith asked him the time of day. It was twenty minutes past one o'clock. "Let whoever survives this day remember that," said the General, and at the same instant he announced that they were the first Americans who had passed the ramparts. I have not space to dwell passed the ramparts. I have not space to dwell longer upon the incidents of that memorable oc-casion—how Gen. Quitman led his column into the Grand Plaza, and formed it in front of the Palace: and there was the American flag saluted by the little band of bloody and powder-begrimned soldiers who thus formed the advance corps of the army.

Gen. Quitman has seen much civil and political service. An able lawyer, he has a fine rep-utation at the bar throughout Mississippi and Louisiana. He has served in Legislatures, in State Senates, in Constitutional Conventions, and for four years was Governor of Mississippi. He is a man of large fortune, liberal, and respected by all who have business relations with him. He is a good speaker, but lacks the power of voice necessary to a popular orator.

## DEATH OF ISKENDER PACHA.

Intelligence has reached Vienna of the death of Iskender Pacha, who had distinguished him-self in the war between Russia and Turkey, and who lately accompanied Omar Pacha to Bag-dad. He was born in Bessatabia in 1812, his dad. He was born in Bessatabla in 1812, his name being Count Ilinski. Obliged to leave his country on account of complicity in political plots, he served on the constitutional side in the civil wars of Portugal and Spain, and obtained decorations. He afterwards went to Algeria, then to Herat, and afterwards to China, serving in all these places in a military capacity. He after-wards returned to Algeria, and accepted service wards returned to Algeria, and accepted service from the French, distinguished himself in operations against Abd-el-Kader, and gained the cross of the Legion of Honor. In 1848 and 1849 he fought with distinction in Hungary. He then went to Turkey and entered the service of the Porte. He took part with Omar Pacha in the expedition against Montenegro. He distinguished himself on the breaking out of the war with Russia, but was soon wounded, and was kept for some time inactive. Subsequently, he organsome time inactive. Subsequently, he organized the Bashi-bazouks, and recently accompanied Omar Pacha as already stated.

## PASSAGES FROM AN ANCIENT BOOK

"Moreover, if thy brother shall trespass against thee, go and tell him his fault between thee and him alone if he shall hear thee, thou hast gained thy brother. But if he will not hear thee, then take with thee one or two more, that in the mouth of two or three witnesses every word may be established. And if he shall neglect to hear them, tell it unto the Church: but if he neglect to hear the Church, let him be unto thee as a heathen man and a publican. "As a Mad Man, who casteth firebrands, ar-

rows, and death, so is the man that deceiveth his neighbor, and saith, Am not I in sport? Where no wood is, there the fire goeth out; so, where there is no talebearer the strife ceaseth. As coals are to burning coals, and wood to fire,

THE PRESS AND RACHEL.

Rachel, the great tragedienne, is dead, and the press of Europe and America teems with laudations of her genius, and with pensive tributes to her memory. This is to us, we confess, one of the most marked and alarming indica tions of the lowering of the tone of our public taste and morals that we recollect to have noticed. Who was Rachel? A French woman, whose character, reputation, and history, were as infamous as a total absence of female virtue and purity could make it. A woman who was the mother of a large family of children without ever having been married. A woman who sold all that is sacred with the sex for gold, or who, from the absence of any thing sacred in her character, gave herself up to a licentiousness which unfits a colored housemaid in the South for a place in a genteel family, and which condemns her to drudge in the plantation. A woman whose only advantage over the inhabitants of a common brothel was not an advantage of character, but a mere advantage of circumstances. And yet a Boston paper, speaking of her parentage and history, asks: "Who would change that parentage or that history?" That the press of Europe, especially outside of England, should be guilty of this insult to all decency, is bad enough; but for the press of the Uni-ted States, which, as a general thing, is even offended at too great a laudation of any foreign individual who seeks fortune and fame among us, even though it be the gifted and pure-minded Jenny Lind, or the noble and chivalrous Kossuth,-for our own press to thus outrage all the principles of morality upon which the reputation and peace of our families, and also of ou national society, repose, is a manifestation of public moral decay, for which we have not found ourselves prepared. The greatest outrage of the whole matter

this: there is a class of society in the large cities of the United States which manages to get the newspapers to call it "fashionable society," "select society," "the elite of the city," and the like. This class, for the most part, is composed of the very loosest and most unprincipled and immoral men and women in all the land. Such a character as Rachel is exactly suited to their taste, for many of them lead secretly the life that she has led publicly. It is also their interest as well as their taste to lower the law of social propriety, for fear they might some day b brought to judgment under a rather uncomfortably rigid ruling of it. They, therefore, "run after" Rachel, and cry, "great is Diana of the Ephesians"! The newspapers, which, strange to say, generally prefer to be the representatives of these illegitimate "pretenders" to the title of the "American public," rather than of "the bone and sinew" of the land, living in both city and country, join in the cry, and impose upon the following interesting particulars are derived the great masses of the happily uninitiated, by making them believe that the good people of the United States, generally, are nightly attending Rachel's performances, and joining in the "rapturous applause," when the simple truth is, that not one lady of really high-toned culture. Bills of exchange, drafts and letters of credit taste, and principle, is to be found in the crowd bonds, notes, checks, orders and treasury warof the shameless French courtezan's admirers. rants, certificates of deposit, accounts and re

the true philosophy of the great American triumphs which Rachel is reported to have gained, we should never again have the hardihood to speak of the tone of American society as superior to that of France. But our mortification. we frankly confess, has been much increased by witnessing the servility with which many of our leading Southern newspapers, of whose high tone we have heretofore felt proud, have followed in the wake of those for whose principles they express the most profound contempt, in this shameful laudation of an infamous woman, fresh from the corrupt circles of Parisian Society. But such things are the legitimate results of the theatre, and of the influence of a press which ignores the religion of the Bible.

#### THE REV. W. H. MILBURN'S LECTURES ON CHRISTIAN POETRY.

The course of lectures on "Christian Poetry," by the Rev. W. H. Milburn, announced in our columns a few weeks ago, says the Christian Advocate and Journal, has just been completed. The first lecture was on "Dante and Milton," with an introductory view of poetry, and especially of religious poetry, in which, with rare felicity of language, and a keen, though genial criticism, Mr. Milburn set forth the functions of the true poet, and the tests and criteria of genuine poetry. The second lecture treated of the early and mediæval hymns, and those of the Reformation era, and showed a thorough acquaintance with the history and literature of the subject. The lecturer recited, in his own peculiarly admirable manner, the best translations of the great hymns of the period recited, especially the Dies Ira, Bernard's celebrated Jerusalem. and Luther's Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott. From the novelty and attractiveness of the topics, as well as from the manner in which they were handled, this lecture gave great satisfac tion. The third lecture treated of "Moder English Hymn writers, especially Watts and Wesley." Here the speaker trod on ground more familiar to most of his auditors: but he had the light of a rare knowledge of the subject, and a just poetic, as well as religious insight to shed upon it, and the lecture was remarkably successful. We hope that this beautiful and instructive course will be repeated in this and other cities. The lecture committees, especially in our Churches, would do well to substitute these elegant, instructive, and stirring discourse upon a topic so full of interest, and with so many aspects of attractiveness and beauty, for the unconnected services of a variety of lecturers upon heterogeneous subjects.

## DYING MOMENTS OF ADOLPHE MONOD.

For many months before the departure of the late excellent Adolphe Monod, he seemed to live in the very atmosphere of heaven. Every Sunday he partook of the Lord's supper with a few pious friends who gathered around his bed. Precious words then fell from his lips, which they caught and garnered up with tender care. It is, however, with a few of his thoughts upon the Bible that we have now to do. As he

"With only one thin door between This and the outer world serene, Waiting to take that one step more When opens the celestial door,"

we hear him exclaim, "O blessed Word of God! pure, holy, elevated above us, and above the world, thou speakest to us of another world, and from another world!" And, loving it as he had, he still expresses his regret that he had not made himself better acquainted with it. He says:

its precepts, and to communicate it to others!" clare," he again says, "as before the tribunal of Jesus Christ, where I expect soon to appear, that all my researches and study of the Scriptures have only served to confirm me in the conviction that when they speak, it is God who speaks; and that when they proclaim his will, what they say is not less certain, than if the heavens opened above our heads, and the voice of God was heard, as formerly, on Sinai.

"There is no limit to the confidence and the ission we owe to the Scriptures; no more limit than to the truth and faithfulness of God so that when the day comes on which I shall enter the invisible world, I do not expect to find things there different from what the Word of God represented them to me here—the voice will be the same which I now hear on earth and I shall say, 'This is indeed what God said to me, and how thankful I am that I did not wait in order to believe."

### CONFERENCE FACULTY.

The Louisiana Conference has rather a nev way of carrying out the examinations of under graduates. We confess that we decidedly prefer it to the old plan, which is, in fact, in its practical workings, an almost total failure. Our examinations, as a general rule, are unworthy of the name. We trust, however, that the whole matter will be revised by the next General Conference. The Editor of the New Orleans Ad pocate thus speaks of the Louisiana plan:

Committees of examination, appointed annual ally, for the first, second, third and fourth years, are superseded by four standing ones of two each who distribute the studies, by kind, as do the Pro fessors of Colleges, and pursue the examinations through each year. This is also working well, and is considered a fixed fact, with such improve ments as may be made. The professors, (as we may call them) having now been in office three years, were sharp and bright in their departments, and made thorough work of it. This is getting to be an understood thing, and those who have neglected their studies find it as well to decline examinations and be continued. If the faculty refuse to pass a candidate, the Conference vote on his case may be safely predicted. Monday and Tuesday were spent in examinations.. The course of study ought to be mproved and a proper improvement would call for enlargement. To obviate the excuse, 'Could'nt get the books," which was in a few cases true, it was suggested but not determined on, that Conference purchase a set of books for the use of under-graduates.

#### CONTENTS OF DEAD LETTERS.

The Washington Correspondent of the Balti more Sun, says: The Sun has already published the number of dead letters which contained money, amounting to nearly \$41,000, during the past year, and the fact that about nine-tenths of the treasure had been, through the agency of the department, restored to its rightful owners. From the connecting branch of the same office The number of dead letters containing articles of value other than money, registered and sent out for delivery to the owners during the six months ending 31st December, 1855, was 4,-364, the contents of which were as follows: amounted to \$1,460,685 58. About 307 deeds and land titles, 72 articles of agreement and policies of insurance, 42 certificates of stock, 142 pension papers and land warrants, 512 misceleous articles and 120 daguerreotypes. Nearly all of the above letters, with their contents, have been delivered to their proper owners. A very large proportion of the valuable dead letters reach the dead letter office through the fault of the writers-either on account of misdirection, illegible writing, or neglect to prepay the post-

## THE BIBLE OUESTION.

Our exchanges, says the Christian Advoca and Journal, abound in discussions on this question. They can now only do harm, for the is sue has been reached, and no man can expect to reverse it; all agitation about it can, therefore, only tend to disturb the harmony and zeal of the friends of the institution. Our readers know that we have defended the "Revision" to the tmost-no paper has done more for it than this; we deplore its failure as a signal disadvanage to Christianity, and as an example of literary vandalism, which cannot fail to challenge the reproach of the literary world. The only relief to our chagrin is the fact, that the revised copy (the best, we soberly believe, in the history of the English Bible) is extant-it will be kept in public libraries, at least, and will be always hereafter known in the literary history of the Scriptures; if a better day should ever come, in which conflicting parties can harmonize on a revision of the Bible-this will be the model. Let it take its place, then, in obscurity, till its time comes. But as the great object of the Bible Society is to spread the Bible rather than to preserve it from errors, or to correct even admitted errors, and as this ostensible design could not be successful without harmony among its patrons, unquestionably its only wise policy in a Richardson and R. S. Taylor; Concordia Cirdispute like this, was to fall back on its original ourpose. We do, therefore, heartily approve its ourse, while we deeply regret the necessity of . All good friends of the cause should, we think, at once abandon the dispute, and go to work promoting the ordinary labors of the so-

While these are our views, we hesitate not to express the opinion that the Board of Managers tself needs some revision, and now that several of its members have resigned, the opportunity for improvement might be used. The late dis pute has led us to look a little into the ecclesiasical relations of the thirty-six elected managers

We find them to be as follows: Presbyterians, (O. S.,)......15 Presbyterians, (N. S.,)...... 6-21 Prot. Episcopalians,.... Methodists.... Dutch Reformed,.... Baptist, ..... We make no comment.

REMARKABLE WORKS OF HUMAN LABOR. Nineveh was 15 miles long, 8 wide, and 40 and took one of the British sketches for part of miles round, with a wall 100 feet high, and thick his sermon. An old Virginia ex-Presiding Elenough for three chariots abreast. Babylon was | der told us it was verbatim as the skeleton, first-50 miles within the walls, which were 75 feet ly, secondly, and thirdly, on to the smallest subthick and 300 feet high, with 100 brazen gates division. When he had finished that, he struck The temple of Diana, at Ephesus, was 429 feet off into one of Phillips' speeches commer to the support of the room. It was a hundred years in building. The largest of the pyramids with Bacon," without giving any one credit. is 481 feet high, and 653 on the sides; its base covers 11 acres. The stones are about 30 feet in length, and the layers are 208. It employed was afraid to look up for fear the boys would is 481 feet high, and 653 on the sides; its base The President of the college (now a Bishop) 380,000 men in building. The labyrinth in burst out in laughter. What made the matter "How differently I ought to have acted with regard to the Word of God! how much more I Thebes, in Egypt, presents ruins 27 miles round, the same speech, and had spoken it several times, Agent has enough pecuniary burdens with the ought to have studied it! how much better I and Carthage was 23 miles round. Athens was so that every boy in college was familiar with it.

Advocate, and cannot support the Apologist.

Those who have pledged will please remit as ought now to be acquainted with it; to be both better able at the same time to put in practice and 400,000 slaves.

25 miles round, and contained \$59,000 citizens and 400,000 slaves.

"This Doctor's influence and 400,000 slaves."

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

This body convened on the 12th of February, Bishop Pierce presiding. Four preachers were admitted on trial; two re-admitted. The "Alabama Conference resolution" on striking out General Rule on Slavery was unanimously concurred in. The Holston Conference resolution lmost unanimously rejected.

Conference passed a resolution recommending the General Conference, to "strike out that part of the Discipline on page 48, relating to the city of New Orleans as an exception to the usual itinerant system, viz: the entire lines 14 and 15, as they regard such exception no longer necessa-

Adopted the following resolution, viz: Resolved. That this Conference is deeply im ressed with the importance of some form of receiving members into the Church in order to secure uniformity in the administration of discip- staggers us. Just think of it. line as well as for other purposes, and that we respectfully request the attention of the ensuing General Conference to this matter.

On the first ballot the following were elected

elegates to the General Conference, viz: R. J.

Harp, S. J. Davies, H. N. McTyeire; on the third, H. C. Thweat; and on the fourth, J. A. vy. Reserves-R. Randle and L. A. Reed. It was resolved to request the Bishops to change the time of holding the Conference from the first of February to the first of December. The Editor says: "The total missionary collection for the year, in all the districts, is lanentably short. Grand total not over 7,000. It is a matter of congratulation that the Mac edonian call, "Come over and help us," develops, even in these days, a Pauline spirit. This year the field, open and white to the harvest, spread out broader than ever, and the Confernce was happily able to put at the disposal of the Bishop a larger number of effective laborers. than at any previous time. Within the last three years over thirty preachers have been received by transfer-nearly one-half of the whole Conference. The introduction of this number of new men into a Conference originally feeble and their assimilation with the older members gave rise to the usual symptoms. But soon every ne will know his neighbour and the watchme see eye to eye. The spirit of love, of zeal, of self-sacrificing labor for Christ's kingdom is the solvent that will make of all a homogeneou

The following are the appointments: NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT .- J. B. Walker, P. E Carondelet and Wesley Chapel, L. Parker; Felicity Street and Winans Chapel, J. C. Keener; Moreau Street and Soule Chapel, R. J. Harp 1st and 4th German Mission, to be supplied 2nd German Mission, J. Pauley; 3rd German to be supplied; City Missionary, C. J. Halberg; Algiers, H. N. McTyere, and Editor of N. O. Christian Advocate; New Orleans Circuit, to be supplied; Baton Rouge, Henry Avery; Plauemine and Grosse Tete, S. Hawes and Jesse 'ulton; New River Mission, to be supplied; Thibodeaux, M. D. T. Fly; Lafourche and Bayyou Black Circuit and Colored Mission, N. A. Cravens; Atchafalaya, J. Landrum; A. G. Miller, Principal of Preparatory Department of

OPELOUSAS DISTRICT.-A. B. Fly, P. E. Franklin and Pattersonville, J. W. Johns Bayou Teche Mission, J. T. Fontaine: New Iberia, S. J. Davies; Vermillion, to be supplied; Opelousas, B. F. White; St. Landry Colored Mission, to be supplied; Washington, A. W. Smith; Ever Green, D. S. Watkins; Ever Green Mission, to be supplied; Alexandria, J. A. Ivy; North Rapides Circuit, Wm. D. Stayton; North Rapides Col. Mission, Uriah Whatley; Harisonburg, T. J. Mercer; Columbia, Benj. C.

Centenary College-in connection with Baton

Rouge Quarterly Conference.

SHREVEPORT DISTRICT .- John Pipes, P. E. Shreveport, J. L. Chapman; Caddo Circuit, J. Hawkins, one to be supplied; Mansfield and Pleasant Hill, S. B. Suratt; Grand Cane vin, one to be supplied; Sparta Circuit, R. M. Crowson; Red River Circuit, J C. Reed; Lake Bisteneau, D. M. K. Collins; North Bossier, S. S. Scott: Mansfield College, E. D. Pitts, Prof., H. C. Thweatt, President; Agent for Mansfield College, P. M. Goodwin; Agent for Pierce and Paine College, B. F. Alexander,

OUACHITA DIST .- R. R. R. Alexander, P. E. Minden, A E. Goodwyn: Homer, C. W. Coursey, sup. J. L. Wright: Farmerville, D. P. sion, T. B. White; Ouachita Circuit, Uriah Riley; Bastrop, T. J. Lacey, E. D. Earnheart; Vernon, C. W. Hodge; Dugdemona, R. O. M. White: Winnfield Mission, S. J. Graves; Sa bine Mission, Wm. A. Smyth; Agent for Ho-

mer College, R. Randle. LAKE PROVIDENCE DIST .- L. A. Reed, P. E. Providence Circuit, T. L. Beard, and W. G. McGaughey; Carroll Mission, one to be supplied, H. W. Segrist; Carroll Circuit, F. T. Rawson and J. F. Winn; Richmond and Madison and Colored Mission, J. H. Waters and J. A. Miller Ion Circuit, J. H. Boult; St. Joseph Circuit, R. Trippett and R. A. New; New Carthage Mission, E. W. Griswold; Waterproof, J. B. Adams; Tensas Colored Mission, J. C. Pitts; Winnsbor ough Circuit, T. H. McClendon and T. J. Upton, and P. H. Deiffenworth sup.; Cicily Island Mission, to be supplied; Trinity Circuit, J. P. cuit and Mission, to be supplied; Agent for Tract Society, Joel Sanders.

W. R. Davis transferred to Ouachita Confer-

S. D. Aken transferred to Louisville Confer-Thos. Samford, superannuate.

Elam A. Stevenson transferred to Ouachita

SKETCHES AND SKELETONS OF SERMONS. The Editor of the Memphis Christian Adve ate gives a case in which the absurdity of the

ase of these "sketches and skeletons" is rather

strongly and amusingly set forth. He says: "Our first year in the ministry we met with a volume of these sketches, and thought they would be of service to us. At the first quarterly meeting our Presiding Elder, Bro. J. B. Mc., advised us not to use them. We followed 1 his counsel and now thank him for it. The next year a stationed Preacher in an adjacent town, attended our quarterly meeting, in a village in which there was located a college of high standing. At eleven o'clock he occupied the pulpit,

"This Doctor's influence was ruined on that soon as possible.

mountain. He became a bye-word and a reproach among the students, nor did he ever visit

them again during the year, though his station could be seen with a spy-glass from the observatory. For months afterward you could hear the boys, "If I err, I err with Newton-it I err, I err with Bacon." If we had been ever so much inclined to use these sketches, this incident through the columns of our State Church organ. would have caused us to abandon them."

the gospel in the forgiveness of his own sinsheart, causing him to long for the salvation of ling that our character as a Church is, in some the souls for whom Christ died-could feel mov- degree, pledged for the truth of what is stated ed by the Holy Ghost to call sinners to repent- in its columns, especially when in a measure ening of his own, drawn from experience, or from to say something in relation to said letter. the word of God, to utter to the people. It

The term Parson is much more legitimate than is commonly supposed. "A parson (says Blackstone), persona ecclesia, is one that hath full possession of all the rights of a parochial son the church, which is an invisible body, is represented; and he is himself a body corpoate, in order to protect and defend the rights of the church (which he personates) by a perpetual succession. He is sometimes called the rector or governor of the church; but the appellation of parson (however it may be depreciated by familiar, clownish, and indiscriminate use) is the nost legal, most beneficial, and most honorable title that a parish priest can enjoy." "Though "Table Talk," "yet 'tis but Person; that is, the individual person set apart for the service of such a church; and 'tis in Latin Persona, and Personatus is a Personage. Indeed, with the ferment in the church."

#### BISHOP HEBER.

The poetical works of Bishop Heber, author "Missionaey Hymn," have just been ublished, in an elegant edition, in Philadelphia The following incident is related in the volume, n reference to the author's poem on "Palestine:" "Of 'Palestine' the history is not a little renarkable. It was written in the spring of 1803, while Mr. Heber was a student at Oxford, being hen nineteen years of age, and handed in with view to obtaining a prize extraordinary, which was offered for English verses upon the given subject, 'Palestine.' Perhaps no prize poem has ever met with equal success. The unparalleled applause which its recital elicited, is amply astified by the esteem in which the poem is till held. A contemporary, describing the scene, ays: 'None who heard Reginald Heber recite is "Palestine" in that magnificent theatre will ever forget his appearance, so interesting and imressive. It was known that his old father was mewhere sitting among the crowded audience. when his universally admired son ascended the rostrum—and we have heard that the sudden hunder of applause which then arose so shook his frame, weak and wasted by long illness, that he never recovered from it, and may be said to have died of the joy dearest to a parent's heart."

#### PRECIOUS RELICS.

Among the relics of Sir John Franklin, discovered by Dr. Rae, were two leaves of a Bible. That the brave old sailor felt the worth of the precious Book, we know from his own words; and we love to think that its truths may have supported him in the fearful crisis through which he passed. In a letter to his sister from he Bay of Disco, the last, it is supposed, which he ever wrote, he says:

"Several of the Esquimaux can read the Bible with ease, and I am told that when the fam-Circuit, J. F. Scurlock; Natchitoches, R. Par- ilies are all collected, the children are obliged to attend school daily. How delightful it is to know that the Gospel is spreading far and wide, and will do so till its precious truths are disseminated through the globe! Every ship in these days ought to go forth to strange lands bearing among its officers a missionary spirit; and may God grant such a spirit on board this ship!"

We esteem it a beautiful coincidence, that the last words of this noblè veteran of the seas was a testimony for the Bible; and that among the Cullen; Monroe and Trenton, and Colored Mis- few relics of him obtained from the Esquimaux were fragments from that blessed Book which could comfort him when all earthly hope had

## DEATH OF COL. LEHMANOSKY.

A few days ago, Col. Lehmanosky, the illustrious Pole who served under Napoleon during the times of the Republic and the empire, died for any other purpose than to vindicate the truth. near Hambugh, Clark county, Ind., aged 88 I send the Advocate out of this State, and recyears. He was among the first to rally to the ommend it to the readers as a good source of up with much ability, and the assertions are standard of the Little Corporal, and never be- general and special information, in relation to well supported by detailed statistics. The obtrayed his trust or his master from the seige of Texas, her physical, moral and religious condi-Toulon to the final overthrow and exile. tion and resources, and I may be excused for Many of us have listened to his lectures, and exhibiting some zeal in so small a matter. remember the thrilling incidents related by the old man. He was in Italy and in Egypt, and beheld the sanguinary conflict that took place beneath the shadow of the pyramids, cruised the Red Sea, and among the arid wastes of the desert beheld the ravages of the plague cut down the flower of the army. Yet did he cling to the fortunes of the great captain with the peculiar tenacity that marked the followers of the greatest general that ever trod the earth. For his devotedness he suffered imprisonment in the loathsome dungeons of Paris, and, at last, exile from the land of his first adoption to the home of the free. Here he lived an exemplary Christian, and when he was called to fight the last batte he girded on the armor of faith, and fell beneath the scythe of death, to be welcomed victorious in eterinity.

## CALL FOR HELP.

Our friends will please bear with us, and grant us the favor asked, when we tell them The paper is ably edited, giving, in forcible lanthat our Agent is sorely pressed for funds, and guage, the peculiarities of Methodism, and is a needs, on the part of our preachers, and of our mittances to the office. They will be the more a hundred to take in the aggregate, 1000 copies the immediate cause of his embarrassment is the maturity, and demanded payment, of liabilities ncurred for the old debt existing when he came into the office, and on which he expected longer indulgence. Brethren and friends, the Agent needs immediate help! Do not fail him in his D. Ayres, Esq., Galveston, Texas. hour of need, when all his labors are solely for you, and with no possibility of any earthly reward for himself.

ment, dependent, for the continuance of its pub-

A LETTER OF CORRECTIONS.

MR. EDITOR :- Looking over the Advocate of I conceive to be a public wrong, perpetrated lost to the cause of education in the State. The communication of C. R. T., is well enough It has always troubled us to understand how written, and romance and fiction aside, quite a man could feel the preciousness of Christ and readable; but knowing that the Advocate is looked to by many living in other States for incould feel the love of God shed abroad in his formation in regard to this country, and believance, that they might be saved from the wrath dorsed by an editorial, soliciting a continuation to come—and yet not have one thought or feel- of the like character of letters, I feel called upon I have known something of San Antonio and

the surrounding country, and am free to say that I do not think there is a hill or any such thing within eight miles of that city, which rises level of the water, in the bed of that most beau- \$1400. tiful of streams. C. R. T. says, "The eye, too, is frequently arrested in its onward march of admiration, by the splendid plantations, on which church. He is called parson because by his per- are worked from 20 to 200 hands, respectively, looming up here and there," &c. This can owners on a magnificent scale. All I have to plained of! say on the subject is, that I have not had the pleasure of meeting the proprietors of these fine ful lines than the following, by Longfellow: selves, though accustomed to seeing pretty far on the prairie. There are some neat plantations we write Parson differently," says Selden, in his scattered over the country, at considerable intervals and there may be on one or more of these 20 or more hands that labor; but the spirit of There were no need of arsenals and forts. the remark above quoted, is notoriously untrue, and calculated to deceive. For, admitting that canon lawyers Personatus is any dignity or pre- he could view the whole valley of the Cibolo and that of the Salado, still these lie remote from San Antonio, and in but one direction. Again, "When we remember that bath houses line this stream for miles on either side." This is simply untrue. For although there are numerous bath houses in the city, and perhaps an occasional one beyond its confines, still the statement conveys the truth to no one who reads, and its publication through your columns is calculated to make persons at a distance think that the inhabitants of "The queen of the West" all bathed daily, or at least frequently, and that bathing procured the very remarkable longevity mentioned, which esteemed but a production of the same "fruitful imagination," which, upon one of its branches, bears fiction of one kind, and on others, fancies of another sort, when the truth is, the people of San Antonio, as a community, do not bathe more frequently than the inhabitants of many other places. In fact, I doubt if a fifth person who is a regular inhabitant bathes in the river at all, except perhaps at chance times,

happening at long intervals. Again, "The new improvements going on mounting, in the aggregate, to half a milli dollars." There are numerous improvements going forward in the city aforesaid, amounting perhaps, counting those buildings being finished with those which are building, and allowing fine superstructures whereon the ground has been broken for a foundation, to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. But to go to the figures of your correspondent you will have to consider the San Antonio & Mexican Gulf Railroad, one of the improvements of the city in question Again, "Our sabbath schools numbering near five hundred pupils in all." This statement is as true as any to which I have called attention; but does not convey any definite idea of the state of the sabbath schools of San Antonio. Let us see; there are in attendance on the Pres byterian sabbath school about one hundred, all told; on the Methodist about fifty or sixty; Baptist none; Protestant Episcopal none; and none of any other protestant church so far as known. And what may be done in the Catho lic convent and elsewhere under their jurisdic tion I know not, nor does it make any difference

so far as the spirit of the communication afore said is concerned. For the writer, referring to the condition as a prosperous one, could not base his calculation upon the Catholic operations of San Antonio, and publish the same to the world through a protestant journal, without being amenable to a charge of gross misrepresentation. For though the Catholics had a thousand children under training on the sabbath day, the readers of the Advocate could not possibly receive that as evidence of a prosperous condition in sabbath schools. In truth, I do think that the sabbath schools of San Antonio are very creditable to the place and especially so to those immediately concerned and engaged in conduc ing them; and nothing herein stated is intended

#### A FRIEND TO TRUTH. SHALL WE SUSTAIN OUR GERMAN PAPER

A PROPOSITION MR. EDITOR :- I see from recent issues of th Texas Christian Advocate and the " Apologist, that the latter paper, printed in the Germs language, has been deprived of all assistance from the general missionary fund. Published the low price of \$1 per annum, it cannot be expected to sustain itself, with a limited circulation; and when we consider the failure of the crops in those portions of Texas in which the Apologist circulates among the Germans, it will appear obvious that the Church at large must sustain the paper, otherwise it will be discon-

I regard the Apologist as an efficient mission ary, and in assisting it, I am persuaded that a first rate investment is made of missionary funds. welcome visitor to the firesides of the emigrants subscribers who are in arrears, prompt cash re- from the "Vaterland." I propose to be one of inclined to help him when we inform them that of the Apologist the present year. I will take 10 copies, and allow the Editor to send them to any address he may see proper. Those who desire to assist in this work, can notify the Editor of the New Orleans Advocate, who will doubtless receive subscriptions, or they may address

W. P. HARRISON. Uniontown, Ala. New Orleans Advocate.

## THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

this time, exceedingly small, but \$360 have been realized from the pledges at Waco, the letter addressed to Major Marshall some time forth, therefore, all notices of marriages, deaths, since. The Legislature, since that time, has anniversaries, lectures, public meetings, sermon passed the University Bill. Time, however, concerts, festivals, and the like, will be inserted will vindicate the truth of the suggestions made in that letter. We now say to the people of newspapers in the city in the combination.

Texas that it will happen to them, as it has happened to the people of other States; the large amount of money which is necessary to establish February 16th, I saw, and seeing, read an arti- and keep up a State University, will never be of cle from San Antonia signed "C. R. T.," and do any practical value to the people. It will be

#### WAR AND PEACE.

In a late debate in Congress, says the N. O. Advocate, on increasing the army, noteworthy facts and figures were brought out.

Mr. Benjamin briefly stated the reasons why he could not vote for the bill, in course of his army were \$15,000,000, and there were about 15,000 men, which would be 1,000 dollars per

The senator from Indiana strengthened the statement, saying that though 15,000 was the number allowed, by various circumstances it seldom rose above 12,000 men, and this would more than two hundred and fifty feet above the bring the annual expense of each soldier up to and ecclesiastical warfare, in order to gain a

And this is the cost of men, a few of whom support families.

A colporteur or school teacher will live and do good on half of that amount. The gospel mean, nothing else than that the country so heralds of the land, promoting morals and peace spoken of is in a high state of cultivation, and on earth, and preaching glad tidings. do not avthat the proprietors of the plantations are slave erage half of it. Yet their cost is by many com Perhaps no poet ever wrote four more truth

possessions, nor have I seen the possessors them- Were half the power that fills the mind with ter

#### THE COURSE OF STUDY.

Below we publish the Course of Study for the nder graduates in the travelling ministry, and hope every preacher concerned, or who expects felt happy. We hope, hereafter, harmony and to be concerned hereafter will take the pains to unity will reign in the church, where the Lord cut it out and paste it in his Bible or some other place where he can easily refer to it, Then he will have it convenient, and be at no loss as to what the Course is.

COURSE OF STUDY or the itinerant probationers and deacons

uniformly observed in all the Annual Conferences as provided for by the General Con-The Bible as to Doctrine, with reference t

and Gaston's collections of Sacred Scripture Wesley's Sermons; Fletcher's Appeal and

cipline; Geography; Composition.

Wesley's Notes, the Bible Dictionaries and Com-

mentaries of our own publication, Concordan

Christian Perfection; English Grammar and Composition. SECOND YEAR. The Bible as to Ordinances and Sacrament reference books same as the first year ; Watson's Life of Wesley: Watson's Apology: Fletcher's Christian Perfection, reviewed; Methodist Dis-

THIRD YEAR. The Bible as to History and Chronology; the first and second parts of Watson's Institutes; Gregory's Church History; Rhetoric; Written recently settled in our midst for the practice of

FOURTH YEAR.

The Bible generally; third and tourth parts of Watson's Institutes; Powell on Apostolic Succession; Old Christianity contrasted with per-Noveltie of Popery; Logic; Written Essay or

CHINESE POPULATION IN CALIFORNIA.—Notwithstanding all the persecutions to which the Chinese have been subjected in California, and the large numbers of those emigrants who are constantly returning home, still the emigration is rapidly increasing, and, according to present ndications, within a few years the Chinese immigration to the Pacific States will be larger than from all Europe. They have probably already passed through the worst persecution to which they will ever be subjected. During the months of July, August, and September last, only 1,068 passengers left California for China, of whom 1,039 were males and 29 were females. In the same time there arrived from China 5,552 of whom only 263 were women and 15 children This shows a net gain in the arrivals over the departures of over five hundred per cent.

PROSPERITY OF GREECE .- A report presented to the King by the Minister of Finance, on the situation of Greece, declares that the number of olive trees had tripled, and the production of silk had sextupled, since the proclamation of independence. The Greek navy had also become nine times stronger. The document is drawn the common but very unjust reproach that they have been unable to turn their independence to good account. So far from this being the fact. it may be said that Greece is one of the mos progressive countries in the world. It ought never to be forgotten how poor she had been rendered by Mahomedan oppression, and by the ravages of the seven years' war of independence

MONUMENT OF DR. ADAM CLARKE.-In the Colerain Chronicle and North Ireland Advertiser we find a report of a large soiree in aid of this interesting object, held in Cromore, in the large granary belonging to John Cromie, Esq., J. P., D. L., " which was filled almost to suffor cation on the occasion by a very respectable assemblage." Lord R. Montague presided, and made an address eulogizing the Wesleyans for their missionary work, and several eminent ministers and laymen made addresses. Among others Rev. Wm. Reilly, late delegate from Ireland to the United States, made an eloquent

OUR THREE DOLLAR SUBSCRIBERS have had first of March, all those who owe for one year's subscription. We send the present number of the paper to them, but, unless payment is made before the next issue, we shall discontinue every name which is charged with three dollars. Some of them may have already paid our Agents, who have not had time to remit the money. In all such cases, as soon as we receive the money, we shall promptly re-enter their names. If we have made any mistakes, we will gladly correct them, as soon as we are informed of them.

THE INDEPENDET (Congregationalist) of New York city has, in combination with nine other religious papers, determined to make a moderate

THE LATE GEN. HAVELOCK .- This general whose decease in India has been so much lamen ted, was not only a soldier, but a preacher. He was a member of the Baptist Church in Calcutta, and is said by the Missionary Kincaid, who not feel free to sit and look silently on, at what just that much valuable capital almost entirely knew him well, to have been a devoted Christian. He was accustomed to carry with him a preaching tent, in which to exercise his personal gifts as a preacher of the gospel. His influence was great and good in the army. Lord Gough used to rely upon his brigade for the most difficult and dangerous work, and at one time, when required to send forward a force on a particularly perilous and important enterprise, calling for great care as well as courage is said to have exclaimed, "Turn out the saints: Havelock never blunders, and his men never

get drunk."

The Central Christian Advocate, of the Methodist Church, North, published at St. Louis, Missouri, is earnestly seeking the questionable notoriety of abolition martyrdom. Agitation, hearing not otherwise attainable, has always been very properly condemned by Methodists. only, on the frontier, see service-and fewer still It is a pity to see such a back-sliding from the oble old denominational dignity.

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LIFE OF BISHOP ASBURY.—Rev. S. W. Cogreshall, of Providence Conference, says the Adocate and Journal, has nearly finished his long expested Life of Bishop Asbury. No man in the "connection" has a more thorough knowledge of the facts of our earlier history. The biographical material relating to Asbury is not abundant, but the general history of the Church itself, for many years, gathers around his person. We expect with eagerness this new work.

JOHN STREET CHURCH.—We are glad to hear that the protracted difficulty of the John Street Church, New York, is at last settled. A meeting was held, opening with prayer; the whole natter was rehearsed, a basis of agreement fixed, exchanges of property between the two parties made, all suits discontinued, and everybody first commanded the blessing of Methodism.

Dr. Voget .- There is some question as to the death of the celebrated African traveler, Dr. Vogel. Several Mecca pilgrims from the interior coincide in the assertion that Abdul Wahed the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to be (Dr. Vogel) has not been killed, but is kept a prisoner by the Sultan of Waday, who, according to their description, is not only a very severe, but also a very covetous and astute man. Baron Neimans, it is said, has gone in search of the missing traveler.

> A CLEAR CLAIM .- A Baptist Publishing house offers a premium of \$10,000 for the best treatise on the "Terms of Communion." We, says the North Carolina Advocate, present the works of Robert Hall, a Baptist, and claim the premium. We allege, in advance, that to refuse our claim, upon the ground that the writings of Hall have already been published, and demonstrates free ommunion, will be an attempt to save their money and sacrifice the truth upon a mere tech-

DR. CHARLES A. WARD, from Columbus, Ga., a son-in-law of our friend, Rev. Dr. Boring, has his profession as a physician, in which he comes with the highest recommendations. His office is between the Telegraph and the Postoffice, and he resides in the family of the editor of this pa-

John G. Gooch, Esq., of Palestine, Texas, writes us, very heartily commending the Depository enterprize. He regards it as the most important enterprise, which our Church has as yet set on foot in Texas. Would that our lay brethren generally would take hold of the matter, and let us push it through.

REV. JAMES W. SHIPMAN Writes us that at his quarterly meeting at Texana, they had considerable interest. Several joined the Church, among them was Col. Frank White, Commissioner of the Land office, and his wife and daughter.

The California Christian Advocate, of the Northern Church, is exceedingly solicitous about the position of the Southern Methodist Church. Anything like "peace and quietness" alarms it. It gets frightened, and wishes to know what we are about. Such manifestations of insecurity are unhealthy.

Our brother of the St. Louis Christian Advocate speaks out manfully on the subject of maintaining our cause in California, as all our papers should do; and we are happy to find him on the right side. He has a house for his office and Depository, as well as ourselves, and the cost is the same, \$12,000.

The mania for religious seclusion has augmented in France to so great a degree during the last two years, that no less 64 young ladies are now fulfilling the last period of their probation as novitiates of the ladies of the Sacre Cœur, at Conflans. These novices belong mostly to wealthy and aristocratic families of France and Great Britain. Dr. Hamilton, says the N. O. Advocate, was

unable to proceed to Nashville, with Dr. Stevenson on Tuesday on account of sickness. He has been quite ill, of pneumonia, but under the care of his friend and host, D. C. Lowber, and the skill of his physician, Dr. Angell, is at this writing (Thursday) pronounced out of danger. THE ERITOR of this paper had an appointment

at Sandy Point on the Brazos on last Sunday, but was forced by exceeding ill health to fail to meet it. He regrets it exceedingly, but could not avoid it. He makes this explanation that the citizens there may understand his absence. THOMAS H. BRENAN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and General Land Agent, Hempstead

Texas, has his card in this paper. Give him s call, and place your business in his hands. BUSH AND WILSON, on the Houston Railroad.

have their Card in this paper, and will promptly attend to all business entrusted to them. Give them a call. SEAT'S NEGATIVE ELECTRIC FLUID has a testi-

monial in this paper worth reading. Read it. We have tried this medicine, and know it to be A MORAVIAN PRAYER .- The old church litany of the Moravians contains the petiton, "Keep

our doors open among the heathen, and open those that are shut. JUDGE BAYLOR is not dead, as was stated in

SHOOK'S BLUFF on the Neches, calls for attention in this paper. Read the notice.

AYRES AND PERRY have groceries in abunlance, and more coming. Give them a call.

SEE NOTICE of J. E. Cobby, Sterling, Ohio.

Senate was limit Green ritories to the Abol the que hoping the under the Dougle evidence of the per the 4th of Collam ernment in the or force, cor nority inc New ! New Y is that the pool, and St. Lot Scott to J its, waiti

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them a call.

Bayard Taylor in a late letter to the Tribune, cuts up rather severely those thoughtless young ladies who write anonymous love letters to authors. It is hoped they will take the hint. A Boston correspondent of the New York Times, says that Col. Fremont, when on a visit to that city,

PERSONAL ITEMS.

a few days since, "intimated in unmistakable terms that he means to be a candidate for President in '60. Gen. Quitman -We understand from the best authority, says the South Carolinian. that the patrio and hero, Gen. John A. Quitman, has consented to deliver the next anniversary address before the Pal-metto Association of that city, in May next.

The dignity of a baronet had been conferred upon the son of General Havelock, and his (the General's) widow had been officially declared entitled to all the honors which she would have enjoyed had her husband survived.

The two sons of Patrick Henry are about to erec a monument over his grave at Red Hill, in Charlotte county, Va, which has not had even a headstone to mark it. He died in 1799, and his wife, who was Dorothea Dandridge, died in 1831.

Gen. Shields, formerly Senator from Illinois, and now from Minnesota, was a volunteer in the Mexica war, and was left for dead in the battle of Cerro Gordo, being shot through the body by an escopet ball One of the soldiers in that battle wrote to the Na tional Intelligencer, that when he, with others, proceeded to raise him up, he thus addressed them-Men, I am of no further use to my country! you are. Lay me down and let me die; I might as well die here as to be taken off to die. You are all strong, able-bodied men, able to do your country some service, lay me down and do your duty."

A private letter to a musical gentleman in New York, states that Ole Bull had been received with great enthusiasm, not only at Bergen, the city of his birth, but in Christiana, and every city or village through which he passed. "From the theatre he was followed home by thousands of persons, accompanied by a band of music, and, even after he had entered his hotel, the enthusiastic multitude continued for some time to pour forth their joyous acclamations at his safe return to his fatherland."

Gen. Wm. T. Haskell, the eloquent orator of Tennessee, whose unfortunate addiction to the "flowing bowl" so unsettled his reason that his friends had to send him to an asylum, and who left, a short time since, with reason fully restored, has again fallen into the embrace of his old weakness, and is again con

fined in the Lunatic Asylum at Hopkinsville, Ky. We learn from the English papers that it is in tended to erect a monument to Gen. Havelock, at Sunderland, his native place

A Paris letter to the Courrier des Etats Unis, says that literary circles abroad are much occupied with the magnificent offers made by the Emperor to Professor Agassiz to induce him to accept the chair of M. Orbigny, in the Museum of the Jardin des Plantes The sum of a hundred thousand france as the salary of the office, and a seat in the Senate have been offered M. Agassiz to overcome his refusal.

A lock of Queen Elizabeth's hair, with an origina poem of Sir Philip Sidney on receiving it, have lately been found in an old folio volume of the Arcadia at Walton, England. The hair is of golden brown, without a tinge of red, the London Athenaum says "and in every country under the sun such hair would be pronounced beautiful."

Col. Cross, an American, has recently arrived England, from India, where he has amassed a fortune of \$7,500,000, and is said to be in treaty for the purchase of large estates in that country.

It is said that Sir Colin Campbell, in twenty-one days, traveled 900 miles, forced an entrance into a city defended by 60,000 fighting men, relieved a garrison besieged for five months, withdrew 900 women and children in the face of an overwhelming force, relieved his detachment at Cawnpore, twice defeated an enemy thrice his own strength, and finally stripped them of every vestige of artillery.

Rev Dr. Tyng, of New York, recently delivered a lecture upon "Old Women," in which he gave our "grandmothers" the following compliment: "Nothing, he said, is more respected in a private family than the old grandmother who sits in the center of its circle. I would not give up the worth of my children's grandmother in my house for the best and handsomest young woman in the land."

Thomas F. Meagher, the Irish Patriot, has been accused of writing Gen. Walker's letter to Mr. Bu-chanan. Mr. Meagher publishes a denial of the

The Southern Chronicle, published at Orange
Court House, Virginia, says: "We learn that the
remains of Mrs. Madison were brought from Washington by her nephew, Mr. Cutts, on Wednesday,
the 13th ult., and deposited in the cemetery at Montpelier, near the monument recently placed by the cit-

Sigismund Thalberg was born at Geneva, January Sigismund Thalberg was born at Geneva, January 7th, 1812. When still young, he went to Vienna, where he received instructions from Hummel in 1827. He played the first time in public in 1830, and made his first appearance in Paris in 1835. Here he created great enthusiasm, and the impetuosity of the French was amply exemplified in the raptuous applause rendered the young musician, and from that moment his name rapidly attained celebrity. Thalberg is the founder of the school of which Liszt, Dolor, Chopin, and other composers of the present day, are followers. His compositions embrace concertos, fantasias, variations, etrides, etc., all for the piano.

## LATEST NEWS.

Green's report from the Senate Committee on Terthe Abolitionists of Kansas have no desire to settle the question at the ballot-box, and concludes by

hoping that Kansas may be admitted into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution.

Douglas's report dissents, because no satisfactory evidence that the Lecompton Constitution is the deed of the people of Kansas, or embodies their will; that the 4th of January election was the only lawful one. Collamer and Wade say that the Territorial Gov. ernment of Kansas was never organized as provided in the organic act, but was usurped by a foreign force, conquered and subdued by arms and the mi-nority installed with power; for the Administration

to sustain this is to perpetuate slavery. New York, Feb. 18 -John Brown, an

New York, Feb. 18 —The general impression here is that the Baltic was seized by "Brown's" at Liver-pool, and did not sail on her regular day.

Secott to January 1st. The troops were in good spirits, waiting for good weather and reinforcements to make a descent on Salt Lake City. Johnston was well advised of the movements of the Saints.

Cumming was performing his Gubernatorial du-

ties as far as he was able.

The outward bound mails were making good pro-

New York, Feb. 20.—Capt. James West returned with the Baltic. Capt. Comstock has gone to St. Petersburg to treat with the Rassian government for

Baltimore, Feb. 20.-The Custom-house at Bell Air, Hartfore County, with many records, were des-

persons in the Pacific Hotel when the fire broke out.

Cullom slapped Clay's face.

Ex-Lieut. A. A. C. Rhind has posted Commander Boutwell as a liar and a coward.

Cincinnati, Feb. 20 .- The Methodist Protestar Church, near Race street, was partly destroyed last night by an explosion of the gas pipes. Eight or ten persons were severely wounded two or three of whom are not expected to live.

St. Louis, Feb. 20 .- The Pacific Hotel was det troyed by fire at three this morning. Eight or ten ersons were killed and many were seriously woun ded, by jumping from the windows.

Woodville, Miss , Feb. 20 .- J. M. Taylor, editor of the Baton Rouge Advocate, and A. L. Gusman fought a duelthis morning, with rifles at thirty paces, a short distance below Fort Adams. Gusman was shot through the hips; he is not considered mortally wounded. Taylor is unhurt.

New York, Feb. 22.-The Havanna corresponden of the Times says that the Spanish-Mexican diffi-culties are adjusted, and that the fleet is ordered to return to Spain.

Philadelphia, Feb. 22.-Judge Kane died la

New York, Feb. 22.-The ship Howard arrived from Hamburg, reporting thirty-seven deaths on board of cholera or some disease resembling it New York, Feb. 23 .- It is reported that the stea

ship Adriatic has been sold to the Russian Govern ment for £200,000. Portland, Feb. 23.-The Liverpool and Montreal

steamship Anglo-Saxon, faom Liverpool on the 10th, as arrived. The America arrived out at Liverpool on the 9th. New York, Feb. 23 .- The ship John Milton, from the Chincha Islands, with a cargo of guano, was wrecked at Montauk Point. The officers and crew

Baltimore, Feb. 23.-We have dates from Monte video to the 25 th of January. Trade was prostra-ted by the financial news from England and the Uui-

ted States. An armed revolt in the mines, headed by Solviera

appears certain. New York, Feb. 24.—The Arago, from Havre the 10th, has arrived. She left Southampton early on the morning of the 11th, and is really no later

than the Anglo-Saxon. New York, Feb. 24 .- Our Cotton market has been steady to-day, the news by the Anglo-saxon and Arago having had no effect upon it.

The sales of the day have amounted to 1500 bales, Washington, Feb. 23 .- House .- The Indian Ap-

propriation bill was up.

Burroughs vindicated the North from the charge of sectionalism preferred by Southern gentlemen showing an immense preponderance of expenditures by the Government in behalf of the South.

He denounced Pierce and Buchanan for their Course on the Kansas question. Smith, of Virginia, called him to order. Burroughs proceeded, and Smith again interrupt

ausing great confuson, during which Burroughs' our expired. Discussing the Kansas Constitution. Andrews, in opposing the Locompton Constitution tion said that under no conceivable circumstances would he vote for the admission of another Slave

State into the Union. Adjourned Senate.-The bill to amend the Act limiting the liabilities of ship owners passed Bell, of Tennessee. presented resolutions from th

Legislature of Tennessee, respecting the opposition to the Nebraska bill, indorsing the Lecompton Con-stitution, and intimating to Bell that he ought to re-Bell defended his position.

Johnson, of Tennessee, replied to Bell very sharp ly. Bell retorted in the same strain. Seward asked Bell to give way for adjournment Bell refused, but the Senate finally adjourned. Washington, Feb. 24 .- Senate .- The Ka

Bell resumed his speech, and considerable bitte

House.—The bill granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812 was postponed until the third Monday in March.

Monday in March.

Campbelt reported a bill changing the present system of recieving disabled seamen.

The House discussed the Kansas question.

New York, Feb. 24.—The correspondent of the Times says that a reconcilliation is partly effected between Robert J. Walker and James Buchanan, and it is asserted that the late Governor of Kansa

Alexander M. Robinson, of Missouri, is appointed to the Central Superintendency of Indian Affairs. Crittenden, Toombs and Mason effected a settlement of the Clay and McCnllum difficulties, and the challange was withdrawn and the parties have re-

Harrisburg, Feb. 24.—The majority of the Committee on Kansas reported resolutions in favor of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Con-

Orleans for Boston, with a cargo of cotton, lost her spars, &c., and put in here for repairs.

Liverpool, Feb, 10 .- The sales of cotton for three days amount to 27,000 bales, of which speculators

took 6,000 and exporters 2,000 bales.

All qualities have advanced \( \frac{1}{2} \)d., closing dull.

Breadstuffs closed dull. Wheat firm. Provision closed dull.

Money is in more demand. Consols for lose at 95‡ and 95‡ for Account.

generally unchanged. Parliament had reassembled on the 4th. Pal-merston gave notice of bills amending the Govern-ment of India, and in regard to the refugee ques-

nication had passed between France and England in regard to the Alien Act, or an alteration of the crim-

inal code. He spoke bitterly against Napoleon and the French officials.

Palmerston acknowledged the receipt of a dispatch on the refugee question, which was still unanswered and rebuked the onslaught of Roebuck.

Leave was given to introduce a bill authorizing the East India Company to borrow on debentures in England, during the next two years, not more than £10,-000,000.

Liverpool, Feb. 10 .- The City of Washington and Arago sailed to day for New York. The U S. corvette Constellation was at Alexander

on the 26th of January. Palrierston was granted leave to introduce a bill to amend the penal law, by making conspiracy and murder a felony, by a vote of 3 to 1.

In the House of Lords, Lyndhurst asked on the 8th. whether any communications had passed be-tween the English and French Governments, res-pecting the insulting paragraphs to England, which have appeared in the Paris Moniteur. Granville said a note had been received from Count

Walewski, explaining away the publication, and expressing the regret of the Emperor for the appearance of anything offensive to England.

Palmerston's motion to amend the Penal laws was

agreed by a vote of 299 to 99. Between forty and fifty missing.

Among the names of those lost, it is ascertained that nine belong to the South.

Washington, Feb. 20.—James B. Clay, and Cullom, late Clerk of the House, had a rencontre at Brown's Hotel to-day.

Cullom slapped Clay's face.

Ex-Lieut. A. A. C. Rhind has posted Commander

Recurrent as a light and a coward.

brought favorable news for the British from both

The allied foeces had bombarded Canton, scaled the walls, entered the city, and taken possession of the heights within it, and giving them complete command of it. The resistance of the Chinese forces was very slight in comparison with what had been

The intelligence from India is to the purport that the British were succeeding in everything they undertook; gradually driving the Sepoy forces from oint to point, and in some cases altogether dispers

Billarette, Minister of the Interior, has resigned and is succeeded by Erpinasse. The Bank of France has reduced its rates to 41

It is generally believed that Espinassi wiil event ally become Minister of Police, and that Drouyn de L'Huys is likely to succeed him as Minister of the

French Consuls will not hereafter grant passport

o British subjects. Jerome Bonaparte is invested with a right to a sea in the councils of state and to preside in the absence of the Emperor. A revolutionary plot has been discovered in Mad-

Another Swedish loan of 8,000,009 is announce t is to be employed in the construction of railroads Goruchpore, India, was taken on the 6th of Deember, by the rebels.

Outram is safely posted at Alumbagh, and the n tives are bringing supplies into camp.

Our dates from Calcutta are to the 9th of Dec

er, and from Bombay to Jan. 13. Sir Colin Campbell had taken possession Fruckakad, which had been abandoned by the

of December. The walls were scaled, the enen eebly contesting the advance.

Gough's Fort was taken and blown up.

The Chinese continue to fire from the houses. A dispatch from Lisbon to the London Times, un der date of 7th, says that advices from South Amer ica state that a civil war had broken out the Rio de

The bombardment commenced at daylight, and

la Plata Rivelon had been defeated. On the 8th of January the English, French, Bra-zilian and American marines had landed at Rio Ja-

The Cumberland with Admiral Wallis, had left for Admiral Mohammed Pacha was, at last advices, Ferrol, Spain, superintending the repairs of the bat-tle-ship Feltie. It is presumed that he will come to

America in her. NELSON CLEMENTS & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND COTTON FACTORS, No. 66 Broad Street.

DEAR SIR :-We had this pleasure last under date 8th DEAR SIR:—We had this pleasure last under date Sth instant, at which time our quotation for Middling Cotton was 101. Since that date, owing to the general improvement in all braiches of manufactures, as well as to the growing belief in a short crop, there has existed an active demand; and Spinners. Exporters and Speculators have come forward freely, and bought at daily enhancing rates.

The "Arabia" arrived on 7th instant, bringing an advance of id. The greater case shown in the English money markets had caused an improved demand in Cotton, and as the condition of trade in the manufacturing districts was very encouraging, the Liverpool market displayed much very encouraging, the Liverpool market displayed much activity and firmness. Sales for the week, 67,350 Bales On 10th instant there was in this market much speculative on 10th instant there was in this market much speculative feeling. Advice favorable at high prices were from all quarters, and Cotton advanced a full cent per pound, with a firm and buoyant market. On 11th instant the "Indian" arrived with Liverpool dates to the 27th nitimo, bringing a still further advance on all qualities of Cotton. Sales for three days 29,000 Bales. Since that date our market has shown much excitement. Speculators have come forward and operated largely, and prices have still further, advance. Middling being worth, to-day, 12½c.

The rapid advance here has been contrary to the general expectation, and has surprised even the most sanguine. Prices have now gone up since ist January 2½-, per lb and the rapidity of this advance, in about six weeks, leads many the rapidity of this advance, in about six weeks, leads many the rapidity of this advance, in about six weeks, leads many the rapidity of this advance, in about six weeks, leads many a creek of running water runs directly through it. Persons a creek of running water runs directly through it. Persons a creek of running water runs directly through it. Persons a creek of running water runs directly through it. Persons a creek of running water runs directly through it. Persons a creek of running water runs directly through it. Persons a creek of running water runs directly through it. Persons a creek of running water runs directly through it. Persons a creek of running water runs directly through it. Persons a creek of running water runs directly through it. Persons a creek of running water runs directly through it. Persons a creek of running water runs directly through it. Persons a creek of running water runs directly through it. Persons a creek of running water runs directly through it.

...537 000 ...523,000 ...541,000 Respectfully, yours,
NELSON CLEMENTS & 20

## Marriages.

By Rev. S. M. Jenkins, January 28th, Mr. J. W. Mayes to Miss Mary E. McGuppin, all of Walker county. By the same, February 18th, Dr. Sam Randal to Miss TERANA GARRETT, daughter of Howell Garrett, all of

Walker county.

By Rev. M. H. Porter, December 16th, 1857, Mr. R. W.
BAXTER to Miss P. A. STARR, all of Smith county, Texas.

On the 21st of January, in Van Zandt county, Texas, at
the residence of the bride, by Rev. C. J. Cock, Rev. John

## New Adbertisements.

OF WILLIAM CUBBEY, who left the State of Ohio the fall of 1830, with the intention of locating in t province of Mexico, now State of Texas, since then not ing definite has been heard from him. The said William Cobbey if living, is about 68 years of age, and is suppose to be a bachelor. If this should come to the notice of a one who has any knowledge of him, either living or deathey will confer a great favor by writing immediately to tundersigned, who will reward them for their trouble.

March 2d, 1858—3t.

SEAT'S NEGATIVE ELECTRIC FLUID

N. W. BUSH....W. O. G. WILSON...W. B. YOUNG.

BUSH, WILSON & CO.,

(Successors to Bush & Hargrove.)

RECEIVING, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MER-

At all-termini of Houston and Texas Central Rajiroad.
Are now prepared to receive consignments at Burton, midway between Hockley and Hempstead.

March 2d, 1858.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND GEN-ERAL LAND AGENT, HEMPSTRAD, Austin County, Texas.

WRIGHT, JARRON & CU.,
At the old stand of Van Alstyne 4 Taylor,
HUUSTON, TEXAS.
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Plantation Good
Staple and Fancy Grocers and Commission Merchan
for the cale of Cotton, Hides. etc., etc.
Frank B. Wright, Houston,
Rob T B. Jarnon.
J. C. Cabren, St. Louis Mo. March 2d, 1858. DR. CHARLES A. WARD. RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the cirizens of Galveston. Office on Market street ner fremont Residence, at the house of Rev. C. C. Gillespi March 2, 1858—17.

LOCKED FOR DAILY—From New Orleans, by schoom Later—6:00 barrels Flour, 20 hade Sugar, 75 sacks Coffee, 50 barrels Molasses, 800 sacks Corn. 20 barrels White Bean 20 barrels Pork, 10 casks Bacon, 150 kirs No. 1 &2 Mackerel, 15 tierces Rice, 20 half bble No 1 Mackerel, Forcash or city acceptance, by March 2,

Special Notices.

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

The last Quarterly Meeting, of the first round on the Galveston District, will be holden at Houston, including the second Sabbath in April, on which occasion the District Stewards will meet. Also, at the same time, the religious exercises of the first Quarterly Meeting, on the second round, will be holden in Galveston; the Quarterly Confer-

ences to be holden during the week succeeding.

Delegates on their way to the General Conference and others, are respectfully invited to attend these meetings March 2, 1858

WM. H. SEAT, P. E. Agent's Motices.

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3		do			28		d	0	2	١	. do		14
4		do			34		d	0	56	3	do		17
5		do			40		d	0	30	)	do		20
6		do			44		d	0	3:	3	do		22
7		do			49		d	0	36	i	do		24
8		do			52		d	0	39		do		26
•		3.			20			10	4		do		00

Letters and Funds received up to Feb. 26. C—JL Crabb \$5. (1 n s); J W Chalk; Israel Cox; M A Cunningham—you are credited up to 442; D Chaudene, P M. D—John W Day. E—E C Estes. F—S A Fairchilds \$2 50.

H-R A Hester ; J K Harper \$11 50, (4 n s) 3 letters ; W l'Harris. J—S M Jenkins (1 n s) ; V H lley \$3 ; Jas G Johnson. K-John Kelly \$2, (1 n s); R Y King. L-J F Laird \$2, (1 n s); A V Levert (1 n s); H S Laffer y \$2, (1 n s). N-M H Neely \$2, (1 n s).

S-J Shook \$5; Wesley Smith; O H P Scanland 82 cents; P Sykes \$5. T-W T Thayer \$1, (1 n s); J B Tullis \$2; J W Turner \$2, pays up to 494. W—J W Whipple \$7 50, (1 n s) ; Z Westfall ; Aug. W

R-E P Rogers \$2, (1 n s); JW Rush \$5-pays up to 489;

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

For Cash. I WIL SELL THE
PATENT EXTENSION
HOOP SKIRTS,
as they can be bought in New Aork by the single dozen. I
get them direct from the Manufactury in large lots.
feb23

C BRANARD.

PUBLIC PATRONAGE
IS THE BEST EVIDENCE OF MERIT.
Over Ten Thousand
GROVER & BAKER
SEWING MACHINES Our FAMILY SEWING MACHINES are admirably adapt
ed for all kinds of DRESS MAKING, QUILTING,
&c., &c., and by a change of Needles and
Spool can be made to sew, either
the finest Swiss or Jaconet,
or heaviest Lowels or
Kerseys.

SIX REASONS WHY

Universally Preferred for Family Use.

1. They are the simplest and more easily kept in order than any other machine.

2. They make a sitch that will not Ravel or Rip.

3. They sew from ordinary spool thread, saving the trouble and time required in Realing your thread as you have to do with other machines.

5. The seam is as elastic as the most elastic fabric, and will give with the material, and is free from the liability of breaking in washing or froning.

6. The stitch made by this Machine is prettier than that made by any other.

Those who prefer the Lock or Shuttle Stitch, are informed that the G. & B. S. M. Company furnish a Machine for Secenty-Five Dollars,
which makes the same sitch as the Wheeler and Wilson and Singer's Machines, and which, with late improvements regulating the tension of the threads, is equal, if not better, the nany Shuttle Machine made

Call in and see them at work at

MRS. C. BRANARD, Agent, 1eb23-3m.

New Clothing Stole,

THE undersigned has just opened on Strand Street, a new
and complete assortment of gentlemens' and youths'
Clothing, consisting of Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Stocks,
Coliars, Under shirts, Drawers, Socks, Gloves, Suspenders,
Dressing Gowns, in short, every article that is necessary to
complete a gentleman's wardrobe; togeth with a good assortment of liats and Caps, of the latest styles. Rubber Goods,
&c., which will be sold at the very lowest prices for cash or
city acceptance. Call and see for yourselves.
February 2, 4t.

LUST received per late arrivals from New Orleans—21 JUST received per late arrivals from New Orieans—21 Jugsheads Sugar; 150 barrels Superfine and Extra Flour 9 bags Flo Coffee; 35 barrels Mess Pork; 25 baif barrels choice Molasses; 75 boxes Star Candles; Rice, Lard, Oil nic. For sale low by BLOCK & PiPKIN, February 2d, Strand.

Chappell Hill and McDade's Ferry. Is NOW receiving at Chappell Hill and McDade's Ferry, and will sell at Wholessle and Retvil, liquors excepted, a general assortment of Family Groceries, consisting of Sugar, Syrup, Moiasses, Coffee, Flour, Rice, Lard, Mackerel, Mess Pork, Bacon, Sugar, cured and plain Cincinnati Hams, Fruits, Potatoes, Sait, Soap, Candies, Candy's, Raisins, etc., etc., which can be purchased at very low figures, for Cash, and Cash Only.

[February 2, 1838]

West Troy Bell Foundry,

Established in 1826.—The subscribers have constantly for sale an assortment of Church, Factory, Bell.S. Steamboat, Locomotive, Plantation, Schoolhouse Bell.S. and other Bells, mounted in the most approved Bell.S. and other Bells, mounted in the most approved Bell.S. and washe manner. For full particulars as to Bell.S. ter of Bells, space occupied in Tower, rates of Bell.S. ter of Bells, space occupied in Tower, rates of Bell.S. ter of Bells, space occupied in Tower, rates of Bell.S. forthe South delivered in New York, Bell.S. dadress A. MENEELY'S SONS, Agents, Bell.S. july23-1857 West Troy, New York

MARIBLE YARD.

A. ALLEN & CO.

Centre Street, Galveston, Teass.

Will keep constantly on hand Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot Stones of all sizes and prices They are also prepared to supply dealers in Furniture, with Bureau, Table and Stand Tops, very low: Building Marble for fronts of Houses, etc.

We are prepared to execute all orders from the country, or elsewhere, with dispatch and in the very best style.

[F All work warranted to suit, or no pay.]

Innuary lst, 1854 ly.

January 1et. 185\* ly.

T. MATHER and WM. SAUNDERS, Jr.,
C. R. HUGHES, Galveston, Texas.

MATHER, HUGHES & SAUNDERS, Factors, General Commission, Receiving and Forwarding Merchants, &c., Galveston, Texas. Advances made in Consignments. Special attention given to the Sale of Cotton and other Produce, and to the filling of Orders All business personally attended to.

Tagents for D. PRATT'S COTTON GINS, and for E. P. ROBINSON'S (late M. R. & Co.,) Plantation Mills. Mesers. Pierce & Bacon, Boston.

do John H. Brower & Co., New York.

do Wm. P. Converse & Co., do
do Gilmer & Co., Montgomery, Ala.
Mr. Daniel Pratt, Pratt lite, Ala.
Mesers. McDowell, Withers & Co., Mobile, Als.
do Bovin & McRes,
do Bovin & McRes,
do Perkins & Co., New Orleans.
do Rugely. Blair & Co., New Orleans.
do Wm. Hendley & Co., Galveston.
do January 26, 1858 ly

Osnabergs and Lindseys.

FROM the Praitville Manufacturing Company. For sail by MATHER, HUGHES & SAUNDERS, January 26, 1858.

Agents, Galveston. January 26, 1858.

Steam Manufactory

WINDOW SASH, Doors and Blinds, by HENRY
JOURNEAY, on Church street, [near the Catholic
Church.] Galveston, Texas. Orders for any work in my
line will be promptly executed. Sash and Blinds always
on hand, of the following sizes and prices:
Sash, painted and glazed, 8x10, 14 cts; Blinds, do. \$2 50

10x14, 20 cts; 2 75

10x14, 20 cts; 3 25

10x18, 32 cts; 4 00

Doors, Window Frames and Mouldings made to order.
N B.—Planing done to order.
N B.—Planing done to order.
Orders from the country executed with despatchlune 17, 1857.

Furniture and Upholstery Depot.

On the Strand, nearly opposite Mills' Bank.

JOSEPH AYRES is now opening a splendid assortment
of PARLOR FURNITURE, among which are Tete a
Tetes, Sofas, Ottomans, wood and marble top Center, Card
an Pier tables cane bottom and sofa Rocking and Parlor
Chairs, &c. &c.

BED ROOM FURNITURE of every description, Bureaus,
high and low post Redsteads, marble and wood top Washstands, Tollet Tables, Mattrasses. Also, a new article of
ENAMELED FURNITURE, to furnish a complete bedroom, and a general assortment of Dining Room Furniture,
all of which will be sold at the lowest rates.

Oct 15-tf

RE now receiving a large and general assortment Groceries, etc., comprising, in part, the following at a:—to which they invite the attention of merchants at

others—
100 boxes Tobacco, of various qualities;
100 packages Powchong Tea; 70 do Imperial Tea;
100 bags old Java Gov. Coffee;
100 packages fresh Mackerei;
75 boxes Codfish and Herring;
100 do Sosp;
Syrups; Pie Fruits; Pickles; Mustard; Soda, Wine and Butter Crackers; Jellies and Jams; Fiberts; Brazil Nuts; Almonds; Lobsters; Preserves; Corn Starch, etc.
December 22, 1857.

Commercial.

GALVESTON, Monday, March 1st. 1858 The mail of Friday last brought accounts from Liverpoot to the leth ult, New York to the 24th ult., and New Orlean to the 10th ult. New York to the 24th ult., and New Orleans to the 25th ult. In the Liverpool market, cotton had recovered the 11-d lost the previous week. Middling being quoted at 7d., the ½c lost in New York had also been recovered. The state of trade among the manufacturers is slowly but steadily improving In New Orleans, prices remained unchanged, Middling 11@11½, with a brisk firm market, and many holders claiming an advance. In this market nothing was done in the early part of the week, sellers being unwilling to allow the decline claimed by buyers—two days before the last accounts were to hand, both parties relaxed, and sales of some 13-0 bales were made at ½c below the price paid last week. The sales to-day have been about 600 bales at same quota-

cleared 4076 bales; stock on hand and on shipboard, no LIVERPOOL . LASSIFICATION.

Inferior Ordinary Good 'rdinary to Low Middling. Middling to Strict Middling. Good Middling. Middling Fair. JAMES SORLEY Cotton Statement. Prepared by J. Sorley, Cotton Factor and Con mission Merchant. GALVESTON, February, 27, 1858 On hand and on shipboard not cleared, 18,683.. ... Exported to Great Britain to date..... 18,683.....

STORE PRICES CURRENT

d to Great Britain to date. 18,683. 7,126
France. 4,428
Other Continental ports. 6,112 3,725
New Orleans. 14,089. 9,887
Mobile. 8
Baltimore. Philadelphia 16,013. 21,009
Boston. 6,348. 10,178

Total ..... 61,245..... 56,353

rected weekly by AYRES & PERRY wholesale Deale BAGGING—Rentucky
East India
BALE ROPE—Kentucky
Twine
BREAD—Pilot
Crackers
BEESWAX—Yellow
BRICKS—Texas
Northern
German
English Fire
BEANS. COFFEE-Rio... Russian.... Tarred American FLOUR-Uninspected.

No. 1.

No. 2.

No. 1.

No. 2.

No. 1.

No. 2.

No. 1.

No. 2.

Solution of the control of the c HAY—Northern.

Corpus Christi

IIIDES—Dry

Green, saited

IRON—English, refined.

Swedes.

I mitation. 

OATS....OILS-Lard, W S ..... Sperm... Linsedd, boiled... Raw... Whale, refined... Tanners' Liver (Common ZINC-French snow wh Fair
Frime
Loat
Powdered
Crushed
SALT—Liverpool, coarse

Galveston Money Market.

RATES OF SPECIE, BANK NOTES, ETC. American Gold. California Gold. 2 @2+ 1 @2 2+@3+ Ten Thairr Pieces.
Spanish Doubloons
Patriot Doubloons
Northean Banks.
Southlean Bank Manche
orthern Bank Mississippi
liabama State Bank
tontgomery, Ala
outh 'arolina
orth Carolina
oorthe

New Stock of Drugs and Medicines.

Just recieved, direct from Boston, a large and well selected assortment of Drugs and Medicines, to its, Patent Medicines. Fancy Articles, etc., etc., all genuine and fresh, which are offered at prices corresponding with the times. Everything is warranted what it purports to be, My stock is now large and complete, and I am quite sure that I can offer better inducements to those who may want stricles in my line than any other establishment in Texas. Dealers, Planters, Physicians and the public generally are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves and send in their orders.

[feb947] J. HANNAY.

Mouston Adbertisements.

JOHN DICKINSON COTTON FACTOR AND COMMISSION MERCHANT HOUSTON, TEXAS.

PEEL & DUMBLE. PEEL & DUMBLE.

COTTON FACTORS. General Commission and Forwarding Merchants, HOUSTON, Texas. Wareh-uses at the terminus of the Central Rail Road and on Main Street.

Personal attention given to the sales of Cotton, Hides, or Produce and to the execution of orders entrusted to us.

CASH ADVANCES made on Cotton or other consignments sent us for SALE or shipment to our friends at Galveston or New York.

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

Jan., 5th, 1857.

W. HENRY ELIOT & CO.,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggists, Houston, Texas, dealware, Pertumery, Putty, etc., agents for Patent Medicines of every description—sole proprietors of Eliot's Family Medicines. The Hygienic Panagea, a substitute for Calomel be, a entirely a Vegetable Preparation, and a certain cure for follous Fevers, Liver Complaint, Constirpation of the Bowels, Nervous Head Ache, etc. Price, one dollar per bottle—Eliot's Texas Anti-Bilious Pills, superior to any Cathartic Pill now in use—Price, twenty-five cents per box. Eliot's Celebrated Cough Mixture, the most valuable Medicines for Coughs, Pneumonia, etc.—Price, twenty-five cents per bottle. Eliot's Diarrhæa Mixture, this medicine is unequaled as a remedy for Diarrhæa, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, etc. Price, twenty-five cents per bottle.

The above described medicines are Texas preparations, and warranted to be as efficacions as any now in use, for the diseases for which they are recommended. Dealers in medicines will be supplied on more liberal terms than they can purchase the proprietary medicines, manufactured at the North Orders by mail promptly attended to.

WANTED—Good and responsible Agents for the sale of ELIOT'S CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINE's, 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 & CO.,
December 10, '1857.

C. B. SABIE HAMBLIN.

will receive prompt attention.

December 10, 1857.

W. HENRY ELIOT & CO., Houston. Texas.

B. Sabin & Hamblin, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, M. Houston, Texas, will collect debts, retait money, detend suits, buy and sell Land on Commission argue cases in the Supreme Court at Galveston, and generally do any business in their profession. Particular and prompt attention given to business from abroad.

(December 10, 1857.

W. FULTON.

ALLEN & FULTON.
(Successors to Allen, Bagby & Co.,)

OTTON Factors and General Commission Merchants
Maine and Commerce streets, Houston, Texas, will Storand Forward Cotton and Merchandise, sell on commission of

A. MCGOWEN'S IRON FOUNDRY.

Opposite the Depot of the Central Railroad. Houston
The subscriber hereby notifies his friends and the public
generally, that he has moved into his new shop, where
he is prepared to do all kinds of Iron Castings, at the shoriest
notice. Also, to build first class Engines, for saw and grist
mills, or for any other purpose, with boilers and all other
necessary fixtures. All work will be shipped on the Central
and Houston Tap Railroads, tree of drayage, and on as low
terms as any other establishment of the kind in the State.
Address
December 4,1857-1y. VINCENT & FISHER.

and other papers. The largest and best stock ever brought to Texas. 10,000 pieces Paper Haminings, from 121-2 cents to \$3 00 the piece. Window Shades: Letter and Notarial Presses: Printing Papers and Inks, a large supply, with ten thousand other articles, entirely too numerous to mention. To the public, the proprietor begs leave to say, send your orders to me, direct, and save merchants' commissions, and other unnecessary expenses. [March 22, 1856.]

JOHN S. SELLERS, Commission and Grocery Merchant. (in the building occupied by the late J. S. Stephens.) it outston, Texas. I will keep on hand a good supply of bagging, rope, sugar, cofice, flour, bacon, lard tobacco, nails, candles, starch, soap, etc., etc., at the lowest cash prices. [Training at attention paid to the selling of Cotton. June 6—19

THE BRICK WAREHOUSE, Taylor's Old Stand, Houston B. D. TAYLOB.

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

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

Glazed Sash 8 by 10, worth 16 c.; frames to fit 12 lights, 2 ft 10-12 in, by 5 ft, 10-12 in.
Glazed Sash 10 by 14, worth 28c.; frames to fit 12 lights, 2 ft 10-12 in, by 5 ft, 10-12 in.
Glazed Sash 10 by 19, worth 30c.; frames to fit 12 lights, 2 ft 10-12 in. by 5 ft, 10-12 in.
Mouldings of all kinds and Cypress and Pine Lumber well seasoned. Also—Cypress Shingles for sale at our yard.

HENRY HOUSE & CO.

HENRY HOUSE & CO.

HENRY HOUSE & CO.

HOUSE A. 11-2 in.
Mouldings of all kinds and Cypress and Pine Lumber well seasoned. Also—Cypress Shingles for sale at our yard.

HENRY HOUSE & CO.

HOUSE A. 11-2 in.
Mouldings of all kinds and Cypress and Pine Lumb

Nobert Kelly, Houston, Texas, cures Cancers, Wens, White-Swelling, Scald-Head, Tetter, Hone, Fellons, Ulcers, Chronic Sore Legs, and Sores of every description.

WE take this method of informing our friends and the public generally that our arrangements are complete for Receiving and Forwarding or Storing Consignments of Cotton or Produce—by ourselves in our own houses. Cotton coming by wegons will be received at Rice's building opposite Allen and Fulton's on Main Street,—that by the 'entral Railroad, at the terminus at the building below Cain's. Houston, Nov 12, 1857.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

WE have now perfected our arrangements for a general agency, for the sale of Agricultural and other machinery, and are now prepared to turnish. Westinghouse's Trashers and Winnowers, with tread or lever herse power.

Westinghouse's Thrashers and Seperators, with two horse or lever horse power.

McCormick's two horse patent Virginia Reapers.

do four horse do do do Kirby's combined Reapers and Mowers, warranted to cut with two horses and driver, from one and a quarter to one and a hait acres of Wheat or other small grain per hour. Also, Ketchum's, Burrell's, or Seymour & Morgan's combined machines.

Cultivators—Smut Mills,

Corn Sheliers—Straw Cutters,

Corn Sheliers—Straw Cutters,

Stationary Engines.

Engines with locomotive boilers, from 3 to 10 horse power. Price from 4 to 1250 dollars. These, or any other article, can be supplied on short notice, by applying to January 19, 1858

PEEL & DUMBLE, Houston.

Miscellaneous Cards.

weston.

To Land Speculators.

14,000 ACRES of valuable Land in one Tract, siton, within five miles of the location of the Central Railroad
is offered for sale at the low price of one dollar and twentyfive cents per acre.
One-third cash, balance in one and two years, with intereat. The title to this land is perfect, and has been confirmed by a decree of the United States Court, at Austin. It
has been subdivided into 640 acre tracts, is well watered,
good soil and much of it valuable bottom land. Coal is
supposed to exist on it in large quantities.

Persons wishing to examine this land will apply to F.
H. Ayres at Centreville, Leon County, or to John Wood on
Willow Creek, Robertson County, who will show the land.
Or application can be made to me at Galveston.

GEORGE BUTLER, Trustee.

Business Cards.

N. W. BUSH.

BUSH & HARGROVE, Receiving, Forwarding, and Comtral Railroad, until a leaves Hempstead.

Oct. 29, 1857

H. IBFEST & DEADERICK, Cotton Factors, General Commission, Receiving and Forwarding Verchaits, Galvesten, Texas—Having formed a co-partnership under the above named firm, will, on the lat September, 1-57, be prepared to attend to all Shipments to them, or orders entrusted to their care. Shipments to our address from ports or places in Texas, will be covered by an open policy of insurance, as customary, unless otherwise instructed.

Reference: i. & D. G. Mills. I. Dyer, E. B. Nichols & Co., Galveston; J. Conkin & Co., New-York; Pierce & Bacon, Boston; Keep & Bard, New-Orleans.

GEO. W. STROTHER, Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant, Strand street, Galveston, Texas — Attention paid to receiving, forwarding, furnishing supplies. &c — Open policy to cover all shipments by river. Messrs 'farnes & Trabue are my authorized agents during my absence from the city. WM. D. ROYALL.

O'YALL & SELKIRK, Receiving, Forwarding and D. Commission Merchants, and General Dealers in 1ry Goods, Groceries, Plantation Supplies, &c., &c., Matagorda, Texas. Liberal cash advances made on all kinds of produce.

Aug 13

Goods, Groceries, Plantation Supplies, &c., &c., Matagorda, Grozas, Liberal cash advances made on all kinds of produce.

James Sories, Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant, Galveston, Texas. Attention paid to receiving and Forwarding all Consignments of Produce to my address, from the Rivers and Costs of Texas, covered by Insurance on good steamers and sail vessels.

John Shackfl.Ford, Cotton Factor and Commission, Receiving, Receiving and Forwarding Merchant, Galveston, Texas.

Ellists.

JOHN SHACKFl.FORD, Cotton Factor and Commission, Receiving, Receiving and Forwarding Merchant, Galveston, Texas.

Ellists.

JOHN SHACKFl.FORD, Cotton Factor and Commission, Receiving, Receiving and Forwarding Merchant, Galveston, Texas.

Ellists.

JOHN SEALY,

BODER BALL, HUTCHINGS & CO., Wholesale Dealers in Merchants, Strand, Galveston, Pactors and General Commission Merchant, Strand, Galveston, Texas. Has regular Auction sales of assorted Merchanting Merchants, Galveston, Merchant, Galveston, Texas. Has regular Auction sales of assorted Merchantics, Real Estate, &c., &c., every Tuesday and Friday. Prepared to make Cash advancements on all descriptions of Goods or Property.

L. Ufford, Auction and Commission Merchant. Strand, Galveston, Texas. Agent for Dupont's Powder, Bridgewater Paints, and dealer in Provisions and Western Produce.

February 3, 1854

LANES & TRABUE, Cotton Factors, Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Galveston, Texas. Strict attention paid to the selling of Cotton and other produce, Filling Orders, and Receiving and Forwarding Merchandise.

DEAN & CRAMER, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchantise.

Merchandise. july 18

DEAN & CRAMER, Cotton Factors and Commission
Merchants, Strand areast Colors

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

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

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

D. THE. AYRES.

A YRES & JNO, DEAN

D. THE. AYRES.

A Strand street, (next door to R & D. G. Mills.) Galves, ton, Texas. Keep constantly on hand a general assorimentor Groceries, consisting in part of Sugar. Coffee, Flouri Tobacco, Bacon. Rice, Butter, Cigars, Sosp. Candles, Cheese, Starch, Matches, Lard, Grass and Cotton Rope of all sizes, and a general assoriment of Wood Ware. Also, Corn, Oats, Bran and Hay.

TO Orders from the country respectfully solicited.

MR. J. OVERMANN.

HY. J. OVERMANN.

TELSON CLEMENTS & CO., General Commission Merbhants and Cotton Factors No 66 Broad street, N. York. Cash advances made on consignments by T. II Mechands.

B. R. Gilbert, Galveston, Texas.

D. Nov 292 1855;

T. H. MCMAHAN.

RA M. FREEMAN. Concetting and General Agent, Tremont street, near the Strand, Galveston, Texas.—Frencht attention given to the Collection of Debts; Purchase and Sale of Real and Personal Estate; Conveyancing of Property and Drating Instruments of Wrining of all hards. Places procured for servants, and all business connected with a General Agency with lave disparent. Also, will not under special Power of Attorney, if required by personal leaving the city. Security given in cases requiring it.

Refers ro—Hon. Ed. Ciark, Austin; S. L. Alien, Esq., Houston; Hon. R. T. Wheeler, Independence; Hon. Jas., F. Taylor, Marshall, Hon. J. P. Henderson. San Augustine; Hon. Wm. P. Hill. New-Orleans; Messre. Briggs & Yard, E. B. Nichols & Co. Dean & Cramer, Allen Lewis, Esq., P. C. Tucker, Esq., Hon. Wm. Fields, Gaiveston.

A. C. Crawford,

MARKET STREET Galveston, Texas, wholesale and Retail dealer in Wines, Teas, and Groceries, Staple bry Goods, Boots and Shoes, China, Glass, and Creckery Ware, Toys and Fancy Articles; Willow and Wooden ware, Housekeping Articles and Plantation Goods.

To Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

Nov 24th, '55 - 1v

MIS. S. Robinson,

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

A DJOINING the Courthouse Square, Galveston—Sidney Sherman Propriotor—is now open for the reception of transient and permanent boarders, where they will find picasant rooms, efficient servants, and a twole presenting

pleasant rooms, efficient servants, and a twile presenting the delicacies of the season, with the best the narket affords.

W. T. Scott. Thus, Williams. A. J. Bateman Harrison Co., Texas. Macon Co., Ala. New Orleans, S. COTT. Williams. As CO., Cettor Factor seet Commission Merchants, 157 Gravier Street, New Virianus, Sion Merchants, 157 Gravier Street, New Virianus, Sion Merchants, 157 Gravier Street, New Virianus, Control Factor seet Commission Merchants, 157 Gravier Street, New Virianus, Control Factor seet Commission Merchants, 157 Gravier Street, Salveston, Texas C. S. Keiley, Proprietor, former Proprietor of the Giobe House, Victoria Texas.

Let Baggage conveyed to and from the Bosts free of charge.

Novel, 1857 

ISAAC G. WILLIAMS,
ISAAC G. WILLIAMS & CO.
COTTON FAUTURS AND GENTLOW, MERITHANTS.
More Castle, Strand, Galveston.
WILL give prompt and personal attention to the sale of Cotton, purchasing and shipping supplies, receiving and forwarding merchandise, &c.

RECEIVED—Per Late Arrivais.

100 boxes M.xee Pickles. Gherkins;
100 do. Na ural Preserves and Sweetmests;
Current and Cranherries, Jelles. Strawberry.
100 boxes Groden's Lemon Syrup;
15 do. Raspberry do.;
15 do. Gorden's best do.;
10 do. Ginger do.;
125 do. Colgate Starch
100 do. do. Sap;
125 do. Adamanune Candles.
22 do. Brandy Cherries;
25 do. do. Pear-hes;
15 do. do. Pear-hes;
16 do. Fans;
100 do. Assorted Candles;
100 do. Assorted Candles;
100 do. Assorted Sugar;
10 barrels Powdered
75 boxes Champagne Cider;
10 casks Scott Ale;
11 casks Londen Porter, in plats and quarts.
12 boxes Worle's Schnapps;
13 barrels Navy Brand;
14 boxes Worle's Schnapps;
15 boxes Worle's Schnapps;
15 boxes Tobacco, a sorted qualities;
10 barrels Dried Apples;
10 barrels Dried Apples;
10 barrels Pred Apples; It bar els White Beans;
It bar els White Beans;
It barrels Irred Apples;
Shalt bls. Dre el Peaches;
75 quarter boxes Raisnns;
2 half Raisnns;
S packages Citron;
I barrel Currants;
5 boxes Pine Apple Cheese;
6 tierces Rice;
20 dozen Falkirk Ale, in boxes;
25 firkins Goshen Butter,
Macaboy Snuft. Smoking Tobacco;
Yellow Bank Tobacco;
Yellow Bank Tobacco;
Together with a tuil stock of Western Produce. My stoc
15 full of almost every article in my business, and I would in
vite the public attention of purchasers, to call and examin
or themselves. jan5 C. W. ADAMS, Strind.

Collection and Exchange Office.

Collection and Exchange Office.

Galveston, Texas.

NOTES, Drafts or Accounts, collected throughout the State of Texas, and Remittances promptly made! Sight Exchange on New York, Boston or New Orleans.

REFERENCES.

New York.—Moses Taylor & Co., J. H. Brower & Co., W. G. Lane & Co., H. Shelden, Lawson & Co., Nelson, Ward well & Co., H. I. Frothingham & Co., J. D. Scott & Co. Brewer & Caldwell, Ritter, Phelps & Clark, Philadriphia, J. B. Lippincott & Co., Wood, Cliver & Co., Dale, Ross & Withers. New Orleans—J. R. Marshall & Co., Slark, Stauf fer & Co., J. Connolly & Co., R. H. Thorn & Co. Boston—Peirce & Bacon, John Simmons, Esq., Wilkinson, Sickson & Co., Emerson, Cochrane & Co., Lyman Nichols & Co., Loring, Fiske & Co., Butler, Keith & Co., Charles Scuder & Co., Peirce, Howe & Co., and David Ayres, Galveston. Advocate Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE—ISAAC G. William

hood's hour." Again and again I stood at my window, scanning with tearful eyes scenery dear to my heart, associating with it some juvenile joy. The old oak that shaded my casement was loved and venerated; for under its luxuriant foliage many a problem had been solved, and many, yes, very many weary hours beguiled over some favorite author. The trailing vines, that wound their tendrils around his hardy trunk, disaging like weapon's affection to the strong that wound their tendrils around his hardy trunk, clinging, like woman's affection to the strong, were subjects of peculiar interest to me; and the language of my heart was

"Woodman spare that tree!

Touch not a single bough;
In youth it sheltered me,"
Oh! then protect it now.

My heart grew sad at the thought that I should never more trail the frail tendrils or water the drooning plants. The very pebbles that

should never more trail the frail tendrils or water the drooping plants. The very pebbles that unconsciously played "hide and seek" in the ever-green grass, seemed more dear, "since fate had bid us sever." And that old hickory, with its golden leaves loking as if it was transplanted from some vegetable mine, richly laden with nuts that had already burst the cups that contained them, hath many memories that cling around its quiet shade. The beautiful Jasmine whose dark glabrous leaf, seemed ever to reflect the sun's bright rays, contrasted beautifully with the spotless purity of its fragrant petals, and the sun's bright rays, contrasted beautifully with the spotless purity of its fragrant petais, and lead us to exclaim, how lovely, how pure is the handiwork of our Creator! how manifold are his blessings! They glad the eye, cheer the heart, and lend enchantment to the world. But sweet groves, beautiful flowers, lovely land-scapes, and delicious fruits, we must part. You will linger in my memory in future years, when other hands shall pluck you, and other eyes feast upon your beauty. Birds of summer will come to pluck the juicy cherry and sing his evening song as merrily as he was wont to do. evening song as merrily as he was wont to do, in days of yore, and not a voice will they hear evening song as merrily as he was wont to do, in days of yore, and not a voice will they hear to scare them from their dainty repast. Twilight shadows will fall on your decaying roof, and moonbeams encircle your gloomy walls, but the crackling tire will not blaze on your cold the communicating through Texas with Mexico. It is famous in the old annals, and I much desired

AN IMPOSTOR.

off for a Doctor and Methodist Preacher. I send you this, so you can warn your patrons against being swindled by the Rev. Dr.

Said Benton is about five feet five or six inches high, well set, brown hair, and full whiskers. At the time he left, he had on black pants, black French coat, black Satin vest, brown hat and blue blanket coat. He will try to pass himself for a doctor and Methodist preacher. The horse was jet black with the exception of a little white on one hind foot, and a small white spot on the shoulder, long mane and tail, bare-footed, a poor walker but very showy under the saddle, 15 hands high, and about seven or eight years old. The saddle was oak tanned made by Balston, on a Hopetree, with wooden stirrups. The bridle was made round of black leather, webb reins. Any information concerning horse, saddle and bridle will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded.

L. D. Brago.

Chappell Hill, January 13th, 1858.

WALLED LAKE IN IOWA

For the Texas Christian Advocate.

MOONBEAMS.

Tis night, but Luna's gentle beam
Fall softly on my lonely seat;
And lesser lights in beauty gleam.
While kindred hearts in converse meet.
While on thy gentle light I gaze,
I worship, reverence and adore,
The God that made and gave thee place
To light the night so dark before.
Thy beams inspire the Poet's pen,
And soothe like baim the lonely breast,
And love and hope, here meet and blend,
And patience kneels to be caressed.
Oh! night, how dark and drear you are,
Without the goddess' silver light,
That falls so gently and so fair,
On mother earth and makes it bright.
Oh! mortal man, adore the hand,
That writes his name with mononeams bright,
That holds the world as in a span,
And robes our sphere in silver light.
That holds the world as in a span,
And robes our sphere in silver light.
That while, Texas.

MASIA.
Huntsville, Texas.

MASIA.
Huntsville, Texas.

MASIA.

LEAF FROM THE TABLET OF MEMORY.

Twas evening—one of those lovely closes of day, so often praised by romance writers, and hymned by the more gifted poet. The last rays of the setting sun poured a flood of light no leaf; tree and flower, illumining the Old Homestead and bathing it, as it were, in a sea of gold. Everywhere his lambent rays were seen and halled as a token of good; for it was the last evening we were to spend in our old home. Never shall I forget the feelings of regret I experienced, as I wandered from room to room, bidding a last long farewell to objects familiar from "childhood's hour." Again and again I stood at my window, scanning with tearful eyes scenery dear to my heart, associating with it some juvernile joy. The old oak that shaded my casement the state of the state the great of the state twenting we were to spend in our old home. Never shall forget the feelings of regret I experienced, as wandered from room to room, bidding a last-long farewell to objects familiar from "childhood's hour." Again and again I stood at my window, scanning with tearful eyes scenery dear to my heart, asso

with excellent tish. The land in that township yet belongs to the Government.

"When I was there in the Spring of 1856, the wind had blown a large piece of ice against the southwest part of the wall, and had knocked it down, so that thewater was running out, and flooding the farms of some of the settlers, and they were about to repair the wall to protect their crops. It is beautiful farming land nearly all round this lovely lake.

"The readers of the Gazette should not imagine that the wall around this lake is as regular and as nice as the wall around the fountan in

agine that the wall around this lake is as regular and as nice as the wall around the fountan in front of the City Hall in New York, nor need any entertain the theory that it is a natural wall; but it has been built hundreds, and probably thousands of years. The antiquarian may speculate by whom this mighty as well as ornamental work was done, but it will only be speculation.

pure and cool, there is no visible feeder or out-let. This lake is about twelve miles north of the located line of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad, and about one hundred and fifty miles west of the former place. The time is coming when the lake will be a great place of

NACHITOCHES---RED RIVER.

The editor of the New Orleans Christian Advocate, in his very pleasant letter to his paper, while on his trip to Mansfield, the seat of the recent session of the Louisiana Conference, gives us the following items: "To-day we quit the regular channel and went down to Nachitoches—(pronounced, Nacitosh.) and there discharged freight and passengers. This is an old town, founded in 1712, the same year of Philadelphia. It has about 1500 inhabitants, white, black and between-the-two—the third component being as large as the other two, of popula-

A friend has allowed us, says the Picayune to peruse a copy of the Ulster County Gazette, volume 2, number 88, published at Kingston, New York, on the 4th January, 1800, a month

four British frigates, and safely carried into Plymouth," &c., &c.

AN ANECDOTE OF WHITEFIELD.

Upon the death of his wife, he preached her meral sermon. The text was "And we know that all things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are the called acthat love God, to them who are the called according to his purpose." Romans viii, 38. In noticing her character, he mentioned her fortitude, and suddenly exclaimed, "Do you remember my preaching in those fields, by the old stump of the tree? The multitude was great, and many were disposed to be riotous. At first I addressed them firmly, but when a desperate gang of banditti drew near, with the most horrid imprecations and menances, my courage began imprecations and menances, my courage began to fail. My wife was then standing behind me, as I stood on the table. I think I hear her now. She pulled my gown, [he then put his hand behind him and touched his gown,] and looking up,

"'George, play the man for your God.'
"My confidence returned. I then spoke to
the multitude with boldness and affection; they

GALVESTON AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

HARROWS—Improved flings and Expanding.
CULTIVATORS—Of all kinds, Cotton Sweeps, Horse
Hoes and Cotton Scrapers
CORN PLANTERS.
SEED SOWERS—For Hand or Horse.
Mowing and Reaping Machines.
Seythes and Craddes; Fanning Mills;
Threshing Machines; Horse and Hand Rakes.
Flouring and Plantation Corn Mills. Burr Stone and Steel
Corn and Cobb Crushers, and Feed Mills.
Churns—Rotary, Thermometer and Dash
Garden Engines, Hoes, Spades, Axes, Picks.
Bush Hooks, &c., Store and Wharf Trucks;
Plantation and Road Wagons;
Garden and Dirt "urrows;
Wagon and Plo ga Harness, Collars, Hames, &c.;
O't Yokes, Bows, B w Pins and Bull Rings;
Road and Dirt on Brances, Collars, Hames, &c.;
O't Yokes, Bows, B w Pins and Bull Rings;
Road and Dirt on Scrapers,
Belting.
Oak Taoned Stretched Leather, from 2 to 14 inches;
Vu conted Rubber, 3 and 4 ply, all widths;
Hydrant Hose, Pipes and Coupling;
Lace Leather Rivets and Punches.
Garden Seeds and Plants.
Agent for Miller and Wingate's Corn and Cob Crushing Mill.
C. W Brown's Patent Grist Mill, French and Burr.
FELTON'S SELF-SHARPENING CORN MEAL AND GENERAL FEED

WILL.

EMERY & BROTHER'S HORSE POWER AND OVERSHOT THRESHING MACHINES AND SEPARATORS, AND
MILLER, WINGATER CO.S PENNSYLVANIA FOUR HORSE POWER AND THRESHESS.

MCCOLD & BOGARDUS HORSE POWER.

AGENT FOR E. CARVES & CO.'S IMPROVED.

2, but one Stab Iron
2 tons Cast & Eng. bl Steel, 1000 be xes Window G
2 tons Stab steel,
2 tons Spring steel,
30 deg Ames' Spades,
20 deg Ames' Spades,
20 deg Long Stabdle Shove,
45 Mouse-house Anvils,
45 Mouse-house Anvils,
45 Mouse-house Anvils,
46 Mouse-house Anvils,
46 Stocks and Dies assorted
47 Stocks and Dies assorted
48 Mouse-house Anvils,
49 Cullivators,
49 Cullivators,
40 Cullivators,
40 Cullivators,
40 Mercass Cryches,
40 Mercass Ox chains,
40 do dozen Hoes assorted,
40 do Horse frushes,
40 do Horse frushes,
40 do Horse collars,
40 do Horse collars,
40 do Horse collars,
40 do Horse collars,
40 do Coffee mills,
40 do Coffee mi

Educational.

STARRVILLE FEMALE HIGH SHOOL.

Under the control of the East Texus Conference.

Tills instruction is homeo a Starry in south County,
das in October next and closs on the last flux stary in Ju
iy, embracing a term of the mont's.

Board of Instruction.

Roy. M. H. PORTER, it needs:
Mrs. (YNTHIA HAM'), TON, Assistant.
Mrs. MATILDA TILLIS, Music De riment.

Terms of Tuition per Session of tea Months.
Spelling, Reading, Writing, Primary, Geography, Grainmar and Mental Arithmetic,
The above controlled, with English Grammor, Geography, Arithmetic, Familiar Science, Natural.

graphy, Arithmete Familiar Science, Natura, Mental and Moral Pa loso; hv, History, Composition and Letter Writing, bemistry, Algebra Geometry, Astronomy, Botanv, atteorics, Logic, Butler's Analogy, Latin and reck, dustion Plane Porte,

Massic on Piano Porte, 40 00
lise of Instrument, 40 00
lise of Instrument, 10 00
Embroiders, 10 00
Drawing or Painting, 20 0
Stude Is charged ir in the time they enter, and no deduction made only in case of protracted itness,
Payment required at the close of the term. Ten per cent, silowed on money paid in advance.
Board, washing and lights, at from \$7 to \$10 per month, Persons wishing arrangements made for boarding, will address Rev. J. M. Gill. H. B. HAMILTON, Pres Board H. H. Curl. Sec.

"George, play the man for your God."
"My confidence returned. I then spoke to the multitude with boldness and affection; they became still, and many were deeply affected."

Autobiography of Rev. Wm. Jay.

Died at his residence, in Harrison county, Texason the 10th of January last, Mr. John Sente I, aged nearly 65 years. He was a native of South Carolina; had been in Texas seven years. Bro. Sentell had been a regular member of the Methodist Church for more than twenty years. Bro. Sentell had been a regular member of the Methodist Church for more than twenty years. Bro. Sentell had been a regular member of the Methodist Church for more than twenty years. Bro. Sentell had been a regular member of the Methodist Church for more than twenty years. Bro. Sentell had been a regular member of the Methodist Church for more than twenty years. Bro. Sentell had been a regular member of the Methodist Church for more than twenty years. During the past year he succeeded, with the aid of a few meighbors, in creeting a good Chapel in his neighborhood, which bears his name. Thus he hath left a living monument to perpetuate his memory among the good. His heart and purse were always open to every good work. He leaves his aged companion in feeble health and sunken spirits. May God mercifully sustain her, and bring wife and children and servants, all to meet him again in that sinless clime.

Departed this life, in Guadaloupe county, Texason the 4th inst. Brother Thomas G. Winn. He immigrated from Henry county, Tennessee, to Texas in December, 1851. His disease was consumption, of which malady, his wife had previously died. For a number of years, he had been an exemplary member of the Methodist E. Church, South Being fully aware of his approaching disolution, he arranged all his temporal affairs, as he thought proper and being supported under his protracted illness by the grace of God, his end was peace

Seguin, Feb. 12th, 1858.

GALVESTON AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

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AT RUTERSVILLE,

OPENS next Session September 7.—College year of forty
weeks, divided in two sessions, ends with June.
TUTTON—Volleginte, 55th per session, or \$100 per year —
Preparatory, \$30 per session, (English studies only,) \$60
per year. ser year.
I. January Fund...\$5 per year; Board. \$'2 per month, n cluding light, fuel, and washing.
Pay wents...Advance each session. invariably; debts not allowed.

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Educational.

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SEN. ANGEL DE LONO, Professor of Modern Languages and Drawing.
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137 For further particulars, see Catalogue Addithe President.

BASTROP MILITARY INSTITUTE.

The second session opens on the last Monday in January under the superintendence of Col. R. T. P. Al. LEN. the founder, and for many years Superintendent of the Kentucky Military Institute a distinguished graduate of West Point, and a practical Engineer; assisted by an able faculty. The course of study will be that usually taught in the best Colleges, with an extended course in mathematics, mechanics, natural sciences, and civil engineering, with field practice and use of instruments. The discipline is strict, the moral and spirital interests of the pupils being had in special regard. The Institute has an excellent and well selected Library; an extensive Apparatus, not excelled in the State; and buildings now under contract, and being erected for the accommodation of 100 adets.

The lustitute charge for tuition and boarding, lights, fucia and washing, included, \$115 per session of twenty weeks, payable invariably in advance, with a deduction of \$20 for Preparatory students. No extra charge whatever, Life For further information address the Superintend ent.

Bastrop, January 19 1858-tf.

BASTROP FEMALE COLLEGE
THIS Institution, neretofore in connection with the Main Department of Bastrop Academy, will hereafter be conducted entirely separate from that department.

For the purpose of securing the permanency of this Institution, we have concluded a contract with Rev JOHN CARMER, for a series of years, who will be assisted by his lady, and a corps of able and experienced teachers.

The course of instruction will be the same as that in the best institutions of the kind in the country. The institution is well provided with all the buildings, chemical and philosophical apparatus, ibrary, &c., necessary for a theorough and extensive course of instruction. Charges per session of five months or twenty weeks, as follows:

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15 00

Collegiate.

25 00

Incidental fee for each scholar.

16 00

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Drawing, Painting and Embroidery, each 1 00

Vocal Music taught without extra charge.

The President has made ample arangements for the acdommodation of Boarders, in his own tamily, that those away from their parents, may be under the personal supervision of their teachers. The charge for Board, including washing, lights, &c., \$12 per month—payment required in advance, unless otherwise satisfactorily arranged.

Students catering during the first month of the session charged for the whole session, and re-deduction made, except in case of casuality or protraced tilness. The next session will commence on the first Monday in September.

For further information, address the President at Bastrop, Secular Department and the president at Bastrop, Pars.

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Of Texas and East Texas Conferences,
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Professor of Moral Philosophy and English Literature.
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Feider Frofessor of Latin and Greek Languages.
—, Professor of Modern Languages.
Rev. G. FOOTE, A. M.,
Kirby Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
—, Professor of interew Language and Biblical Science.
Rev. JOHN N. KIRBY. Tutor,
THE Professors will fill also the chairs under their names respectively, until others are elected, which will be at an early day.

Expenses in the University, per morth, \$15 to 17 50

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Including tuition, board, washing, fuel, lights, etc.

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

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[37 Saving of One Day's Time, & ]

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J. MONTGOMERY, Attorney at Law, San Saba,
Y. Texas, will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care in the courts of the 17th Judicial District,
Located near the centre of Fisher & Miller's Colony, he will
attend to the purchase and sale of land, investigate and per
fect titles to lands, and all other business pertaining to a Gen
eral I and Agency within and adjoining the Colony.
November 20, 1857-1y. JNO. P. OSTERHOUT, Attornoy at Law, and Land Agent, Bellville, Austin County, Texas, will attend to the collection of debts in the counties of Austin, Fort Bend, Washing ton, and Colorado.

Oct. 22, 1857

W. BAKER. Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Chappell Will, Texas. General Land Agent and Collector Particular attention given to the collection of Claims from any portion of the United States.

Nov. 5, 1857.

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Oct 15-1y

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

Olin B. & G. A. JONES, Attorneys and Connscions at Law, and General Land Agents. Gaiveston, Texas, will attend to any business in the Federal to ours of Texas, the Supreme Court at Gaiveston, and in the counties of Brazoria. Fort Bend, Grimes, Harris. Matagorda Montgomery. In 2-15.

STEPHENSON, Attorney at Law, Gaiveston, Texas Mr. S. being conversant with French and Spanish, will attend to any businoss of his professic. In which a knowledge of these languages is required. July is

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

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

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

Office in front of Morian Hall.

June 20

B. F. PLY.

B. F. PLY.

W. M. FLY.

Attend promptly to all business entrus ex to their care. Special attention will be given to the collection of claims, to the unsuitable and quieting of land titles, and to the buying and selling of lands.

May 36 the May 36 the Law, Brownsville, Cameron county, Texas.

Nov. 2: '56.6m.

C. HOWETH, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Madisar, Ninth, and Fifteenth Judicial Districts, in the latter of which he lives.

Particular attention given to business entrusied to them, and especially in the case of those at a distance.

HENDERSON & MITCHELL, Attorneys at Law and General Land Agents. Will practice in the First Judicial District. Any business entrusted to them will meet with prompt attertion. Address Heteston and Richmond, Warch 15th 1856.

T, J. Heard, M. D.

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November 20, 1857-1y.

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