Stewart, NSELORS AT LAV. COLLECTING AGENTS, unty, Texas. & Co., A. J. Burke, Hon. E.

nmings, NSELOR AT LAW, ILLE. ron County, Texas

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GTON CO., TEXAS. ROBSON, AT LAW. COUNTY, TEXAS, nership in all the counties of L. Judicial District, and

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ALY, algomery, Texas, DICINES

Medicines, Brushes, Per-star's RAT and ROACH TRIC POWDERS to des-

J. P. BARNETT, M. D. d with piles for five years, do a day s work, and con-time, suffering intensely, different physicians, and was made worse. I finally few days he cured me as w been two years, during a vestige of the disease. I cases, without failing to its almost free from pain, danger. Persons afficied to him immediately.

C. H. NAYLOR.

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BURRELL PARKER.
18, 1859.—Oct. 6, '59,

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PLANTERS. ORSE-POWER!

E-POWER.

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## TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED BY A JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE TEXAS ANNUAL CONFERENCES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH .--- J. E. CARNES, EDITOR.

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## GALVESTON, TEXAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1861.

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The Texas Christian Adbocate. OFFICE, STRAND, GALVESTON. TERMS .- Two dollars Per Annum, in advance ; two dollars

and fifty cents if paid within six menths, and three dollars it JAMES W. SHIPMAN. Publishing Agent, all Business Letters must be addressed. All Communications must be directed to the Edit

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INTER-CHURCH RELATIONS.

It is my intention to connect the Campbellites, or what they style the Christian church, with this discussion, and to do this for the pur pose of offering to them some kind expostulations, intended for good. This variety of Christians have a doubtful Christianity as a whole; but they seem to be specially interested in a few of its doctrines, and less interested in others. Among the doctrines held with most interest is baptism by immersion, a special view of regeneration, and the rigid connection of regeneration with baptism as its condition. They are very warmly devoted to a few other doctrines, while they seem to have but little interest in some of the central and most important elements of

Connection with this religious organization soon inspires the new disciple with great zeal. It is that sort of zeal which inspires great confidence and high appreciation of one's own religious opinions, and is gratified in antagonistic religious discussion. He soon exhibits great confidence in his perceptions of religious truth, and in his logical deductions from these perceptions of his. It is often exhibited by the preacher in the pulpit in a very special way and in a very special spirit, and also by the private member in social life, in a way and in a spirit

To all this we have a very serious objection. Godly zeal in a good thing is very desirable, this description. Zeal to be good and to do public and private religious discussions. I will but this zeal in doubtful disputations is not of good, and to help all others to the same end, the results of these disputations in a commu-

These contentions are not for the faith which works by love and the purity of heart, but in a spirit and in a language which does not improve the religion of love. How much better would it be, if such men would drop all dogmatical debate and struggle for better relations with God : then they would feel more brotherly in their relations with men. This would prevent evils of many sorts, and save religion from much that now weakens it. It would leave religion so much strenger in the world, and the world much happier in its religious relations.

Can baptism be the condition of religion? and is a man to rely upon baptism as the condition of his personal regeneration? If this were admitted, would not the admission dispense with faith, or would not the admission unavoidably involve faith as an earlier and higher condition Faith lies at the foundation and is the main spring of all human action, eminently so of all religious action. Who could be baptized or would be baptized without faith in our Lord Jesus Christ? Is it more rational that baptism should please God, and be the condition of religion, or that faith should please God and be the condition of acceptance with him? Any man can believe in any country and under any circumstances natural to man, and can believe forever, and there is nothing more natural to man than to believe, perlaps it is unavoidable and with suitable and gracious aid, he can exercise Christian faith. How convenient and adapted to man is this faith as the condition of religion, but can all this be said of baptism as the condition of regeneration.

Let the sinner dispense with his antagonism with God, let him dispense with all cold indifference towards God and religion, let him be anxious in spirit to please the Almighty, let him turn from his sins and lay his all at the feet of mercy in that faith which says, he can save he will save, and he will save me now. "As your faith is so be it unto you." "Thy faith hath made thee whole." To me it is much more scriptural and rational that this man should find salvation in connection with faith as a condition, than that he should find it in said connection with baptism.

If you should discredit the Almighty, it is scriptural and rational, that he should be greatly offended with you, and it is scriptural and rational that to credit his word with full reliance should please him; but can this be said of

thor, Christ for its purchaser, faith as its condition, the Holy Ghost as its causal agency, and salvation as its result. Who is the better judge and witness, whether experimental religion is taught in the Bible or not? Is it the man whose experience allows him in good conscience to deny it, or is it the Christian whose experience will fully sustain him in saying, "Abba" minds whom they sometimes affect to despise. If they possess common piety and common sense—qualities, however, not always found, but for the absence of which my prescription has no remedy—I dare almost hold myself answerable for the result. They who, a while ago, ranked themselves with the eldest sons of intelligence, will pe.ceive that they "know nothing yet as they ought to know;" and they who hastened, with intemperate zeal, to occupy who hastened, with intemperate zeal, to occupy ed, falsified and spoiled."

rienced cannot be a competent witness in this matter. Those who profess experience, if famatter. Those who profess experience, if fanatical and deceived, cannot be competent, but if not deceived, they are competent, and their judgment reliable.

A man without experience is an incompetent witness in experimental electricity, and could

witness in experimental electricity, and could witness in experimental electricity, and could be rendered competent by experience, and by experience only. May I not transfer this illustration to religion and religious men. Religion has a theory and a promise. The promise is has a theory and a promise. The promise is has a theory and a promise. The promise is that "we shall be new creatures in Christ Jesus." "His spirit shall witness with our spirits," "All things shall be made new and old things shall be done away." "The love of old things shall be done away." "The love of God shall be shed abroad in our hearts by the Holy Ghost," It is this religious experience which fulfills these promises, while these promises authorize the expectation of this experience and their concurrence satisfy the converted man that all is right. Good friend, notions and practices are troublesome, and vexatious debates about these notions and practices are not religion, nor the better part of religion, and, therefore, never can make man good or happy, but will leave him poor within, and very troubled in all of his outside relations. Your nceptions of religious truth, and your logical deductions from these perceptions may be as good and reliable as the perceptions and logical leductions of other Christians, but not more so; and if so, how can you be so confident and and so boastful? Look a moment to the num. ber of good men on the other side of this question. Men of so many creeds, of so many cuntries and ages, have lieved and died in the belief and enjoyment of experimental religion; and as the last act of life, and with greatly in creased confidence, committed it to their children. Should not these differences and the universal experience under which these differences have arisen and continued to exist, make

Let me ask you to reconsider your views of regeneration, or of experimental religion. If you are safe without it, we are not unsafe with it. If your religion is complete and meets all of your necessities without it, ours is too, except a little harmless fanatical defect; but if yours is wrong, how sad and ruinous is that wrong. If you can concur with us do so, but if you cannot, we ask you to cease your dogmatical debates about it. We ask you as men and as fellows to cultivate piety towards God and good will towards all men. Please reconsider some of your attitudes in some of your not describe these boastful, self-adulating chal- Jews in the time of Christ? tter. It springs from and lenges of yours, because I abhor them, but I accurate knowledge of the word and will of God, is much in the presence of him of whose will you know but little, and in the presence of him who knows all of your (our) blunders .-Then let us all stand reproved for this sad evil, and let us be decently and religiously modest, as men among men, good, grateful Christian toward God, and diffident, kind brethren towards one another.

you diffident and modest in your avowals?

"And they constrained Him, saying, abide with us."

LUKE XXIV. 29. "O Selig Haus, wo man dich aufgenommen." O happy house! where Thou art loved the best, Dear Friend and Saviour of our race, Where never comes such welcomed, honored Gues

Where every ear attends Thy word. Where all are waiting on the Lord.

O happy house! where two are one in heart In faith and hope are one, Whom death can only for a little part,

Who would be with thee, Lord, always, In gladness or in tribulation,

O happy house! whose little ones are given Early to Thee, in faith and prayer— To Thee, their friend, who from the heights of heav Guards them with more than mother O happy house! where little voices

O happy house! and happy servitude! Where daily duty, in Thy strength pursued

Is never hard or toilsome known ; Where each one serves Thee, meek and lowly Whatever thine appointment be, When they are done as unto Thee.

O happy house! where Thou art not forgo When joy is flowing full and free; O happy house! where every wound is brought

Until at last earth's day's-work ended From whence Thou camest, where Thou hast a

DR. HANNAH ON THE STUDY OF THEOLOGY Permit me to subjoin a few observations on the mothod which I would advise you to pursue in the investigation of each particular topic. I will suppose, for example, that you are now directing your meditations to the image of God in which man was originally created. With nothing but your marginal Bible in your hand, in quire how much you already know on this subject. Be not in haste. Wisdom has far more intimate alliance with calm and studious thought quire how much you already know on this subject. Be not in haste. Wisdom has far more intimate alliance with calm and studious thought than with voracious and often ill-digested reading. Search out all that you possess, and ascertain how far you have already acquired clear, scriptural, and well-tried views. Turn next to the passages which are named in the reference under this head, or at least to as many of them as are within your reach. Read, compare, ponder. Perhaps you will discover that where you deeny that powerful inward religious agency upon the whole immortal inward man, which is termed experimental religion. This and a few doctrines in essential connection with it is the only essential in our holy Christianity.—It is this that puts a man in good relations with his God, also puts the discordant elements of his own immortal evil nature in good, easy and happy relations among themselves. The soul

happy relations among themselves. The soul which pulsates beneath this genial fire, or new heaven of love, cannot be less than happy.

You contend with your fellows in assuming and confident debate, for a religion which has baptism for its condition, but we ask you to embrace a religion which has God for its aumbrace a religion which has God for its aumorate a rel

Father, my Lord and my God." The inexpe- the first pulpits, will find themselves unequal to the meanest desk. Finally, digest your collec-tions in your own mind; and, if the expression

> something rather to be understood by spiritual sensation than by any verbal description, as all things of sense and life are best known by sen-Christian system is concerned with the heart of man, and that while it instructs his mind, it especially seeks to restore him to the favor, the image and the communion of God. If it is compared to light, it is the light of the sun, which shines by its unrivalled splendor; but which, at the same time, penetrates, warms, animates—kindles all into life, and crowns all with joy. Assure yourself, then, that an improvement in personal piety ought to be associated, nay, identified with your progress in the ological studies. Never think it enough to say that you have read many books, solved many difficult problems in divinity, and acquired many new and rare sentiments. All this may be true. But allow me to ask, with all the af-fectionate solicitude which I would use towards towards an old friend or brother, Have you also gained a larger measure of the meek, holy, loving spirit of Jesus, your great teacher?— Letter to a Junior Methodist Preacher.

> > BOOKS OF THE BIBLE.

When and by whom were the books of the Old Testament first collected and arranged?

By Ezra, about four hundred and fifty years before Christ. The five books of Moses were kept with the Ark of the Covenant, (Deut xxxi. 24-26), and Joshua had written the portion of Scripture bearing his name "in the book of the law of God." Joshua viii. and xxiv. 26.
What are the most prominent translations of the Bible that have been made?

The Septuagint, the Vulgate, the Douay and the English or King James' Bible. What is the meaning of the word Septuagint? Seventy. The translation was so called be-cause it was made by seventy, or, more strictly, by seventy-two men, six having been chosen

purpose. When and where was this translation made At Alexandria, in Egypt, about two hundred years before Christ. It was a translation of the Old Testament only, from the Hebrew into the

How was this translation regarded by the It was regarded with peculiar reverence. Our

What is the Vulgate translation? It is a Latin translation of the Septusgint, no of the Hebrew, and so called the Vulgate, be-cause, being the only version which the Roman Catholic church considers the common version.

was hastily made, and became very incorrect by many changes. What of the Douay Bible?

It is an English translation of the Vulgate with notes and comments, and it is the only English Bible that is approved by the Romas Catholic Church.

From what did this Bible receive its name!

From the place in which it was first publish d. Donay, a town in France. When was it published?

Why does it differ so much from our English Because it was made, not from the original Hebrew, but from the Vulgate, which was from the Septuagint, and was very imperfect. It could not be as correct as a translation made directly from the original Hebrew. Why is our English version called King James

Because it was translated during the reign of James I., King of England. When was it begun and when completed?

In the year 1607 the work was commenced, and was finished in about three years, and pub-

lished in 1711.

By whom was the translation made?

Fifty-seven of the most learned men of the kingdom were appointed for the task. Seven of these did not serve, leaving forty seven as the number who actually engaged in the work.

How was this labor apportioned among this ished in 1711.

They were divided into six classes, to each of which a certain portion of the Bible was given to translate, not from the Septuagint nor from

the Latin, but directly from the original Hebrew

How will our English translation compare with other versions of the Bible? It is said by competent judges to be the best What was the earliest division of the Bible

That which is supposed to have been made by Ezra. The books of the Old Testament were divided into three classes: The Law, the Prosaviour refers, Luke xxiv. 44, "All things must be fulfilled which were written in the law of Moses, and in the Prophets, and in the Psalms oncerning me."
What books are embraced in these three

livisions?

The Law included the first five books. The Psalms or Writings, included the Psalms, the Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and the Song of Solomon. The Prophets included all the remaining books.

When and by whom was the Bible divided into

Chapters?
This is generally said to have been done by Cardinal Hugo, A. D., 1240. But as early as the middle of the third cetury the four Gospels had been divided into chapters, the chapters divide

By Robert Stephens, in the year 1651. It is said that he performed the greatest part of this aborious task while on horseback, on a journey

ALL the Christian graces revolve around love the sun, and draw their light and beauty from its refulgent rays. They cannot exist without it, and where its beams are shed, there every other fruit of grace luxuriates in constant freshness. The apostle enumerates them: "Love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance;" but the one first mentioned combines them all. The rest are but the exponents or representatives of love in varied forms, but all enhancing the beauty and glory of the one great source or principal. In these defined forms it is beautiful to trace love beaming forth from every exhibition of the other

JOY IN CHRIST.

The best and most excellent things God hath

He lives not only forever in his own person, but he is forever the life, portion, and blessedness of his people. Because he lives they live; they shall appear with him, they shall be like unto him. As he is on his Father's throne, so they shall sit on his throne never to be degraded. He is theirs and they his; they his by a dear purchase, and he theirs by a sweet communion. He is more ours than we are our own We have and possess infinitely more in him than in ourselves; defective in ourselves, complete in him; weak in ourselves, strong in him; dead in ourselves, alive in him; miserable in our-selves, blessed in him; mutable in ourselves, es-

tablished in him.

No condition is imaginable wherein a con cionable believer hath not a foundation of joy in Christ. This tree of life hath fruit on it for every month. The Comforter he sends abides every month. The Comforter he sends abides with us forever; the joy he gives none can take away. Though God's people have many causes of sorrow in themselves—strong corruptions, hard hearts, little strength, weak graces, many temptations—yet in Christ they have still matter of rejoicing: in the consistency of his love, in the abundance of his pardoning mercy, in the fullness of his Spirit, in the sufficiency of his grace, in the fidelity of his promise, in the validity of his purchase, in the vigilance of his eye, in the readiness of his help, in the perpetuity of his intercession. We disparage so good a Lord, discredit his service, disquiet ourselves, discourage others, grieve his Spirit, expose his ways to prejudice and reproach, weaken our hands in his service and our hearts in love, when we pine and languish under groundless perwe pine and languish under groundless per-plexity, and waste that time which should be

Though we have not the wealth, health, gifts, Though we have not the wealth, health, gifts, employments, honors that others have, yet if Christ has given us his Spirit to quicken us, his grace to renew us, his peace to comfort us, should such consolations seem small unto us? What wants are there which the joy of the Lord doth not compensate? What sufferings are there which the joy of the Lord doth not swallow up? Would we exchange Christ if we might have all the world without him, and shall we have not all the world with second or pastor must, therefore, understood how to make the best of everything. Nations, as well as individuals, should cherish this principle. The European revolutions of 1848 would not have ended so disastrously for liberty if the people had understood how to make the paone, if they had understood, amid the intrigues and disappointments of public life, how to make the best of everything. Nations, as well as individuals, should cherish this principle. The European revolutions of 1848 would not have ended so disastrously for liberty if the people had understood, amid the intrigues and disappointments of public life, how to make the best of everything. Nations, as well as individuals, should cherish this principle. The European revolutions of 1848 would not have ended so disastrously for liberty if the people had understood, amid the intrigues and disappointments of public life, how to make the best of everything. Nations, as well as individuals, should cherish the principle. The European revolutions are there which the joy of the Lord doth not swallow up? Would we exchange Christif we might have all the world without him, and shall we have not all the world without him, and shall we have not all the world without him, and shall we have not all the world without him, and shall we have not all the world without him, and shall we have not all the world without him, and shall we have not all the world without him, and shall we have not all the world without him, and shall we have not all the world without him, and shall we have not all the wo we be displeased if we have not all the world with him?—Bishop Reynolds.

QUESTIONS TO THOSE WHO NEGLECT PRAYER MEETINGS.

1. Are you always better employed? If not can it be right in you to absent yourself!

2. Do you get more good to your own son and do more good to others, by staying away if not, can you be acting wisely? 3. Does your own conscience justify you, or have you not sometimes a difficulty in keeping

it quiet on the subject? 4. Will a death-bed commend your neg-course, or will you then look upon your neg-lect of prayer-meetings with pleasure, think you? 5. Does not your pastor suffer by your neg-lect? Does it not hurt his feelings, cool his zeal,

6. Are not your fellow-members in the Church discouraged by you, and may you not thus offend Christ's little ones? 7. Is not your own family injured by your neglect? What will your children think of pray-

er-meetings, seeing you habitually neglect them Is it surprising if they despise them?

8. Is there no reason to fear that unconverted lightly of prayer by your conduct?

 Can you have a proper concern for the prosperity of the church, the spread of Christ's cause, and the conversion of sinners, if you never meet to pray for them?

10. And are you sure that you fulfil your doty as a church-member, while you neglect prayer-meetings? Is neglect of duty no sin, and is

there no probability of your being called to sc-11. Did any one ever really gain any thing, either in temporal or spiritual things, by neglecting prayer meetings? If you think so, can

12. Is there no selfishness, or pride, or world so, ought such things to be encouraged?

13. Would it be right to give up the prayer-meetings? Do you think this would please God, or improve the case? But if all the members did as you do, must they not be given up? Could not the rest find excuses for staying away, think you, as well as you? Do you not think they would, if their hearts were as worldly, or

as cold, or as indifferent about the prosperity of

CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENTS.

the cause as yours appears to be?

Boiling to death was once the usual mode punishing criminals who had committed murde by poisoning. The parliament of England enacted a law to that effect in the year 1531. The act recites that "one Richard Coke, of his moste wyked and dampnable dysposicyon, did caste a certyn venym or poyson into a vesseil replenysshed with yeste or barme, stondyng in the keehyn of the Reverende Father in God, John, Bysshopp of Rochester, at his place in Lambyth Marshe; wyth whych yeste or barme and other thynges convenient, porrage or gruell was forthwyth made for his famylye there beyng, whereby not only the nombre of xvii persons of his said famylye, whych dyd eate of that porrage, were mortally enfected and poysoned, and one of them, that is to say, Benett Curwen, gentylman, thereof is deceased, bu also certyne pore people whych resorted to the said Bysshopps place and were there charytably fedde with the remaine of the said porrage and other vytayles, were in lyke wyse enfected and one pore woman of them, that is to say, Alyce Tryppytt, wydowe, is also thereof now deceased,"—and proceeds to declare that the crime shall be deemed high treason, and that the said Richard Coke "shall be therefor boyled" to deathe, withoute havynge any advauntage of his clargie." The statute also enacts that all future poisoners should be punished in the same

This horrible punishment was actually inflicted upon Coke, with the additional cruelty, as we learn from the "Chronicle of the Gray Friars of London," that he was put to death slowly. "He was lockyd in a chayne and pullyd up and downe with a gybbyt at dyvers tymes tyll he was dede." The same "Chronicle" records another case where the same punishment was inflicted in 1522, probably by authority of a special statute. "And this yere was a man soddyne in a cautherne in Smythfelde, and lett up and downe dyvers tymes tyll he was dede, for because he wold a poysoned dyvers persons." A third instance occurred in 1542, when there "was a mayde boylled in Smythfelde for poysonyng of dyvers persons."

Pressing to death was another cruel punishment sanctioned by English law; a punishment, moreover, inflicted not for the commission of crime, but for refusing to plead when put on trial. The judgment in such case was "that the prisoner shall be sent to the prison from whence he came, and put into a mean room, stopped crime, but for refusing to plead when put on trial. The judgment in such case was "that the prisoner shall be sent to the prisoner shall be sent to the prison from whence he came, and put into a mean room, stopped from the light, and shall be laid on the bare ground, without any litter, straw, or other covering. He shall lie upon his back, his head shall be covered, but his feet shall be bare. One of his arms shall be drawn to one side of the room, and the other arm to the other side, and his legs shall be served in like manner. Then there shall be laid upon his body as much tron or stone as he can bear, and more. And the

first day after he shall have three morsels of barley bread, without any drink; and the se cond day he shall be allowed to drink as much made single—one sun in the firmament, one tree | as he can at three times of the water that is next of life in Paradise, one heart, one head on the body—so to us there is but one Lord Jesus Christ, by whom are all things, and we by him. He the alone, living, elect, precious, chief corner-stone; no other name under heaven given amongst men, "whereby we must be saved."

This barbarous punishment was actually inflicted in England as recently as 1741. When this punishment was abolished in 1742, and it was provided, instead, that refusal to plead should be lived to the provided of the water that is next. provided, instead, that refusal to plead should be taken as a plea of "guilty," it was regarded as a great advance in the direction of mercy.—
N. Y. Observer.

which a little child cannot easily pronounce and understand. There are many persons who probably cannot remember the time when they could not recite this prayer, or when they were puzzled with the meaning of any of its words.

Equally simple, natural, and easy is the structure and arrangement of its phrases and sentences. Let any person write down the words in which he asks for any blessing, or in which he hears another ask for it, and compare it with the corresponding petition in this prayer, and he will soon be sensible of the difference. Try to put the petition, "Thy kingdom come," or, "Give us this day our daily bread," into a form more simple or intelligible. Can you do tt?—

There is no learned scholar, no accomplished writer, or elequent speaker, who may not find in the best that he could, whatever that was, consuming no time in use-less regrets over bad speculations.

The rule holds good not only in mercantile affairs, but in the whole conduct of life. The man who is born to indifferent circumstances will never rise, if abandoning himself to envy of those more blessed by fortune, he goes about sullenly complaining, instead of endeavoring to use to the best of his ability, what advantages he has. The patriot, deploring the decline of public and private morals, will never succeed in reforming the commonwealth, if he stickles for visionary or impracticable measures, rejecting those more moderate ones which are really attainable. The friend will soon have no intimates at all, if, making no allowance for the instruction.

There is no learned scholar, no accomplished writer, or elequent speaker, who may not find improvement in studying the style of this prayer.

If it be desirable that we be able to express our thoughts and our desires simply and truly, when we come before Him who regards not the sound of our words, but only their honest meaning let us study this prayer. So best year, are not few statesmen, now living in ratirement. learn to address Him in language free from all gaudy adorning, and all deceitful ambiguity.

with science, or philosophy, or literary fancies—these are mere husks—but with the Word of God. The Bible is the great storehouse from which he must draw. He may not serve them with rhetoric, or logic, or poetic dainties. These give no spiritual nurture. It is truth that edities or sanctifies. Not all truth, but God's truth, divine truth—these truths that make wise unto salvation. He is, therefore, the best pastor, who is most successful in imparting Scriptural

be watched over with tender solicitude

3. The feeble and sickly must also share the be found in every flock. Hence the eye of the shepherd must be quick to discern the symp-toms of disease, and his hand prompt to administer the proper remedy.

4. The erring and wayward must be cared

for; the wanderer must be followed even upon the mountain and in the wilderness. The rod discipline, when the voice of warning and in-struction fails.

5. Courage and fidelity in defending the flock

is an important element. Without are dogs and ravening wolves; and not unfrequently these find their way even into the fold. They come in sheep's clothing, and hence are all the more dangerous. No animal is so much exposed, and guileless sheep. Hence the need of a careful and courageous shepherd. And wee to the flock and courageous shepherd. And we to the flock whose pastor quails and flees when he sees the wolf approach. The good shepherd will not den and injured. wolf approach. The good shepherd will not only beard the lion and the bear, but must even ay down his life in defence of the flock.

6. The good shepherd is familiar with all the numbers of his fold. He calleth them by name.

7. He is an "example to the flock," He goeth before and leadeth them. They not only hear and obey his voice, but they watch and follow his steps. He must, therefore, take heed to his the green pastures and beside the still waters.

AMERICA A MISSIONARY NATION.

The Boston Atlas gives the following synopsis of Dr. Fisher's address before the Jubilee Missionary meeting in Boston some time ago: "President Fisher took the ground, and with destined nation to convert the world. He armed that our name."

"It is almost essential that a Church preserve to itself a good propertion of youthful membership, not only to take the place of the supergreed that our name." gued that our people, resting on a solid Anglo Saxon foundation, improved by influences and circumstances which exist nowhere else, were peculiarly adapted for the missionary enterprise, and also that thus far they had achieved more than any other or all other nations. This assertion is but the provider of the missionary enterprise, and also that thus far they had achieved more than any other or all other nations. This assertion is but the provider of sertion is but the repetition of historical fact. No other nation has the wonderful activity of

fifty years it has showed an irrepressible desire. if not a fixed passion, to carry forward this great enterprise.

"Accordingly, it has had thousands of laborers in the Indies, the Sandwich Islands, and othr dark places of the earth. It has printed the Bible in more than one hundred and fifty differ-ent languages. It has created and spread abroad ture and extent. Some of the best talent our country has produced has been consecrated to this work. Nowhere in history has more hero-ism been displayed. Nowhere shall we see subthis work. Nowhere in history has more heroism been displayed. Nowhere shall we see sublimer martyrs. Women, too, have showed equal devotion, heroism and sacrifice. If ever the world appreciates its best spirits and grandest souls, it will honor not so much its warriors, its statesmen, its rulers, its legislators, as those who, leaving their homes and all the confort, attraction and beauty which surround them, go its statesmen, its rulers, its legislators, as those who, leaving their homes and all the comfort, attraction and beauty which surround them, go to foreign climes, where there is little but toil, danger, suffering, and frequently death in its most horrid form, as the record of violence and disease shows.

"Ail honor to the missionary enterprise! May America be true to this destiny which is claim-

THE CURE.—A correspondent of the New York Christian Advocate tells the following:— "Bishop Waugh was an humble and good man. He said, when he first started out to travel as a Methodist preacher, he denounced slavery at one of his appointments. After the sermon, an old Quaker preacher said to him, Thee preacher said to ed well against slavery to-day; when thee comes here again will thee preach the remedy? The bishop said he said he shut up, and ever after determined to preach the gospel."

MAKE THE BEST OF EVERYTHING.

An important lesson to learn, and the earlier in life it is learned the better, is "to make the best of everything." As the old adage says, "there is no use in crying over spilt milk." Misfortunes that have already happened cannot be prevented, and therefore, the wise man, instead of wasting his time in regrets, will set himself to work to recover his losses. The mistakes and follies of the past may teach us to be more cautious for the future; but they should never be allowed to paralyze our energies, or as a great advance in the direction of mercy.—

N. Y. Observer.

THE LORD'S PRAYER—ITS SIMPLICITY.

To express great and noble thoughts in simple and easy language, is a high excellence of literary style. In this, as in other respects, the literature of the Bible is unequalled.

The Lord's Prayer is an admirable illustration of this. As given in Matthew, it consists of sixty-six words, forty-eight of which are words of one syllable; and of the others, there are few which a little child cannot easily pronounce and understand. There are many persons who pro-

An important lesson to learn, and the earlie

are not few statesmen, now living in retirement, who might still have gratified their ambition by serving the public, if they had understood, amid the intrigues and disappointments of pub-lic life, how to make the best of everything. for liberty if the people had understood how to make more of the advantages they secured at to be attributed chiefly to their obeying the golden maxim, which their subjects had neg some half dozen miles from the water. This lected, of making the best of everything. When the Emperor of Austria was fugitive; when Hungary, Bohemia and Italy were free, it would

race to arise, allowed themselves to be attacked in detain, and even assisted the tyrants to sub-jugate each other. Instead of making the best knowledge to his people.

2. Skill and sympathy in the care of the lambs.

These are the hope and element in every flock.

We never see a man bewailing his ill fortune These are the hope and element in every flock. Hence every good shepherd has a special care for the lambs. If these are neglected and lost.

We never see a man bewailing his ill fortune without something of contempt for his weakness. No individual or nation ever rose to emito this childish behavior. Greatness can only be achieved by being superior to misfortunes, and by returning sgain and again to the assault

with renewed energy. And this it is which truly making the best of ecerything. A GREAT MAN .-- The highest, poblest con ception we have of a great man, is one who un derstands the power of his own soul, and is con discharge that duty, be the consequences ever so injurious to his interests; who in matters of religion, lends naught but a deaf ear to the loud voice of sects, but scans the work of nature, the revelations in Scripture, the deep yearnings of the human soul; who gives all truth a welcome, so powerless to resist its enemies, as the timid, who is ever ready to execute inflexible justice who rebukes all evil however high the trans-

> German Reformed Messenger says:
> "No denomination can prosper unless members possess a proper degree of enthusiasm for its doctrines, worship, and fellowship. This does not necessarily include bigotry or hatred to other branches of the Church; just as little as an affectionate attachment to one's family his brothers and sisters, includes hatred to the any distinctive peculiarities which entitle it to a separate existence, they ought to inspire all who labor for its extension and enjoy its privi-

YOUTHFUL MEMBERSHIP.—The President of the Maryland Methodist Protestant Conference

in his "Executive Papers," says: annuated or deceased members, but to afford a desirable association to the young who may be

ours. In whatever direction it acts, it is sure to achieve more than others. For more than past, and eternity prepareth itself to roll on for-ever. And the body loseth its strength for lahaste to an end; and rest cometh, and refresh-ment in the presence of God; and every bless-ing of our first parents, with every superadded blessing which arises from the sense of dangers past, from the glorious knowledge of redeemand deliverance, and eternal security .- Irving

FAITH .- A little fellow, eight years old, who you think God will take care of a feller, if he puts his trust in him and does the best he can?"

The promises of the Bible, like the beams of the sun, shine as freely in at the windows of the poor man's cottage as the rich man's paled the advantages of her large wardrobe. To-

ace. A mountain of gold heaped as high as heaven would be no such treasure as one promise of God, our Heavenly Father.

WHAT IS FAITH.—A party in a pleasure excursion, on one of our western rail-roads, discussing railroad accidents. A bright girl contributed the simple remark, "I know what I would do, if any thing should happen." "Well, miss, what would you do? "Why, I would run right to my father." Her father sat in the other end of the car. She had scarcely uttered the words, when we were off the track, and joiling fearfully on the cross ties. The girl was in her father's arms! Oh that men were wise as thus to throw themselves into the arms of in-

TEXAS INSANE ASYLUM.

The State Insane Asylum at Austin is now

ready to receive patients. From a circular of the Superintendent we copy the following for the information of the people:

To remove the remotest occasion of inconvenience and additional expense, and very pretext of complaint or disappointment, it has been deemed advisable by the Board of Managers to District the State, (that all may avail themselves of conal advantages.) making the Senatorial diviof equal advantages,) making the Senatorial divi-sion of thirty-three the established standard and as sixty patients is the highest number that can be accommodated under any circumstances, it is therefore evident that not more than two it is therefore evident that not more than two places can at any time be justly claimed by each District, while those of one year's standing and under, it will be seen by reference to section 14, Oldham & White Digest, page 910, have an invariable right of preference over chronic cases, and the latter over private patients. Notice will also be given at such times as when vacancies may occur by the discharge of some of the inmates or otherwise; or if one of the districts already enumerated should have no applications to make, the vacancies thus occurring may be filled up from other localities having a greater number than provided for by the action of the Board of Managers.

Board of Managers.

Trusting, then, to Divine assistance, and assu ing you that diligent attention and care shall neither be neglected nor omitted on our part. I am respectfully your obedient servant В. Graham, M. D., Medical Officer and Sup't.

LIFE IN JAPAN-A HOTEL ON THE OTHER Side of the World.—A correspondent, who went out in the United States steamer Niagara, in company with the Japanese Embassy, writes as follows of hotel life in Batavia, island of Java: Now, about Batavia and the hotel at which I am stopping. How many in New York believe that on the opposite side of the globe, 10,000 miles nearer the sun, hotels to compare with

the Oriental magnificence of New York hotels can be found? But such is the fact. Every thing we see here is so entirely differ-ent from what I have seen or ever imagined before, it is hard to tell where or how to begin. In all the imaginary wilds of speculative fancy, I had never dreamed of any thing to come up to or compare with Batavia. The place approaching nearest to it in the East Indies, or, in fact, in any part of the world, is Calcutta, and that by many is not considered equal to Batavia. The hotel at which I am stopping is the Hotel des Indes, situated in the new, or upper town,

is a fair specimen of five or six others within half a mile of each other. My hotel and grounds cover ten acres. The whole ground, like the rest of the city, is one immense forest of trees and canals. The trees remind one very much have required nothing but concert among the people to have established their rights as a last-ing foundation. But they suffered jealousies of of the elms of New Haven. Houses are placed 200 or 300 feet back from the street; in front the yard is filled with trees, literally alive with birds, and every variety of plants and flowers. Every house has a stoop or piszza in front, on which, mornings and evenings, sit beautifully-dressed ladies and children. The houses are white as the driven snow. In front are bird-cages, elegant lamps, beautiful

> top tables, rocking-chairs, lounges, etc. The articles are mostly of French manufacture of the One can ride here for miles on roads as smooth as a floor, and see nothing different from what I have described. At night the city is one blaze of light from la nps-no gas is allowed. The streets swarm with Malays, Japanese, and Chiamen, but no negroes. They are very civil and attentive as waiters, and generally honest. Rooms are left open, and articles of all kinds left

ires and steel engravings, handsome marble

exposed without being stolen. There are no beggars to be met with in the streets.

The hotel at which I am stopping—the main building two stories high, with an immense pi-azza in front—is connected on each side by buildings like railroad depots, three or four hunroom enough to make two, three, and even half a dozen ordinary rooms, such as we get at hotels in the United States. In front and back are bath-houses, fountains, flower gardens, and outhouses for cooking and for servants, marble floors, tiled roofs, ceilings from twenty to twenty five feet high, no carpets, and but few

Meals are served up in about the same style as at the first-class hotels in New York. The habits of living are quite different. At daylight coffee and tea are taken to your room; at eight, same, with light refreshments; twelve, breakfast, and at seven dinner. Coffee and tea are always ready, day or night, same as baths. No extra charge—take them or not, as you please. No business is done in the street in the middle of the day, on account of the heat. Nights and mornings are cool and delightful; birds are singing all night.

LITTLE SUSSY'S WISH .- " Ma." said little Sn. sy, "let's go to heaven to-morrow, and see pa; he's been gone so long now, I want to see him." The mother wept and folded the little darling to her bosom, for the words opened afresh the wounds of bereavement, which had not healed

wounds of bereavement, which had not healed completely.

"Don't cry, ma," broke forth the little inno-cent, "you and me will go and see pa to-morrow, and won't he be glad to meet us?" And the little face grew bright with joyous anticipation. But the mother only wept more, for she lack-ed the subline faith which gave her daughter so much joy.

And then the little face clouded, and May and December struggled for the mastery of her countenance, as a chilling doubt crept into her mind; and the sweet voice tremulously asked?"

"Ma, shan't I see pa any more?"

And the mother, rebuked and penitent, answered with a calmness that reassured the ques-"Yes, yes, darling we shall certainly see papa, in the bright, beautiful heaven, where he lives now with the angels, although we cannot go tomorrow, unless God pleases to call us."

"Then, ma" said little Susy, "please won't you let me ask God to-night to call us to-morrow, for I want to see pa so bad; please do, mother. "THERE IS MY CLOSET."—A young girl was showing her friend the comforts of her pretty room. By the window was a rocking-chair. On a table stood a convenient writing-desk. Her books were arranged on hanging

gether they sat on a little sofa, and admired the pictures, the Parian statuette on the mantel, and the ottoman by the register.

"There," said the young girl, rather timidly,
"is my closet." Her companion saw at the foot
of the white bed a large chintzcovered chair, and by its side a light table, whereon were placed a reading-stand holding an open Bible, a "Daily Food," and a tiny book of hymns. Here she "searched the Scriptures," here she prayed in the dim morning light, and again at eventide. Dearer than any other spot in her room was

that "closet."

The friend went home thoughtful, for in her

DEAR BRE FIREN: —Al ow me to say a few words you respecting the sale of the General Conference E graving. Ever since this beautiful work was published the times have been very hard, at disoney has been vescarce. Owing to this fact, but very few copes have be sold for the cash, and but few of the subscribers have them, notwithstanding the Engraving has been delivered them.

them.

I have been obliged to pay the Artist for his work—smoun \$6,000—and, also, to pay a considerable amount on the Church lot, which we purchased last summer, on which rerect the Church building. These several amounts, take from business, in times like hese, so iously opera e agains me, and I must at once do something to bring back at least a portion of the amount I have paid out. To be successful in my efforts, I must begather and of my brethren in the ministry, and I sincerely hope that so to me will refuse to give his assistance. I feel every disposition to pay liberall for the aid that I mak, and I therefore make the following propositions, to wit: ropositions, to wit: I will give \$1,000 to each of the above named Conferen

propositions, to wit:

I will give \$1,000 to each of the above named Conferences, for the Missionary cause, if the Preachers of the said Conference will sell six hundred copies of the Engraving, at \$10 per copy, and r-mit up the money by the first of Nov inher next. I will in addition to the donation of \$1 000 to the Conference, allow the Preachers 30 per c.nt. commiss on on their sales, and give \$200 to the Preacher that sells the largest number of copies in each Co-ference.

Now, dear brethren, it does seem to me that you might, with an effort, find six hundred members in each of your Conferences that could, and would, if spoken to, but a copy of this beautiful and valuable work, even in times like these. I am sure that all will agree with me, that no work has ever been published around which cluster memories so sacred and endearing, and that every Methodist family in the land ought to have a copy.

Brethren, do what you can, if you please, to sell the number of copies succified, and if after you efforts you should fail to sell the six hundred copies is each Conference, I will cheerfully make a liberal donation to your Conference for the Missionary cause, provided your sales amount to three hundred copies which the bounds of each "onference Yours, most truly, W.M. T. S.MITHSON, P. S.—Remit bank notes or checks on New York, and here the have your letters registered. Subscubers who have not yet paid up, will confer a great tavor if they will at once remit the amount due. Don't delay longer, brethren, if you please, I greatly need the money.

April 18

BOOKS BOOKS.

Just received at the Depository, "Our Excellent Women " Turkey Morocco, double boards, gilt

English Muslin, Call and see it. AGENT.

Dr. Manly, of La Grange, writes us that Rev T. F. Cook, Agent for Soule University, had an arm broken, some days since, by leaping from his buggy, while his horse was running away .-Fortunately, the accident occurred in the vicinity of a talented physician, Dr. D. S. Chessher, who came to the relief of our brother, and attended him for several days in the neighborhood, at the residence of Mr. Canarly. For these services, so timely and efficient, rendered without charge, as well as for the kind attentions of the family which entertained him, Bro. Cook desires, through this medium, to express his grateful acknowledgments.

Under the care of Dr. Manly-to whose kindness as host and to whose skill as a physician, so many Methodist preachers are indebted, -Bro. C. will soon be sufficiently recovered to resume his work.

TO THE PREACHERS.—We call your especial attention to the circular of W. T. Swithson Esq., in our columns to-day. It is an exceedingly liberal proposition. We hope our people will respond to it with a will.

A Goop Move .- The Ladies' Circle connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, Lawrence, Mass., of which the Rev. J. H. M'Carthy is pastor, has purchased, at a cost of \$3.500, a fine brick house adjoining the church for a parsonage. The house is fitted and furnished in the best style. The ladies, desiring to hold the property as trustees, had nine of their number these ladies. They certainly deserve great praise for the enterprise.

Cost of Editing .- A writer who has made inquiry, announces that the cost of editing one of the large religious weeklies of New York is about two hundred dollars per week-which is paid to several writers, "it being now pretty well understood that no single editor can write the requisite amount and variety of editorial matter for one of them."

The New Orleans Advocate says Rev. P. A. Moelling, Editor of the German Ecangelical Apologist, published in Galveston, now on a Apologist, published in Galveston, now on a visit to his German brethren in New Orleans, "is preaching nightly, to large and serious audiences." The Advocate adds: "Mr. M. is a fine writer, and an eloquent and zealous preacher."

Syria.—The Syrian correspondent of the London News writes that the proposed plan of the Porte for the future government of Syria.

poral power of the Papacy is doomed to fall. He maintained that the Italians are right in seeking national unity, and argued that the Spanish government has no reasonable pretext for opposing them. The Minister for Foreign Affairs replied at considerable length; but it is interesting to notice that all the sympathy of that government goes only the length of words. Spain has no idea of undertaking a crusade on behalf of the Pope.

vocate says a colored congregation belonging to Church has seceded and united with the M. E. Church, South. This, says that paper, is "the most unkindest cut of all." It wonders why these colored folks did not read the New York Advocate, and concludes that "perhaps they

says: "We are so opposed to being thought a till we become pleased."

the Republican, which records the sale, on the the most faultless style, or at the most appropri-9th, of 89 bales at 15 cents.

The correspondent of the New York Express says, there are on file at Washington, for Postmasterships, over 210 applicants from gentlemen

of color-negroes-citizens of Massachusetts.

well of Lewellyn B. Wilson yields in one day ture of the well were left running the yield would be \$100,000 per day. The locality is to the promise, that they may have no reason

THE BORDER OUESTION.

Some of the strongest abolitionists in the Northern Church are men of policy. One of their objects has been to introduce a distinction bethat quarter. Party tactics and combinations | lude for the Elder at night. have run away with faith in old fashioned plainness and clearness of speech. Everything must and is doing great damage to her counsels. We a salutary reform.

Down South as far as Staunton, Bishop Scott became so infected with Southern "enthusiasm" as to declare that the Northern Discipline could have only one meaning on the subject of slavery. Of course, the New York Advocate is "afflicted" by the Bishop's positions. The point of attack upon his answers to the Baltimore Conference is characteristic: they were "impromptu." It s a terrible thing for a Northern Bishop to be impromptu" in these days, when "the times" have made it his business to evolve his replies to plain questions with all the elaborate agony of a heathen oracle, and to wrap a forked conclusion for the initiated with a sufficient quantity of unifying rigmarole for the vulgar.

The same Advocate, we must do it the justice admit, is sufficiently plain spoken to say: The battle must be fought over again; and if the border maintains its present attitude and temper, the Church must be divided." But it cannot contemplate even this question of principle without asking, "Where shall the cleavage be?" Between the right and the wrong, of course; how can such a champion of right in the abstract prevail upon itself to exhibit the doubt which its question implies? It soon re- gaged. covers its bravery, however, in the declaration that "the question of slavery cannot be committed to them (the Border Conferences,) under the circumstances." This, we say, is brave; but the qualifying policy succeeds in the next sentence: "The Church may confide to them the administration, but she will settle the principle." This is the platform on which, as it supposes, "the battle must be fought over again." But the practical issue will be plainer: the Border will contend that slaveholding without a view to emancipation-slaveholding as it exists

in this country, is not a sin, and that, therefore,

there is no need of a word in the Discipline or

the subject. In keeping with its other views, the New York Advocate opposes the call of a General could do so successfully. Process of time would will be turned to fruits in the coming harvest: make this more difficult, but would not destroy some other and, perhaps, more congenial alternative. One thing is certain: neither Church nor State is safe or justifiable in receiving re-

London News writes that the proposed plan of the Porte for the future government of Syria has become very generally known there. To Fuad Pacha and all the advanced party of the Turks it is a death blow, but it has raised the hopes of the fanatical party, and has caused no small rejoicing among the Druses. The Christian population are preparing as one mun to leave the country, and nearly all the European merchants say that if it is carried out, they will liquidate their affairs and abandon Syria. The writer intimates pretty broadly that Louis Napoleon is supporting the Sultan's proposed policy for the purpose of keeping the Syrian wound green.

Spain.—The spirit of religious freedom is showing itself in the Spanish Legislature. On the Sth ultimo a deputy, M. Olozoga attacked the revolutionary policy of the old governments in Italy, and declared that, in his opinion, the temporal power of the Papacy is doomed to fall.

unworthy of notice. But it touches a point of vital importance. Hitherto, our Church has prospered As a christian, sister Lewis was sincere and importance. Hitherto, our Church has prospered because we preached the gospel to the poor-taking it not merely to the neighborhood where they lived, but into their families as well. Here, we say, was the secret of our power, and here it is still. The Master will be with us only so long as we imitate him in seeking those who are always neglected by fashion and

the East Baltimore Conference of the Northern the poor, the illiterate, and the unfashionable most good among this class of people—the very most good among this class of people—the very man whose neglect at this point will be most keenly felt. We think it was William Jay who, when he was grown old in the ministry, announced to his large congregation that he should and he praiseth her." be compelled to cease his pastoral visitations, Good RESOLUTION. - The Richmond Advocate except to the poor and the sick. If any are neglected, let it be those who are well to do in fool, that we are resolved, if we ever get mad the world; and do not suppose that the com- ton Telegraph, informs us that the following about a small matter, we will hold our tongue plaints of neglect on the part of the poor, spring named gentlemen have been appointed by the from ignorance and prejudice; they have their Board of Trustees to organize a Medical Colorigin in the better feelings of human nature, lege at Houston, under the charter granted at Cotton "booming" at Savannah-so says although they may not always be expressed in the last regular session of the Legislature: ate times. To evangelize a community, begin N. N. Allan, M. D., Professor of Anatomy; G with the poor, and to keep it in a thriving re- A. Feris, M. D., Professor of Theory and Pracligious state, continue to be devoted in your ef. tice of Medicine; W. H. Gantt, M. D. Professor forts for the good of the poor. They are al. of Obstetrics; W. S. Rodgers, M. D. Profess ways in the majority, and the greatest good of Of Diseases of Women and Children; J. F. the greatest number requires that the preacher Matchet, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica keep in sympathy with them. The progress of the Church is from the poor to the rich, rather fessor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence;

DOUBLE BAYOU.

Left Galveston wharf Saturday evening at o'clock, by the Liberty steamboat; reached Chambersia, otherwise Anahuac, about 9 o'clk tween mercenary and allowable slaveholding; at night; found hospitable quarters at the resior rather, to express it more plainly, they have | dence of Gen. Chambers; started next morning not been so anxious that the Border Conferences | for the East Fork of Double Bayou, about 8 should get rid of slaveholders, as that those Con- miles distant, and, on arriving at a pretty patch ferences should allow "the Church" to legislate of timber facing a handsome prairie, near the in her general council upon the subject, so as to residences of Bro. Long, several of the Jacksons. place herself right with public opinion at the Mrs. Fields and Mr. Andrews, came upon a neat North and in England. It is altogether possible new country church, surrounded by a healthy that "the Church" would, practically, leave the and intelligent looking lot of people, waiting, as question of slavery to the Border Conferences, we understood, to hear a dedication sermon.if those Conferences would permit themselves | We soon found that there was a considerable to become parties to a platforming sort of legis- sprinkling of Methodist preachers on the ground lation. The Church is willing to let the Border Young, Presiding Elder; Cummins, Pastor; act one way, if the Border will let her talk an- Adams, of Liberty; and Barnett, of Lynchburg. other way. But the Border is for the whole The dedication sermon being an easy job, owing trath at all hazards, and in this exhibits another to the fact that no collection was needed—these instance of Southern candor in opposition to stouter brethren turned the pleasant task over Northern ingenuity. By this statement we do to the weak brother from Galveston; also, hopnot intend to accuse the North of mendacity; ing that preaching in the country air would do but merely to express the opinion that a low him good, they permitted him to "exercise" grade of politics has gotten the upper hand in again at half past three o'clock-by way of pre-Not every body knows that, within five or six

have a double meaning, and so be capable of such a country as the region round about Douone interpretation here and another there.- ble Bayou. The lands are not of the richest, This, we say, has crept into the Northern Church yet productive; the prairies covered with fine natural pasturage, and large forests of considerhope its tendency may be seen in time to effect able variety of growth. A special feature of the country is its adaptation to fruit raising .-Bro. Long, at whose house we were so kindly entertained, has a large orchard, chiefly of the peach and plum, which promises an abundant yield of the finest quality of fruit. He planted trees of one year old year before last, from which he gathered fruit last year; this year they are literally loaded. Mr. Andrews, of the firm of Andrews & Grover, Galveston, is also giving attention to fruit-raising, on a considerable scale, with fine prospects of success. The fig. the peach, the plum, the grape, and the strawberry, will do finely; as to the pear and the apple, experiments are not far enough advanced to justify a conclusion. By the way, we were surprised to see that our little old Virginia friend, the "huckleberry," was accustomed to grow to the size of an ordinary full-grown peach tree in the

Double Bayou country. Among other encouraging things, our friends of the East Fork have a fine school of some sixty scholars, under the direction of Mr. Norman, in whose capacity and energy they manifest the highest confidence. He has, we think, in full measure that great element of success-a love for the noble employment in which he is en-

We were so much pleased with our trip that we shall repeat the enterprise, Providence permitting, in fruit time.

MRS, CAROLINE B. LEWIS.

Rev. J. M. Wesson, Pastor of Ryland Chapel. (Methodist,) of this city, hands us the follow ing unaffected tribute to one in whom it may truly be said "a thousand claims to reverence closed," as woman, mother, wife and friend. Both sides of her character were so excellent that her friends knew not which to admire most-her dignity or her affability; her intelligence or her modesty; her rare power of making home all that its name implies, or her bepevolence and charity, which were not confined Doubtless this is supposed by the men of policy to in combination as they were perfect in their in be wisdom, but everybody else can see that it dividuality. Christian principle and affection is weakness. The slavery question, as a ques- were the inspiration of each, and the centre of tion, is sure of a final triumph. Whether all. It is sweet to imagine how delightful the Border States or Border Conferences shall unite, exceeding joy of heaven must be to such, but organically, with the South in the conflict, is a matter which concerns nobody so much as upon earth. The death of God's people is, themselves. The issue is upon them; their own however, a part of their service in his cause on interests are seriously involved; and they have earth; and this one, like all the rest, although a perfect right to decide their own destiny. If so much more mysterious and afflictive than they should decide to come South at once, they many others, is but another cloud whose tears

The Advocate of the 11th inst., contains a mention of his arrival in Galveston, and pleasant entertainment in the family of Bro. Allen

the common complaint, and to pass it over as cious, and that her only hope of salvation was devoted, though unobtrusive and retiring. The writer has met her in class, and always found

formality.

If a preacher is a man of culture and taste, he is liable to peculiar temptations to neglect the poor, the illiterate, and the unfashionable of his flock. Yet he is the very man to do the most good among this class of people—the very large received the impress of their methors.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF TEXAS.

A nest pamphlet from the office of the Hous-

Ashbel Smith, M. D., Professor of Surgery than from the rich to the poor. Meantime, we Thos. E. Brooks, M. D., Professor of Physiology; hope that all the poor will speedily begin to be B. P. January, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy "meek," and to inherit the earth, according The first course of lectures will begin on the third Monday of November, 1861, and contin-

Texas, and assures our medical students that a dulged as to the cause of it. Every true patriot

nedical gentlemen of our State to aid this en. or death! terprise, by throwing its influence in its favor."

THE NEWS.

Telegraphic despatches, copied from the New rleans papers, contain as full reports as we have received of the attack upon Fort Sumter and its reduction by the Confederate forces under Gen. Beauregard. The flag of the Confederate States, "every shred of which," according to the Black Republican journals, "is dyed n treason," now floats over the formidable

The conduct of the Lincoln administration has been marked by a treachery which would have been distinguished even in the darker ages. It deceived Major Anderson with hopes hours sail of Galveston, by schooner, there is of his withdrawal, while, at the same time, it was so arranging its plans as to make an attack on the fort an absolute necessity. Nor this alone: the Commissioners from the Confederate States at Washington were receiving assurances of a peace policy, while the movements for reinforcement of Sumter and Pickens were secretly going forward. The Picayune publishes the following from a letter written by a relative of Judge Campbell, of the U. S. Supreme Court :

"The only intercourse that the Southern Commissioners have had with the Administration at Washington, has been carried on through Judge Campbell, and he has had the emphatic assurance and promises of the Administration that the peace should be preserved. At the same time, Judge Campbell received assurances, and was authorized to write South, to say that before his letter reached there, the order would be telegraphed for the evacuation of Fort Sumter.

It will be seen, moreover, from the despatches, that the reinforcement of Fort Pickens has been effected by treachery.

The effect of the war news, as far as reported appears to be a division of feeling in the North and a concentration of feeling at the South. A few days since the Virginia Convention appointed three Commissioners to proceed to Washington to demand the intentions of the administration. This of itself is a sufficient indication that Virginia will not submit to the coercion of the Southern States. But her attiude is not left to inference, or to past declarations. On the 9th, her convention adopted by a vote of 128 to 20, the following resolution, atroduced by Gov. Wise. Resolved, That the people of Virginia consent

o the recognition and independence of the eceded States, and that they are to be treated as an independent power, and that proper laws be passed to effect their separation.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 9th asks ques ion, What will Virginia do? and answers it as

Virginia will unite her destiny with that o the Confederate States of America. To this course she stands committed beyond recantation by her States rights antecedents-she having been the pioneer and the most intrenid and efficient champion of the cause of resistance to loomed to destruction by the Ricek Republican powers that be; to this course she is impelled, by the instincts of self preservation itself; by a natural and just appreciation of her rights, inerest and safety as a State organized upon the pace, is our opinion in regard to Virginia's future position, and the reasons for that opinion. A few days before, this same paper said that the first definite show of coercion would bring

Virginia to the side of the Confederate States, The Cincinnati Enquirer of the 10th protests against the "snicidal policy of employing the army and navy to compel the seconded States to return to their obedience to the Federal Government." The leading object of that policy it defines to be-"the abolition of slavery n every Southern State," and says that " Lincoln has been forced to adopt it by the radical

Republicans," The Herald notices with alarm and disap proval the military activity which prevails at New York: "The concentration of troops at Fort Hamilton; the incessant sound of the bugle, and the frequent drills at Governor's Island; the unusual activity at the Brooklyn navy yard

zers, flying artillery, etc., are being taken on

To all this, we can only say that the coercion war is a war against the essential principles of human freedom-the right of withdrawal from a Gladly would the Southern people have shown to the world that our civilization was far enough advanced to effect such a movement without scholars to 134, and still increasing. The presblood shed. And still they cling to the hope ent chapel is altogether too small for the Sabthat it may be done; still they hope that the Northern administration will withdraw from its position before lives have been sacrificed to its nhuman policy. We congratulate our readers that so far no life has been lost; we may be able to offer them the same cause of gratitude after the final settlemnt of the difficulties; that will depend upon the withdrawal of the Lincoln administration from its present course, and not upon the submission of the South. If the issue given : were submission or extermination, the latter would be chosen by an honorable and brave people as the least of evils. But if the Union administration do not recede, the issue will simply be submission or a triumphant war of independence, the latter of which, with all its acknowledged evils, will be chosen with alacrity, as an almost unmitigated good in comparing the come over me? Ah!—we are out of the United administration do not recede, the issue will rity, as an almost unmitigated good in comparson with the absolute evil and disgrace of the other alternative.

TO THE TEMPLARS OF HONOR AND TEM-PERANCE.

WORTHY BROTHERS :- Having just returned from Arkansas to resume my labors in the Temperance enterprise, I assume the liberty of ad-

perance Reform have there been so many rea-sons for faithful and energetic labor as now. To relax our efforts during the present crisis in the history of our country, would be to relinquish all hope of future success; for the design of the Temple of Honor from the commencement has been, and is now, to obtain a permanency of character, as an Institution of Temperance and Morality.

much aparty in the public mind on the subject

ges to be derived from a Medical School in of Temperance; and many speculations are in This agrees with our observation, and the most full sufficiency of the inducements of older and christian laments and deplores the contin schools will be prepared for them. "The hos- ued prevalence of the abominable liquor traffic pital of the city of Houston is to be fitted up But have we no reason to fear that very much horoughly, and will be under the charge of the of the want of public confidence and interest in Faculty. Preparations are being made for a regard to this matter, is owing to the fact that auseum, laboratory, etc., on a complete scale." Temperance men themselves are not sufficiently The Board appeals to State pride, and thinks, aggressive in their war of extermination-a properly enough, "that this should induce the war that knows but two alternatives-victory

All great results are achieved by individua effort. Organizations and societies do not supercede the necessity of individual effort; and failure will always ensue unless the memberseach member composing such society-put forth their best energies to secure the desired end. How can it be otherwise with any society, religious, literary, moral or political, when a majority of its friends become indifferent to its interests. All history proves that a society of any kind must suffer defeat unless a majority, at least, of its members contribute something to the common welfare of the cause they espouse. The gods help those who help themselves," s a faithful saying, and worthy of all accep-

What then remains for us to do in order certain victory? Faithful, uncompromising, individual effort. A public sentiment has already peen created in favor of the Temple of Honor; human slaughter-houses and grog-shops are growing into disrepute; and a few years will place the liquor traffic among the plainest crimes known to the laws of the land. Our cause is not an obsolete idea in Texas-

but the Temple of Honor and Temperance occu pies to day a more enviable position than in the days of its infancy, when men were attracted by its novelty, and its was perhaps characterized by greater outward prosperity. Friends and brethren, the vows of fidelity are

upon you! Be faithful, as God is faithful, and n due season you shall reap if you faint not. W. H. GILLAM. Galveston, Texas, April 13, 1861.

LETTER FROM HOUSTON.

PUBLISHER TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE:ake advantage of the absence of your editor to inform your readers that he is doing a good work in our city. His able and eloquent exhibitions of truth, daily, have attracted large and appreciative audiences. Our city is quite full of visitors, many of whom have attended the services at night. The daily prayer meeting in the Methodist Church has been well attended. knew not the number of conversions in conection with the meeting thus far, but I am glad to learn there has been several, and I think many who seem to be enquiring, will, ere the meeting closes, find the "pearl of great price." The stationed preacher, Rev. Mr. Seat, has here, as elsewhere, "won golden opinions" from the community. By his eloquent presentations of truth from the pulpit, as well as his pious walk and conversation, he has attracted to his ministry many intelligent minds outside of his own

During the past week the Presbytery of Brazos held a meeting in this city. Quite a number of Presbyterian ministers and elders, as well as other visitors, have been in attendance upon the meeting. The preaching was hope of mediating a reconstruction and bringing back the lost pleiad, may give that hope up.—
We distinctly despair of it now, if never before. pression in favor of truth was made upon the ininds of many. Some ten or twelve members of stripes. The Southern Confederacy is not original slave State of the South-the faithful city. I know your liberality of feeling will ad honest defender of the peculiar institution, cause you to rejoice in this increase to Zion's

that the Reading Room in our city, of which you took so kind a notice some time since, is a decided success. The necessary funds for its support for one year have been raised, and the Room will be open to the public in a few days. Can you not inaugurate a similar institution in

with it, an able series of lectures is being susained, in which our literati participate. How is the Galveston Lyceum succeeding? Let us hear from you. Suppose we compare notes on these and similar subjects?

Our "Lyceum" is doing well. In connection

Yours, truly, Houston, April 10, 1861.

HOME WORK.

RYLAND CHAPEL, Galveston,-God has been racionsly pleased, in some measure, to revive his work in this charge. Our second Quarterly Meeting was protracted and services held every night for about four weeks. Large and serious the unusual activity at the Brooklyn navy yard night for about four weeks. Large and serious caused by the sending out and preparation of war vessels, together with the impenetrable air Word every time we came together. About now. Here and there a fellow may shoot off a of mystery in which these movements are en- thirty persons professed to experience the pardonbrouded. The same paper has information | log love of God, several of whom are members of that eight hundred men are actively employed our Sabbath School. Twenty-five were added at the navy yard near Boston, where, as at to the Church. A better state of religious feel-Brooklyn, immense quantities of gunpowder, ing prevails than has for some time past, and round shot, shell, grape, canister, light howit- we are praying that God may more gloriously manifest himself in our behalf.

ing a new and more commodious Methodist government which does not meet the wishes of church in Corpus Christi. We have an excelhe people, and of founding government on the lent location. Within the past nine weeks, the only true basis, the consent of the governed. \_ | membership of the church has been more than doubled, and some joining nearly every week. Our Sabbath school has increased from 60 bath school and congregation. Yours in Christ, H. G. HORTON.

"TEN DAYS IN FOREIGN PARTS."

Under this caption, Dr. McTyeire, of the Nashville Christian Advocate, gives the impressions he received on a late visit to the Southern Confederacy. No more impartial and correct rendering of the state of feeling here could be

Confederacy. Our readers might like to know something of what we saw and heard in foreign

sponded a voice from the other end of the car.
"I've been feeling cramped and loose by turns
these fifteen minutes. A nightmare has been on
me—horrid! Now it's explained." But the train moved on as though nothing had happened. Passports were not demanded at Stevenson, nor at Chattanooga, neither were there any Customhouse officials.

The month of March has been unusually cold in Alexander.

dressing you through this medium, in the spirit in Alabama and Georgia. Yet ploughing and planting are going on. The farmers are well up to their work. The main field force have not to their work. The main field force have not been withdrawn from their work, notwithstand-ing the musterings and mass meetings. All things go on with them as before. They look contented and well cared for. The polished ploughshare makes its furrow, as of old, in the mellow earth. The trees are budding. Corn is coming up. Cotton seed going in. Wheat and rye are beautiful. The flowers bloom. The singing of birds has some and the voice of the

eliable representations made to us. Those people mean to be independent. A few months will show that they can raise bread as well as cotton. The cotton crop is now found out to be about a million of bales short of the previous year. This fact has raised the price to a higher igure than has been reached for many years A few are holding back for higher prices still. But all this does not divert from the bread-proucing purpose.

Some things impressed us, along our zigzag vay and during our short stay in foreign parts. f course the area of observation was not ex ensive. The reader will know how to make observations of every judicious friend and tra-veller we "met up with," and with whom we could snatch a ten minutes' talk, or take an hour's set to. These impressions we give as facts, maybe news, without comments. Wherever the editor is, he bears the Advocate in mind, and gleans for its columns.

mind, and gleans for its columns.

1. The quietness of men and things surprises one. From the seriousness and vastness of the revolution that has taken place there within the last three months, and from the accounts of mobs, lynch-law, reign of terror, etc., one can hardly help looking out for evidences of disturbance in the public mind, and commotion in affairs. We never say records calmer. In town. ffairs. We never saw people calmer. In town, village, country and crossroads they are sobe dently it is not the calmness of suppression, but of conviction and determination. Less bluster election. No whistling to keep the courage up. No nursing of wrath to keep it warm. They re in an uncommon bland humor. Even th philippies, taunts, and insulting paragraphs of the abolition press do not ruffle their tempers, as they used to do. They regard them as out side things, pretty much as we in the United States regard the pratings of Exeter Hall and the swell sentences of the Spanish Cortes about our affairs and institutions. The extremest appointments of Mr. Lincoln are coolly commented

on—"No concern of ours."

2. They are not only quiet, but determined.
Those people are gone, and gone for good. The
child is not born that will see them return. We do not believe one man in a thousand entertains the idea of reconstruction. If ever reconstrucion takes place, it must proceed from the othe side. They never will come back on any terms Any one who talks with slaveholders and non-slaveholders, large planters and small planters. merchants and mechanics, will be obliged to yield the cherished idea of reconstruction. Their State governments never were in better action, and never before did the people so highly prize them. With the Federal governmen they are pleased; its officers, Congress, and Constitution. Whatever may be said in Wall street of their want of resources for sustaining a government, they feel no uneasiness on that core. The difference between their commercial system and that of the Northern States under the present and future possible tariffs opens to their view as all in their favor. With trifling State debts and ample resources, they fee safe on the financial question. We actually heard such an expression as this—smile at it as you may—"The fact is, those poor fellows at the North, I don't see how they are to get along. Southern custom lost: the difference between the tariffs turning every thing to our ports; we making our own bread; their East and West arrayed against each other; in debt, and no rospect of paying out; their credit ten per ent, under par, and ours above par, for our ifteen million loan will be taken at one hundre and four cents on the dollar -- what will they do? Put that speech in your pipe, and smoke it. We

They have their stars, too and the them have no objection to see the conscilation en larged, but will live and die under the seven i not another is added. Those who have held or to the glorious old Union, with the patriotic periment. The border States may behold the tween those stars and these stars. The Union that their unselfish and self sacrificing efforts to prevent that catastrophe have failed, to settle this simple question, On which side do their personal and social sympathies and industrial interests lie?

3. We looked with delicacy but closely for

latent spirit that has, in certain papers, been represented as existing very extensively in the seconded States—a suppressed spirit of discontent—the overnwed minority. It may exist somewhere, but we did not find it. Men who to our personal knowledge in December went into secession as a timid bather steps into water, have fully committed themselves to the Southhad even gone to Pensacola, and were in camp there. Others who did not like the way it was done exactly, now that it is done, proclaim their firm adherence and satisfaction with the present order of things. Everybody praised the wis-dom and moderation of the Conventions and the Congress. "What has become of the mi nority in your Convention elections?" The party in the government, which will do no squib to Greeley & Co.; it amounts to nothing."

4. The feeling toward the border slave
States was various: not bitter, except rather so. in some instances, against Tennessee, from which they seemed to think they had a right somehow to expect a different showing from reason thus: "It was better for us that they did not come off when we did. They are our We have just started an enterprise for build- of friends. They said to the North, "Standard of friends of frie off;" and we are enabled to organize complete and without molestation. To please them and hold them on, the North has pursued a vacilla-ting policy, dividing Black Republicans, and affording the best conditions for our success. Th fruit will fall when it is ripe. They will finally be with us in form, as they have been with us all the time in fact, 5. The army-they are mustering strong

down there, and no mistake. Besides the regiments which each State has, the Federal Gov ernment is enlisting soldiers for one year, and also for three years, if not sooner discharged. The amount of first-rate arms, of ordinance and ammunition they have on hand is astonishin for short notice. It is said the federal government has nearly 20,000 soldiers at this tim under orders. Companies were dropping dow o Pensacola and Savannah. They did not make much fuss-only music enough to form by-no stealthy, but rather silent in their movemen There is an empty car behind: the conductor keeps it locked. By and by the reason appears—you reach a station, and seventy or eighty uniformed men get on board. And such sol diers we never saw : sober as sentinels : you men and middle aged, the flower of the land. handkerchiefs not wet with tears. No Hessian bands and drunken rowdies. We saw but one drunk man in the Southern Confederacy, and Opelika to the cars. Depend on it, if those soldiers have to fight, they will give a good account of themselves in the day of battle. And if Mr. Lincoln heads the force that is to meet them, he had better do as he did on his way to Washington—disguise himself, steal a march and start the night before.

We have received a copy of the proceeding of the convention held at Mesilla, March 16 Pino Alto, Donna Anna, Las Cruses, La Meso Picacho, and Amoles, were represented.

Mr. James A. Lucas being called to the chair mr. Chas. A. Hoppin was appointed Secre

Hon. P. T. Herbert, commissioner from the State of Texas, and invite him to visit and take a seat in this meeting.

The Times says that Col. Herbert being called upon, addressed the meeting in an interesting, emphatic and eloquent speech, which was re-ceived with much applause. Resolutions were adopted, declaring that the feelings and interests of Arizona are with the Southern States, and that although they deplore the division of the Union, yet they cordially endorse the course pursued by the seceded Southern States.

That geographically and naturally the people of Arizona are bound to the South, and to her lock for protection, and as the Southern States have formed a Confederacy, it is their earnest desire to be attached to that Confederacy as a Territory.

It was made the duty of the President of the Convention to order an election for a Delegate to the Congress of the Confederate States of America, when he is informed that the States composing said Confederacy have ordered an

election for Members of Congress.

The convention resolved that Arizona will not recognize the present Black Republican Adcers appointed to this Territory by said Administration with whatever means in their power.

LATEST NEWS.

New Orleans offers to take the \$15,000,000 MONTGOMERY, April 14 —It is stated by authority of the Secretary of War, Hon. L. Pope Walker, that

part unmolested.

Ex U. S. Senator Wigfall, of Texas, received Maj.
Anderson's sword at Fort Sumter as aide-de-camp
of Gen. Beauregard.
All the force of the Confederate Government is
to be concentrated at Fort Pickens.
Twenty regiments are offered by Tennessee for

our service.

The Confederate Congress on assembling will de-clare war if the Government at Washington block-ades the ports in the Confederate States.

Seven hundred National volunteers at Washing-ton refuse to serve under Lincoln and denounce

MONTGOMERY, April 14 - George N. Sanders has

Montgomery, April 14 —George N. Sanders has sent the following dispatch to Dean Richmond, Mayor Wood and August Belmont.

"One hundred thousand mercenary soldiers cannot occupy and hold Pensacola The entire South is under\_arms. Negroes strengthen the military. Fort Pickens can quickly be conquered Northern Democrats are standing by the South. The Northern States and people are not held responsible for Lincoln's acts unless endorsed by them State sovereignty is fully recognized. New York, protect your social and commercial ties by resisting Republican and Federal aggression. Philadelphia should repudiate the action of her Legislature. The commerce of Rhode Island and New Jersey is safe when distinguishable.

distinguishable. An offer has been made to the Treasury Department to take the whole Confederate loan of fifteen millions at par, by parties in New Orleans.

Secretary Toombs has received a dispatch from Hon. J. C. Breckinridge and Gov. Magoflin, of Kentucky, stating that greatly excited sympathizers are entirely with the South Seven thousand men of the Border States are under arms, and have offer-

ed to move at a moment's notice.

In reply to a message asking what was the feeling in Montgomery, President Davis says rough and curt: "Fort Sumter is ours, and nobody is hurt. With mortar, paixhan and petard, we tender old Abe our Beauregard."
When Major Anderson's quarters were burning.

Gen. Beauregard sent offers of assistance, before the white flag was run up. Hon. I. T. Wigfell, or Texas, received the sword, and returned it to Major The fleet was still in sight off the Charle-ton

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TEXAS ITEMS.

The following remarks are by a correspondent from Hill county, to the Houston Tele

The farmers in this county have given up all faith in making cotton and corn crops, without the seasons are more regular and less droughty. And, for my part, I can't for the life of me the utility of raising such products, if they could. Small grain pays infinitely better, and besides there is no doubt about making wheat, barley and rye, the two last, emphatically, which are only inferior to good wheat for bread. And there is no feed for horses better, This grass will grow anywhere in the State. It is very tender, and should be sowed late in the spring. Last year, every one who so wed this grass harvested two crops; the lart crop was the best, owing to the fall rains, we s made withont cultivation, the entire grow'n being volun-teers from the first yield. It is said that hay will "founder," and I know that my snimals

would leave corn to get V, it. Andrew Jackson Stnith, late United States Consul to Laguyra, venezuala, died in Galves

The steamer General Rusk, arrived vesterday from Indian da, reports 1500 U.S. troops con-centrated at Green Lake. The Pusk brought over 35 U. S. soldiers who

had enlisted for the C. S. Army. None of the others would enlist.

The U. S. commander at Green Lake, we understand, sent a sloop out to the U.S. war-Rusk and take the soldiers off. The Rusk got

off before the schooner got out of the bay and was soon out of sight,-News, April 13, The steamship W. G. Hewes, Gardner, ar the Vice-Presidency—the rest absorbed and assimilated. Many of them may, at a future day, form the rallying point of an opposition party in the government, which sloop Mohawk and steamer Empire City left the Pass on Friday evening with U. S. troops on

> known.
> Major Larkin Smith, 8th Infantry, is in command of three companies at Green Lake, and Major Simbly, 3d Infantry, with three compa-nies of that regiment, is at Indianola, awaiting the arrival of companies from the upper forts in Texas for debarkation on the Star of the West and Fashion, Lieut, Col. Backus, U.S. A., came a passenger on the Hewes on his way to Washington.
>
> Major, Thos. G. Rhett, was also on board the

> Hewes. He has resigned his commission as paymaster in U. S. A., and tendered his ser-vices to the Confederate States,—Civilian, 15th. Mr. L. Cannon has about 600 vines planted in a vineyard at Piedmont springs, in Grimes county, and they are growing finely.

> The Central railroad will be opened to Millican's, 82 1-2 mile station, on the 22d inst. This will be a great advantage to the country, being a saving of 12 miles of staging and wagoning to all Northern Texas.—*Telegraph*.

> The temporary railroad bridge across the Brazos at Richmond, Fort Bend county, has again been washed away. The recent rise in the Brazos brought down a large amount of drift, which lodged on the railroad bridge at Richmond, and although every effort was made to cut away the bridge, and although a portion of it was removed, the drift stuck fast, forming to bank of the river. The raft is said to cover ten acres, and it will cost a good deal of mor ev

THE CONFEDERATE STATES LOAN .- The Banks of Savannah have taken five hund, red thousand dollars of this loan.

The Charleston Courier says the banks of Charleston city will-take at least one million of the loan.

The Montgomery correspondent of the Columbus, Ga., Times, in his letter of the 25th ult., says:

in with astonishing rapidity, and everybody is surprised that the credit of the Confederate States stands so high at the outset. The Mail of this evening contained an editorial upon this subject, and stated that more money had tendered already than was desired. A offered from the city of New York alone, and more from other cities in the United States. This shows what financiers think of the investment. Mr. Meminger has very wisely concluded to give the preference to the citizens of the Confederate States.

The N. O. Picayune of the 11th says: "Capitalists are reserving their resources for 17th, and as so many are hoarding up in this anticipation, we should not be surprised to see the market ease off after the award is made. The success of the Loan is a fixed fact. Indeed, the competition will be so strong that parties who desire a slice will have to put their names down for at least double the amount

IMPORT EVACUAT MONTGOMER correspondenc Confederate Si Gen. Beaurege This corresp fication of the ed in Gen. Be ing and reini

L Pope Walke Washington myself, that p ter, peaceably, [Signed]

General G. T. 1 States Charl If you have to of the agent who of the Gozenn Sumter by force ation If this is ref may determine [Signed]

L. Pope Walke

[Signed] Gen. Beaurega Unless there your condition make the den at an earlier he [Signed]

L. Pope Walk The reasons Sumter at 12 [Signed] L. Pope Walk was made at will be allowed

> Gen. Beaurega Please teleg L Pope Walke summons to ev Gen. G. T. Ber Sir-I have

of your commu of this fort, and demand with w Major Ande first shot, and will be starved [Signed] Gen Beaurege Do not desir If Major An the meantime

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> o'clock this closes the fac to visit Major pose was pac a plan for sur This plan

[Signed] CHARLES

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renary soldiers cannot The entire South is gthen the military, onquered Northern South. The Northby them State sov-New York, protect by resisting Repub-Philadelphia should lature. The com-Jorsey is safe when

G. N. SANDERS." Treasury Depart-rate loan of fifteen w Orleans.

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what was the feel-Davis says, rough ers were burning. of assistance, before n. L. T. Wigfall, of

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U. S. troops con-U. S. soldiers who my. None of the to the U.S. war-

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April 13. res, Gardner, ar-Cavallo steamship on. The steam-

U. S. troops on vessels were unantry, is in com-Green Lake, and ith three compa-dianola, awaiting the Star of the ol. Backus, U S. ewes on his way

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ment loan come and everybody is the Confederate state. The Mail itorial upon this coney had been sired. A short f dollars were Tork alone, and United States. of the invest-

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NEWS OF THE WEEK. IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON.

EVACUATION OF FORT SUMTER DEMANDED.

MONTGOMERY, April 12.—The following is the correspondence between the War Department of the Confederate States, by order of President Davis, and Gen. Beauregard, in command of Charleston harbor.

tilities.

This correspondence grew out of the formal notification of the Government at Washington as disclosed in Gen. Beauregard's first dispatch to the Secretary of War, that it had resolved upon the provisioning and reinforcement of fort Sumter.

CHARLESTON, April 8. 1861.

L. Pope Walker, Sec'y of War, Confederate States:
Authorized messengers from President Lincoln at Washington have just informed Gov. Pickens and myself, that provisions will be sent into Fort Sumter, peaceably, if possible, but by force if necessary.

Montgomery, April 10, 1861.
General G. T. Beauregard, in command Confederat

States Charleston.

If you have no doubt of the authorized character of the agent who communicated to you the intention of the Government at Washington to supply Fort Sumter by force, you will at once demand its evacuation.

If this is refused, proceed in such manner as you may determine to reduce it. Please answer.

[Signed] L. Pope Walker.

CHARLESTON, April 10, 1861. L. Pope Walker, Secretary of War:
The demand for the evacuation of Fort Sumte
will be made at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

[Signed] G. T. BEAUREGARD.

MONTGOMERY, April 10, 1861. MONTGOMERY, April 10, 1861.

Gen. Beauregard, Charleston:
Unless there are special reasons, connected with your condition, it is considered proper that you should make the demand for the evacuation of Fort Sumter at an earlier hour. L. POPE WALKER. [Signed]

[Signed]

Charleston April 10, 1861.

L. Pope Walker, Secretary of War:
The reasons for demanding the evacuation of Fort
Sumter at 12 o'clock, are of a special nature
[Signed]

G. T. Brauregard. [Signed] CHARLESTON, April 11, 1861.

Charleston, April 11, 1861.

L. Pope Walker, Secretary of War—
The demand for the evacuation of Fort Sumter was made at 12 o'clock to-day. Maj Anderson will be allowed until 6 o'clock this evening to answer. Gen. Beauregard, Charleston:
Please telegraph at once the reply of Major Anderson. (Signed)

L. Pope Walker.

CHARLESTON, April 11. L Pope Walker, Montgomery:
Major Anderson has just replied as follows to my
summons to evacuate Fort Somter.

FORT SUMTER, April 11.

Gen. G. T. Beauregard:
Sir.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, demanding the evacuation of this fort, and to say, in reply thereto, that it is a demand with which I regret that my sense of honor and my obligation to my government prevent my compliance.

ROBERT ANDERSON. and my obligation of the compliance.

Major Anderson adds verbally, "I will await the first shot, and if you do not batter us to pieces, we will be starved out in a few days." Please answer.

(Signed)

G. T. Beauregare. MONTGOMERY, April 11.

Gen Beauregard, Charleston:

Do not desire needlessly to bombard Fort Sumter.

If Major Anderson will state the time at which,
as indicated by him, he will evacuate, and agree in the meantime that he will not use his guns against us, unless ours should be employed against Fort Sumter, you are authorized thus to avoid the effusion of blood.

If this or its equivalent be refused, reduce the the Fort in the manner you, in your judgment, decide to be most practicable.

[Signed] I. Pope Walker.

[Signed] Charleston, April 11. I. Pope Walker Montgomery:

Major Anderson will not consent to enter into the engagement you propose. I write you to day.

[Signed] G. T. Beauregard.

OPENING OF FIRE ON FORT SUMTER L. Pope Walker, Monigomery:
We opened fire on Fort Sumter at half-past four o'clock this morning.

[Signed]

[Signed]

[NTERCEPTED DISPATCHES.

P. S.—I have intercepted a dispatch, which discloses the fact that Mr. Fox, who had been allowed to visit Major Anderson, on the pledge that his purpose was pacific, employed his opportunity to devise a plan for supplying the fort by force

This plan was adopted by the Government at Washington, and was in progress of execution when the demand was made on Major Anderson.

[Signed]

FORT SUMTER RETURNS FIRE.

CHARLESTON, April 12.—The batteries of Sullivan's Island, Morris Island and other points opened fire on Fort Sumter at half-past four o'clock this morning. Fort Sumter returned the fire. A brisk cannonading is being kept up.

There is no information from the scaboard.

The military are under arms.

The who've population is on the streets, and the parbor is filled with anxious spectators.

[SECOND DISPATCH]

[SECOND DISPATCH]
The floating battery is doing good service.
Up to eleven o'clock there has been no loss on our

Fort S'umter replied at 7 o'c'ock this morning, and has kept to 9 an astonishing fire ever since. Sieven's battery is slightly injured. Three she, to are fired per minute. Four hundred,

in all, have fal. en.

A breach is expected to be made in Fort Sumter to-morrow.

Major Anderson's fire is principally directed agains

Major Anderson's he is principally directed against the floating batterie.

War ve-sels are n. sported outside the harbor. Only two soldiers a, we wounded on Sulivan's Island. The range is more perfect from the land batteries. Every shot tells. It is thought from Major Anderson's fire that he has mo, we men than was supposed. Fort Sumter will succe, ab by to-morrow. It is raining at Charleston, but there is no cessation of the batterie. A continuous steady fire on

tion of the batterie. A c. minuous steady fire on both sides is being kept up.

The cutter Harriet Lane, and the steam gun boat Crusader, are reported off the bar, but have not entered the harbor.

The War Department have as yet no official dis-

The firing continued all day. Two of Fort Surater's guns are silenced and it is reported a breach has been made through the southeast wall.

No casualty has yet happened to any of the forces. Only seven of the nineteen batteries have opened fire on Fort Sumter. The remainder are held ready for the expected fleet.

Two thousand men reached the city this morning and immediately embarked for Morris Island.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, April 12, 11 P. M —The bombardment of Fort Sumter is going on every twenty minutes from the mortars.

utes from the mortars.

It is supposed Major Anderson is resting his men for the night.

Three vessels of war are reported outside the bar; they cannot get in on account of the roughness of the results of the second sec

the sea

No one has as yet received any injury.

The floating battery works admirably well.

Every inlet to the harbor is well guarded.

Our forces are having a lively time of it.

Our forces are having a lively time of it.

IMPORTANT FROM MONTGOMERY.

Mentgomery, April 12.—The Cabinet was in session all day, discussing important matters. Letters of marque and reprisal will be issued immediately.

Ex-Gov. Reman, in conjunction with Major Ben McCulloch proposes to this Government to have 25.000 men in Wishington in ten days to take Lincoln and Gen. Scott prisoners of war.

Major McCulloch has 10,000 men now in Virginia, and purchased 10,000 stand of arms to circulate.

The President has issued his call for an extra session of Congress to meet on the 29th of April.

sion of Congress to meet on the 29th of April.

Fort Sumter Surrenders.

Charleston, April 13 — Fort Sumter was surrendered at half-past 1 o'clock to-day to the Confederate forces.

THE CONFEDERATE FLAG WAVING OVER FT. SUMTER

—BLOCKADE OF THE PORT OF CHARLESTON.

Charleston, April 13—2 P M Major Anderson has hauled down the United States flag from Fort Sumter and run up the white flag.

The fort has been burning for several hours, from the effect of the bombshells. Two explosions have also been produced by the shells thrown from our batteries.

Maj Anderson ceased his firing sometime since he fire of all our batteries has been cominued till present time.

While the shells thrown from our batteries has been cominued till present time.

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Sumter

The port o. Cha. leston has been blockeded by the U.S. ships of or.

REJO TORRAT MONTGOMERY.

Mon'gomery, A pril 13—The above dispatches were addressed to the S \*\* cretary of War, by Gov. Pickens, 1 J. H. Thomson Y. W. G. Veal, \$6.

fing of the harb or.
REJO COING AT MONTGOMERY.

by Rev. J. H. Davidson, Mr. W. P. WYATT and Miss MARY A. HAMMOND—all of Washington county.

of South Carolina, They were read by a clerk of the War Department in front of the executive building, and in the presence of President Davis and the Cabinet.

Seven guns were fired, and one for General Beauregard, and another for the Confederate States.

There is great rejoicing among our people.

GREAT REJOICING IN MOBILE.

Mobile. April 13.—The news of the surrender of

Mobile, April 13—The news of the surrender of Fort Sumter to the Confederate army was received with immense cheering. Crowds congregate about the streets to discuss the important intelligence

The Confederate and Palmetto flags are unfurled to the breeze.

Cappear are fixing hells ringing and the enthusions. Cannon are firing, bells ringing, and the enthusias knows no bounds.

thows no bounds.

FORT PICKENS REINFORCED.

Pensacola, April 13 — Reinforcements were thrown
into Fort Pickens last night.

ARREST OF A SPY.

Montgomery, April 13.—Lieut. Warden, U. S. N, has been arrested in this city as a spy. There were found on his person secret dispatches from Lieut. Slemmer, in command of Fort Pickens, to the Government at Washington.

It appears, also, that the prisoner violated his parole to Gen. Bragg. and carried in secret dispatches to Fort Pickens, while he showed to Gen. Bragg open dispatches.

open dispatches

He likewise failed to report himself to the General
on his return from the fort.

The opinion of Mr. Benjamin, the Attorney General, has been asked on the points of law bearing on

FORT SUMTER UNCONDITIONALLY SURRENDERED. Charleston, April 13.—Gen. Beauregard takes possession of Fort Sumter to-morrow morning, Major Anderson has the privilege to salute his flag.

No one was killed on our side.

The surrender was unconditional. Gen. Beauregard prescribes the terms.

regard prescribes the terms.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Hon. W. Porcher Miles has been to fort Sumter and says no one was killed in that fortification Major Anderson is now in this city, the gaest of Gen. Beauregard.

Judge Magrath has also been to Fort Sumter, and says the officers' quarters are all burnt down.

The garrison of Fort Sumter will be manned by troops of the Confederate States to-night.

The liveliest feelings of delight were manifested at the surrender of Fort Sumter.

Fort Sumter was surrendered unconditionally. Major Anderson and his men were sent to Morris Island under the charge of a military guard.

Major Anderson was subsequently conveyed to the city by Capt. Hartstein and Capt. Whitney.

EXCITEMENT IN NEW YORK.

New York, April 13—A. M.—The bombardm of Fort Sumter creates intense excitement in this city and throughout North, and business is every-

where suspended.

The friends of the South warmly commend the action of the Confederate Government, and lavish praises upon the troops at Charleston.

Further news from the scene of hostilities is impatiently awaited by all classes of people.

In the meantime the Lincoln Government is actively preparing to meet the issue with further reinforce-

squadron.

The Southern mai's will also probably be immediately suspended.

VIRGINIA TROOPS FOR CHARLESTON. On the other hand it is rumored that several military companies have left Richmond for Charleston

THE WAR NEWS IN WASHINGTON-TROOPS ORDER-ED TO THE OUTSKIRTS,

Washington, April 13 -The war news creates Washington, April 13—The war news creates much regret, but no excitement here. The prospects of the future, however, cause a general depression. The regular troops have been ordered to the outskirts of the city, and the volunteers to guard the armories and public buildings.

The President has dismissed from the army, Capt W. B. John and Lieut. Abner Smith

THE WAE NEWS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Bester April 13—A proposed separation prevails

Boston, April 13—A profound sensation prevails throughout the city and State. The general sentiment is that the Government is right and shall be sustained.

right and shall be sustained.

OFFER OF TROOFS FROM RHODE ISLAND.

Providence, R. I. April 13.—Governor Sprague,
of this State, has tendered the services of the marine,
artillery, and a thousand of infantry to the Government, and offers to accompany them to whatever point they may be ordered.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS AT NORFOLK.

Norfolk, April 13 —The U. S. frigate of wa

THE NEWS IN CINCINNATI.

Ciarinnati, April 13 — The excitement occasioned by the news from Charceston caused a partial suspension of business here.

Exchange on New York advanced to 2 per cent. premium; on New Orleans is declined to 3 per cent.

this afternoon train.

LINCOLN AND THE VIRGINIA COMMISSIONERS.

Washington, April 13.—The Virginia Commissioners had a pleasant interview with President Lincoln to-day, who told them he would act according to the declaration set forth in his inaugural. The reply was given in writing

MORE CHARTERED VESSELS.

New York, April 13.—The Government, it is reported, has chartered the steamships Philadelphia and Ericcson. The former is rapidly filling up with provisions, army stores and munitions of war. The latter will be held in reserve for any emergence.

officers' Quarters at for any emerically officers' Quarters at for summer on fire. Charleston. April 13.—3 A. M.—The bombardment still continues on both sides.

Major Anderson is firing at long intervals. Our batteries are firing steadily and effectually. The officers' quarters at Fort Sumter are on fire and the roof is falling to pieces.

SIX VE-SRIS OFF THE HARBOR.

Charleston. April 13.—SIX vessels of war are in

C-W. T. Cain, \$17\*; W. P. Cumming, \$10. D-\*, Duren 20 cts\*.

Strayed or Stolen.

TROM my premis s, near Madisonville, about the first of Nov. last, TWO AMERICAN MARES—one seven years old, about sixteen and a half hands high, dark Bay or Brown, with a white star in the forehead, branded on the left shoulder twice with a smail letter L, but looks more like a sear than a letter, had on an old bell ween she left. The other a bright Sorrel, with a star in her forehead, about fit cen hands high, ten years old very weak eyes, with same brand; no other marks recollected.

Any person who will give information enabling me to recover them, or will return them to me at Modisonville, Madison county, Texas, will be liberally rewarded.

APPLIED.

TIVE MILLIONS of this most advantageous investment
will be offered to the public on the 17th April ensuing,
and every citizen throughout the Confederate States will
have the opportunity of taking a share of the benefit, and
the same time sustaining the cause of his country.
Bonds with Coupens will be issued in sums from \$1000
to \$50, and where it is preferred, stock certificates in the
usual form may be had. The interest is at Eront per cent
per annum, payable every six months at all our principal
cities

GALVESTON PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected for every issue by JAMES T. WARE, Wholesale Grocer, Strand Lamar county, by Rev. J. B. Landreth, Rev. C. W. RAINS,

Quarterly Meetings, &c. GOLIAD DISTRICT. SECOND ROUND.

We are authorized to announce L. A ABERCROMBIE, Eq., as a candidate for the office of District Attorney of the Seventh Judicial District, at the next ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce HOWARD FINLEY, of Grimes county, a cand date for District Attorney of the Seventh Judicial District. Seventh Judicial District,

We are authorized to announce H J. JONES, of Grim
county, as a candidate for the office of Commissioner of ti
General Land Office, at the next election. Jan.31. Oakville... Nueces Bay—and Camp Meeting.. Brownsville. SAN ANTONIO DISTRICT. Pleasanton Circuit......DIST COLBERT'S BALM IN GILEAD!! FOR the Quick cure of Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the side, back or stomach. Painter's Cnolic or Cramp, Frosted Feet or Ears, Burns, Fresh Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, and all similar

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Webb & Jarmon.

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Rusk circuit. Social Chapel.
Palestine circuit, Wildons Academy.
Cherokee circuit, Oakville.
Feneral of the late Mr. Cecil, at Gardener's
School house.

mplaints.

Toothache cured in ten minutes. Earache cured in five nutes. Headache cured in ten minutes Burns cured in smarting in two minutes. Neuralgia pains cured in en minutes. Sprains reved in ten minutes. Sore Throat relieved in five minutes. VICTORIA DISTRICT. 100 Cases have been cured by one Agent, in a single day!! SECOND ROUND. EVERY BOTTLE WARRANTED. Try it! Try it!! Try it!!! Try it!!!! Price 25 and 50 cents per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to Agents, and one wanted in every town; also a few good traveling agents.

All orders and communications should be addressed

C. S. COLBERT & CO., GONZALES DISTRICT.

To the Sons and Daughters of Affliction. These things we prove on the spot and before your eyes aly bring on your cases.

Marriages.

On the 4th of April, at the residence of the bride's father,

On the 17th of March, at the residence of the bride's father.

of the E. T. Conference, and Miss MARY J. BOWDEN.

On the 27th of March, by Rev. C. H. Brooks, Mr. JOSEPH T. LILES and Mrs. JANE E. VANCE-all of Polk county.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

New Adbertisements.

\$1000 REWARD!!!

WILL BE PAID

For any Medicine that will Excel

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING Colbert's Balm in Gilead. For Toothache, apply it over the face and gums of the tooth affected, pressing the hand upon the face; repeat it not cured. In extreme cases, wet cotton with the Balm, and cover the tooth and gums

For Headsche, bathe the temples, and apply to the nose; and take from ten to thirty drops in half a tumbler of water, sweetened. and take from ten to thirty drops in nail a tumber of water,
weetened.

For Croup and Sore Throat, take from ten to thirty drops
internaily, on sugar or in sweetened warm water; bathe
the throat freely and bind on a flannel.

For Headache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lame Back or
Side, bathe freely with Balm in Gilead, and generally take

For Burns, mix one part Balm in Glicad and two of water and flour, to make a paste; cover the burn with the same For Choite, take from ten to forty drops in hot water; bathe the bowels and apply wet fiannels. In the above, the smaller dose is for children, and the larger for adults: vary ilicad gives satisfaction
Those who have used Balm in Gilead will not be without it.
Agents wanted. For terms, address
C. S. COLBERT, & CO.,

No. 123 South Fourth Street, Phila., Pa.
No. B — Orders sent by Express to any part of the
United States at the shortest notice. (April 18 The Fire Millions of Dollars Loan for the

Defence of the Confederate States. THE undersigned, Commissioners for the State of Texas, appointed under the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to raise money for the support of the Government, and to provide for the defence of the Coafedera's States of America," approved February 28th, 1861, give notice to the public that Books of Subscription for the Loan authorized by said

Act will be opened at the office of Sorley, Smith & Co., Gal-vester, on the 17th of April.

This is a presents the highest claims to public favor, as an investment, apart from considerations of putnic favor, as a an investment, apart from considerations of patriotism which address themselves to every loyal Southern heart. The security is beyond all question, an Export Duty of one-eighth of a cent per pound on Cotton being sectially laid, and pledged for the payment of principal and interest. The rate of a cent per pound on Cotton being scecially laid, and pledged for the payment of principal and interest. The rate of interest is high, and payable semi-annually.

It can hardly be doubted that the Bonds will pass current thing wanted in the line. in all ordinary transactions, thus possessing the unusual advantage of money in hand, and at the same time drawing

E. B. NICHOLS, JAS. SORLEY, A W SPAIGHT,

STRAYED OR STOLEN HE subscriber has on hand and will constantly keep general supply of METHODIST PUBLICATIONS, Including Sunday School Books.

He keeps, also, a general assortment of THEOLOGICAL Books suited to ALL denominations.

Houston, March 31, '61-3w JAMES BURKE.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

It has grown the last season, by actual measure-ment, at the rate of three hundred bushels per acre. We know from actual expe-

JOHN JAMESON.

We, the undersigned, know the farmers signing this certificate to be men of strict lategrity
L. G. KEEDY & O.,
M. A. CUSHING & CO.,
SAMUEL WORK, IRA TOOD, Js.

CERTIFICATE AND AFFIDAVIT.
St. Louis, Mo., March 9th, 1861.
I hereby certify that I have ground in the Fuiton M ils in this City, a quantity of "Japanese Whea" for Messrs. E.
W. Jones & Co., and find that it yields thirty pounds per bushel of good flour.

Sworn and inscribed to before me this 9th day of March, 1861.

(HS. GIRALDIN, Notary Public, St. Louis Co., Mo.

All letters should be addressed to

E. W. JONES & CO.,

Commission Merchants, 49 tilive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

mar.28-3 m

BOOK BINDERY

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DOOKS for Merchants, Banks, Courts, Inpunies, with or without printed headings,

manufactured of the best quality of paper, and

Kuled, Paged and Bound to any destred pattern, at reasonable prices, and workmanship warranted. Law, Magazine, Music and old Books substantially bound, in plain or fancy style, at the shortest notice.

Particular attention paid to packing and shipping orders from the country. [dec 13] M. STRICKLAND.

CHICKERING & SONS,

Z. Wms. Eddy EDDY & ADAMS. GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Wholesale Dealers in Provisions and Plantation Groceries,

Sabine Pass, Texas. Strict attention will be paid to the Receiving and Fowarding of Merchanoise. mar 28-1y SCHOOL NOTICE.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

To meet the increasing demand for a higher Education at home, I will open a

School for Young Ladies,
In Galveston, on the 4th of March.

A positive necessity is upon us to keep our children from schools and communities where the dictates of a perverted conscience are magnified into he demands of a "higher law"—and further still, our daughters and sons must be educated by those ready to defend our social and domestic relations in the light of Rev. latten, as also from the teachings of history, because from our Schools and Colleges must go out a literature which shall correct the fanaticism of the age, and distinctly declare Southern influence on modern civilization. The system of instruction will be extended, thorough and practical. Many of the "issues and doings" with which female scho is abound, will be dispensed with, and a system a opted which, while it improves the intellectual aculies, will refine the maral sonsibilities and thus source the highest object of an education—

To Think Profoundly and Act Wisely.

Each Department of the School will be in charge of ompetent Teachers, who have been engaged, and will enter upon their duties when required.

The Galveston Musical Institution, under the direction of Prof. Act. Buttl.AR, is connected with this School, where the best Musical Education, both vocal and instrumental, can be obtained. It is co' fidently asserted that no school can offer superior advantages in this department.

This school is not undertaken without a full knowledge of the cifficulties that after d such an enterprise. It will be primanent, and will be supplied with all the appliances that connect with the best institutions, from the highest s', le of school of the cifficulties that after d such an enterprise. It will be primanent, and will be supplied with all the appliances that connect with the best institutions, from the highest s', le of school of the cifficulties that after d such an enterprise. It will be primanent, and will be supplied with all the appliances that con

Revs. Dan. McNair; 1 W Shipman; J. E. Carnes; B L. Peci; Measrs. T. H. McMahan; Th. Mather; J. L. Briggs-Jas. Soriey; E. B. Nichols; J S. Sydner; Dr. Simms—, Gaf; Jas. Soriey, E. B. Steiner, buston, Rev W. H. Seat; Messrs B. A. Shepherd; S. W. Simms; Dr Sayres.—Houston. Rev. J W. Phillips.—Chappell Hill. Col. R. T. P. Alien, A. M.; Major John T. Stan'ey, A. M.—Bastrop. FOR RENT. Mar 30, 31
April 6, 7
20, 21
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May 4 5
11, 12
22, 26
A. DAVIDSON, P. E.

TWO FRONT offices in the Depository Building. One of them formerly occupied by Messrs. Strother & Stondapply at the Advocate Office to

J. W. Shipman.

February 14-4t Gaudalupe Male and Female College.

THIS Institution is situated in one of the most healthy and I beautiful villages in Texas, and is in communication by daily stage, with the leading thoroughfares of the State.—
The Spring term embracing six months, begins list Monday in January. This College is under the patronage of the M. E. Church, and supplied with an efficient corps of male and female teachers. emals teachers.
TERMS.—Board and washing, per month
Trition from
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No Extras.

The course of study extends from the elementary to the highest literary, mathematical and classical branches, taught in first class College. We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

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Eighth Semi-annual Term commences on 21st January.
Institute charge for Board and Tuition \$115, to be paid satisfactorily arranged at the time of entering, and never a funded except in case of casualty or prolonged sickness.

Address at Bastrop, Texas.

R. T. P. ALLEN, dee 29-tf

Superindent.

SOULE UNIVERSITY. Under the Texas Conferences, Chappell Hill THE Academic Year embraces one Session of forty weeks, and this session is divided into two Terms of twenty weeks each. The Second Term of the present session will open on the Sth of February, 1861.

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Rev. J. H. AHRENS, Tutor de do WM. HALSEY, A. M., Prof. Natural Sciences. W. J. COWLES, A. M., Kirby Professor of Mathematics Maj J. W. KERR, G. V. M. I., Professor English Literate and Wittery Tactics
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P. H. SWEARENGIN, Esq., Attorney. THE underwigned. MANAGER for the above House, is constantly receiving from the manufacturers, and will keep always on hand, a full supply of Saddlery, Coach and Plantation Hardware of every description, viz: Sanffler, Bits, Buckles, Rings, Stirrups, Pad Trees, Saddler Green, Cockeyes, Terrets, Swivels, Trace Squares, Breeching Dees, etc., etc. The duties of the Biblical Chair are distributed, and a resent discharged by the President and Prof. of Languages EXPENSES. UNDER-GRADUATE COURSE. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Elementary Studies, per term...... Intermediate "Classics, and Mathematics, ..... Hoard, per mohn
The fees and one half the expenses of tuition of forty
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For further info-mation apply to the Faculty, Agent, or
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COMFORTABE RESIDENCE in the town of Union
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We have Now on Sale our

These goods have all been marked at the lowest pricess, o suit the times. Especial care and pains bestowed upon orders received on the country, by HOWARD & BURKHARDT.

F. J. VAN BIBBER & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, sep 20] 44 Carondelet Street, NEW ORLEANS.

Union House.

"HIS establishment is now open for the reception of transient and permanent boarders. It is situated at the head of the Brick Wharf, in the large and commodicus brick building lately occupied by E. B. Nichols & Co., and has been elegantly and comfortably furnished and arranged. The rooms are large and airy, the servents polite and attentive, and the table is slaways provided with the substantials and invuries of the season.

For those employed about the wharves and shipping this is the most convenient hotel in the city.

Terms moderate. CHAS. LEMMERMANN, Galveston, Nov. 22, 1850-1y

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NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL DEPOT. MARKET STREET, (Next door to the Post Office,)

Bouston Adbertisements.

J. C. SPENCE,

Concrete Buildings, Commerce St., Houston,

OPPOSITE C. ENNIS & CO., and in front of the Steamboat Landing, is now opening, and will keep on hand a
well selected stock of general merchandise, consisting of
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hais and
Caps, Hardware. Wood and Willow Ware, Fancy and Staple Groceries, Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
Hosiery, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, which he will sell at
small profits for Cash, Cotton, Wool and Hides. He respectfully solicits all his friends and the public generally to
call and examine his stock. He will also sell or ship Cotton
or Wool for his triends.

Houston, Oct 1-ly

C. S. LONGCOPE & CO., COTTON FACTORS, General Commission Merchants, e Corner of Third and Railroad Streets, Terminus of the Central Railroad, Houston, Texts.

Houston, Texts.

WILL Store and Forward Cotton and Merchandise; sell concommission or advance on aar.e for shipment.

Cotton, Wool and Hides, consigned to us by the Railroad, will be received Free of Drayage. Orders for Plantation supplies promptly responded to, when accompanied with lash or Produce. Bagging and Rope furnished to cusomers.

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AND DEALERS IN PLANTATION SUPPLIES. No Dravage on Cotton. From and after this date all cotton consigned to us, for sale ill be received free of drayage. HENRY SAMPSON & CO., Cotton Factors, July 1, 1860-1y

A. McGOWEN.

Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants,

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THE undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership
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HOW A HALF DOLLAR CHANGED A BOY'S MIND. "Oh dear! I wish there were no such things in the world as poor folks and beathen. A fel low can't think of spending a penny for his own comfort now a days, but somebody will put on a very long face and say, 'Hadn't you better give that money to the poor?' or, 'That money would buy a bible for some heathen child. What's the use of having a rich father, if a char can't have any more luxuries than poor folks? I declare it's too bad that a man can't spend his own money as he thinks best!" and Henry Lee tossed up his bright half dollar with such a vigorous jerk that it hit the ceiling and left it

A clear, merry laugh came out from behind the curtains of the bay window, and went

frolicking through the room.

"Too bad; a man can't spend his own money as he thinks best! Oh dear!" and another burst of laughter, long and lond, softened down at last into choking, half-sobbed exclamations. A man ten years old! Oh dear! oh dear!" Henry knew that voice, and he was too we aware of the hectoring propensity of his mirth loving sister Fanny to care about meeting her just then; so he coolly walked out of the room, whistling Yankee Doodle, fully determined that neither the poor nor the heathen would cheat him out of his silver treasure and its et joyment Yet Henry was not what would be called a self ish boy; he always divided any little luxury that was given him with his brother and sister. and when his sympathies were enlisted he would give to benevolent objects with a good degree of self denial. But, like many an older person the calls upon his purse seemed to him unreas onably frequent. He was experiencing those first conflicts which eventually terminate in expanding the soul to a consistent liberality, or

shriveling it into sordid, grasping littlenese. Half an hour later, Henry's mother called him into the nursery, and gave him two large, "On, thank you, thank you, mother," ex-claimed the delighted boy; "where is Fanny?" "What do you want with Fanny?" asked

"I want to give her one of my a pes; how nice they are!" "No, my son, Fanny has one just like them eat them yourself," said Mrs Lee.

"May I carry one to poor Tom, then? I can
run there, and get to school in time," said
Henry. "Tom doesn't have apples often, you
know."

"No, Henry ; I do not wish you to give your apples to any one. Eat them yourself; you will find them excellent." Henry looked at his mother with surprise; this was so different from her usual teachings; but he was accustomed to obey, so he put one

apple in the drawer of his little study table, and started for school with the other in his hand. "Poor Tom," thought Henry, as he crossed the alley which led to a rickety old house where lived a little lame boy, who seldom left his seat by the window, except to be laid on his miscra-ble bed, where he sometimes passed whole weeks in great pain. "Poor Tom! I wish I could give this to you; I should be happier than to eat it myself. I don't understand mother at all."

Henry had reached the school-room door he fore he thought of tasting his apple, and no he put it in his pocket, to eat at recess. Who recess came, he pulled out his apple, thinking,
"Now I'll give all the boys a 'bite,'" but just
as he was going to offer the first bite to his
best friend, Willie Stevens, he thought of what
his mother said—"I don't wish you to give your apples to any one; eat them yourself. "But I can give them part," he thought. "No mother meant that I should not give away any. and he put his apple back into his pocket, the half spoken "I can't see into it."

On his way home from school he thought he would eat the apple, and have it out of the way. But it did not taste good. He munch away awhile, and finally threw nearly half of it into the street. He felt vexed and cros angry with his mother, and out of patience with all the world. When he reached home, he saw a poor, half-

clad little boy, not more than seven years old,

looking into the basement windows, Hallon, boy! what are you doing there? The little fellow started and looked fright-

said he. "I am so hungry," and folding his arms across his chest, as if to suppress the feelunder the tattered sleeves of his coat, and turned away.
"Wait a moment, little boy," said Henry

kindly, and he bounded up the steps, and rat into the dining room.

"Mother, there is a poor little hungry boy out by the door; may I give him a piece of

"No, my son; your father can't afford to feed all the beggars in town," replied his mother, "make haste and get ready for dinner." Henry's lip quivered, and Mr. Lee looked

from his paper inquiringly; but his wife' glance seemed to satisfy him, for he said nothing Notwithstanding this little occurrence, d ner passed off pleasantly, and Henry, having quite recovered his good humor, set out for school in his usual spirits. When he reached the play ground, he found a cluster of boys dising some subject very earnestly. "I say, boys, we might clothe these two jus

as well as not, and have them here in school Its too bad, in our free country, if a boy wants to know anything, that he cannot have chance." I've got a suit of clothes that I have outgrown, and I know my mother will let me give them," said Frank Howard. "I will give another suit," said Charlie

"I'll give them two shirts," said Willie Ste-"And I'll give them two more," said Theron "Henry Lee, what will you give?" called out two or three boys, as Henry approached

trying to learn to read from a piece of old news paper," said Frank Howard. "I asked them why they didn't go to school, and they said they would be glad to but they hadn't any good clothes to wear." They were bareheaded and told me where they lived, and mother is got to see them this afternoon. If mother find

about clothing them up, and having them come right here to school. We have all the clothing promised, except shoes and stockings."
"I can give one pair of shoes, and perhaps two," said Henry. "Yes, and three or four two," said Henry. "Yes, and three or for pair of socks, if the boys are smaller than L." "Ike Stewart, you must have pienty of old caps; can't you give each of the boys one? asked Charlie Lewis.

"I'd rather give each of them a white handkerchief highly perfumed," replied 1ke, with

"Thank you! thank you! they will need handkerchiefs; I had not thought of them," said Frank Howard, who knew Ike too well to allow his sneers to influence the boys, so he turned his weapons back upon himself. The boys shouted, and Ike skulked off to the school and all answered to the school bell with new

means to redeem his pledge.
"Mother, mother, may I give away those old stockings and shoes that I have outgrown to some poor boys, so they can come to school?'
asked Henry, running into his mother's room.
"Why, my son, there are so many calls it

"But, mother, if these boys are worthy?"
"Oh! that is what every one says. Why with subscription papers for worthy objects, and you know it is give, give, all the time. O, here is a paper of candy that your Uncle Willie

Henry seized the package with many thanks, and while untying it he had already mentally divided its contents among his friends.

er's face to see if she was really in earnest, then dropped his head upon his hands, and burst

"I don't want any candy, nor apples, nor anything else, mother," he sobbed out, "if I must be like a great pig, and eat all myself."
"Well, if you feel so badly about it, I don't care if you give some to the baby and Fanny, care if you give some to the baby and Fanny, but to no one else; you know people out of your own family have no claim upon you."

"Why, mother, I'd rather give nice things to poor Tom, and others who don't have any, than even to Fanny and the baby."

"Do you love Tom better than you do your own brother and sister?" asked Mrs. Lee.

"No mother of course not; but they have

"No, mother, of course not; but they have lots of good things without mine, and Tom don't," replied Henry, earnestly.

"But poor people and heathen are a nuisance you know, Henry," said his mother with Henry blushed and looked perplexed for

"Oh, I see it all now, mother," said he, with

"Oh, I see it all how, mother," said he, with a brightened look; "you heard me talking this morning, didn't yon?" "Yes," replied Mrs. Lee, quietly. "And was that the reason you would not let me give away my apples and candy, mother?" "Yes, my son" "Yes, my son." "But that poor hungry boy," said Henry,

with a sigh. "That was a harder trial for your mothe than for you," said Mrs. Lee, "but I could not risk spoiling the lesson I was teaching my son, even to feed the hungry. I wished you to know by a short experience what a miserable life a selfish one would be, and what a blessed thing it is to have the poor always with us, that when we will we may do them good.' These many calls upon us are sent of God, to teach us to be like himself. Did you ever think how entirely dependent we are on the bounty of our Heavenly Father? What would become of us if he would withhold his charity? No beggar that comes to our door is as unworthy in our sight as we are in the sight of that pure and holy Being; yet daily blessings descend upon

accept every kind act done to his creatures, from right motives, as done to himself. Just think of it—what you do for poor Tom accepted as if done for the dear Savior in person! The pennies you send to the heathen accounted as on money put into the heathen accounted as so much money put into the hand of Jesus!
Oh! my dear boy, is it not a great blessing to be able to give? Have you not realized to-day how much more blessed it is to give than to receive, and how wretched you would be if you indulged selfishness?" "Yes, mother, but it must be because I am

not naturally stingy, but to please God the mo-tives must be right. I am afraid I only give because it makes me feel happy, not because I love Jesus; and such giving don't amount to "It blesses those to whom you give it. Do

not stop giving, but ask God to purify your mo-tives, and lead you to himself; then you will know the full blessedness of giving as unto " May I give away my other apple, and part

of my candy, and those old shoes and stockings?" asked the delighted boy; "and—and—my half dollar, too, if I want to?" he added, after a little hesitation.

"You have my permission to give away any property which is given you for your own, provided you will try to be a good steward, and

judge wisely before you give. You must not waste God's bounty, but use it according to your hest judgment for the good of his creatures. The Bible says, 'If a man lack wisdom, let him ask of God, who giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not, and it shall be given him." -Independent.

THE DYING BROTHER .- One evening. as he lay quietly with closed eyes, and appeared to sleep, his sister sat down by his side, think ing over the past, and arming herself for the fature. All her disappointed hopes concerning him lay withered before her, and as she regard ed them, a heavy sigh escaped her. "Is that you, Lucy?" asked Arthur.

She started up and went to him. "I thought you were asleep, dear," said he. "No I was looking at you. I was thinking how anxious you have been, ever since I can me wise. And now you need not feel grieved that I have not had the education you meant I should have. For I am going to a far better school than even you ever asked for me. Christ himself, will teach me. I shall learn of angels, and of apostles, and of those great and good men who are now saints in heaven. And I want you to know, because it will confort you when I am gone, that you showed me the way there. You went first, and I followed. I did not think so very much of what my father and mother said. I thought they were old, and tired

of life, and liked religion because it fell in with their matured tastes. But I could not think that of you. I knew, when you urged me to go o Christ, that He must be a friend for the young "I wouldn't talk any more now, dear Arthur,"

said Lucy, gently.

"No, it does me good. I want to hear you say that you are glad for me that I am going away from this world. And, Lucy, take care of poor mother! Comfort her when I am gone. And Hatty too; I think a great deal of her,

which I would tell you if I were not so weak. You must lead them all to Jesus. Mother will help you: Jesus himself will help you." help you; Jesus himself will help you."
"I'm afraid to let you talk any more, dear Arthur," said Lucy; "I love to hear you; but I know it tires you."
"No, it does me good. I want to say one

thing more, because it may help to comfort you when I am gone. And I may not have another time so good as this." He rested: "I have been thinking of that day we went to the top of Mount Prospect, in H——, together. You know I went first, and how tired I was—the I was so hot and the hillside so steep. While I was going up, I kept pitying you, who were so far behind, to think you had to climb all the hard, rough path, in the heat and over the stones. But when I got to the top and sat down there, and saw the beautiful view, that paid for all the trouble, then I left off feeling anxious about you. I said to myself: "She'll soon be here; it isn't far; and she'll forget her fatigue when

she sees what I see." lie paused again to rest. Lucy fanned him gently, and moistened his lips. After a time he

now from the place I'm in. I should feel sor-ry—yes, I should be distressed to see you climb-

never again able to converse, save in whispered sentences. Growing weaker every day, and not inclining to talk, he lay quietly listening to hymns and Bible words; sometimes making a single, childlike remark about going to Christ's school; and then relapsing into silence again. feelings of happiness; and when the school leadings of happiness; and when the school closed, each hurried home to make sure of the over him night and day, secretly reproaching over him night and day, secretly reproaching herself, and bewailing her indiscretion; yet so

one of his, and that of Hatty in the other, Ar-thur entered fearlessly into the valley of the was detached from his, angels came and entered into their places, and guided him onward to a better country, into the enjoyment of eternal felicity.—The Flower of the Family.

"Here, baby brother, here is a nice piece for you," said he, holding out a stick of white cream candy toward the cradle."

"No, my son," said Mrs. Lee; I do not wish you to give away your candy; keep it all yourself—it was sent to you."

Henry gave one quick glance into his moth-

Galbeston Adbertisements.

A.G. WEDGE'S Lone Star Gallery of Art, CORNER OF TREMONT AND MARKET STEET,

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feb.21-ly A. G. WEDGE, Artist.

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The Music Department will be under the charge of Prot.

F. R. Paout, the well known composer.

A limited number of young ladies can be accommodated with board in the family of the President.

For full particulars address Rev. J. Carmer, or the sub WM. H. WHITE, Pres. B. T.
Port Sullivan, Aug. 10, 1860—sep1-tf

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100 Monus Hole Anvils, 50 dozen Ames' Spades,
50 Wilkinson's Anvils, 50 dozen Ames' Spades,
50 Wilkinson's Anvils, 50 dozen Ames' Spades,
50 Wilkinson's Anvils, 50 dozen Ames' Spades,
50 '' Shovels,
100 Solid Brass Box Vices, 50 Cultivaters,
50 '' Iron '' Vices, 50 Cultivaters,
50 '' Iron '' Vices, 20 dozen Seythes,
120 Stocks and Dies, all sizes; 500 bags Shot, ass'd;
4000 lbs. Smiths' Hand and Sledge Hammers,
500 Mpercussion Capp, 1000 Cast Plows,
500 dozen Horse Collars, 20,000 Zinc Paint,
50 dozen Horse Collars, 20,000 Zinc Paint,
50 dozen Blind Bridies, 10 bbis, Boiled Lindsced Oil,
50 dozen Cotton Cards, 10 bbis, Boiled Lindsced Oil,
50 dozen Cotton Cards, 10 bbis, Boiled Lindsced Oil,
50 dozen Cotton Cards, 10 bbis, Boiled Lindsced Oil,
50 dozen H. Collin's & Co's Axes, 10 bbis, Whiting,
400 Planters Hoes, 5 bbis, Yellow Ochre,
1000 pairs Trace Chains, 5 bbis, Spanish Brown,
500 boxes Tir Plate, 2 bbis, Damar Varnish,
50 kege Bar Lead, 2 Japan
40, 20 coils ass'd size Lead Pipe, 200 bbs, Paris Green,
10 rolls Sheet Lead, 100 lbs, Chrome Green,
10 pounds Chrome Yellow.
41, SO—4 large assortment of Tinware, Japanware, Woodenware, Sadlery, Guns, Riffes and Pistois in great variety
and at low prices.

and at low prices. July 21
A. ALLEN L. M. Hironcock

MARBLE DEALERS AND IMPORTERS of Italian Marble Birect from Italy. Centre Street, Gaiveston, Texas

TURE MARBLE, IMPOSING, PAINT AND HEARTH IRON RAILINGS FURNISHED.

Orders promptly executed on the most favorable STRAND FURNITURE DEPOT.

NEW FALL STOCK, BY LATE ARRIVALS.

BEDSTEADS, Rosewood, Mahogany and Wainet.

SOFAS. do. do. eo.
Bureaus and Toilet Tables,
Extension and Falling Leaf do.,
Centre, Card and Pier do.,
Cane and Wood Bottom Chairs,
Tete a Tetes. Sideboards, Washetands, etc.
Marriag.
White and Checked, 4xt 5xt and 6xt.—Painted Window

hades and bunds, Transparent Shades, Cords, etc., etc., Carpet.

A fine stock of Foreign and Domestic Carpeting, Dit

all descriptions.

Bed Fixtures.

Bed Curtains, Screws. Keys. Springs, Red Lace, Frings Gimp, Turkey Red, Ornaments and Musquito Notting A Few Patent Musquito Fromes and Canopy

Hardware.

Hardware.

Iton Bedsteads, Iron Fenders. Plated and Steel Raive and Forks. Knobs and Hooks for Wardrobes; Table Cuslery; Wire Cloth, etc.

Looking Glasses.

Fine French Looking Glasses. Looking Glass Plate
Glass for Pictures, Picture Frames, Menidings of every Giass for Pictures, Picture Frames, Mendings of every description.

Chlon, Crockery & Glass Ware.

White French China Tes and Coffee sets, Gilt Band Figured and Motto Cups and Saucers, Mugs, Butters, Candiesticks, Inkstands, Cologne Bottles, Card Backets, Vases, &c., &c. White Granite Dinner, Ten and Coffee Sets. Butters, Mugs, Pitchers. Toilet Sets. &c., &c.

GLass Wars.—Gobiets, Champaignes, Winns, Cardinis Plain and Cur Glas Table tab Tan Sauter and Preserve Dishes, Jaro, Castors, Hanging Lamps, &c. &c.

Silver Ware.

A fine assortment of Sterling Silver Table & Tea Spoons, Table and Dessert Forks, Butter Knives, Soup Ladles, Pic Lifters, Sugar Strainers, etc.

Silver Plated Ware.

Just Recriver—Spoons, Ladles, Forks, Knives, Waiters, Tea and Coffee Sets, Castore, Patent Ice Pitchers, etc.

Blank Books, Stationery, Cap, Letter and

now from the place I'm in. I should feel sorry—yes, I should be distressed to see you climbing up, and getting hurt in the rough places, and faint in the heat; but I look down, and it's only a little way; you're almost here; and when you get here, you won't even remember how you get here; you'll have enough to do looking at the beautiful view. You'll think you were only a minute in coming; you'll forget how hard work it was tolling up. Have I made it plain? do you understand? For I am almost there; I shan't be able to say much more." He fell back, exhausted, upon his pillows.

Lucy went quickly out and called her mother. Arthur had fainted; it was long before they could restore him. When at last he opened his eyes, he smiled upon them and said: "I thought I was almost there!"

These were his last dying thoughts; he was never again able to converse, save in whispered sentences. Growing weaker every day, and not inclining to talk, he lay quietly listening to hypore and Rible words: sometimes making a limit in the heat; but I look down, and it's on-ly tone lead to see you climb! to see and when the time to heat; but I look down, and it's on-ly tone leads to see you climb! to see and when the time to heat; but I look down, and it's on-ly tone leads to see you climbin to the heat; but I look down, and it's on-ly tone leads to see you climbin to store. Store Spaces, 20 doz Ames Spaces, 20

Manufactured at Bridgewater, Massachusetts.

THESE GINS, which have been introduced into Texas a
yearage, have given great entisfaction. We have on
hand for sale forty, fifty and eitz yeaw Gine and Pinntere
who wish to buy may take one on trial, and if it does not
answer their purpose can return it.

E. B. STEEPOLS & CO;

Miscellaneous Adbertisements.

EYE & EAR.

Dr. A. C. Scott. OCULIST AND AURIST, TAVING located in the city of Galveston, desires to renew the tender of his services to the citizens of Texas,
the treatment of Diseases of the Eye and Ear. thaving practiced successfully in many counties of the
tate, in these branches for the last two years, which has
ained for him the confidence of the afflicted generally, he
till hopes to receive a share of public patronage. He refers
a some of his former natients, as annexed.

Reference-by Permission. Reterence—by Permission.

Rev. George W. Baines, Grimes county, Texas,
Dr. D. C. D. ckson, do do do
Col. H. Fasthorp, do do do
James L. Collins, do do do
Dr. J. R. Mason, Milam county,
Rev. C. J. Alsson, Leon county,
Rockwood & Gliespie, Galveston,

fet New Fall and Winter Goods.

OLOTHING EMPORIUM BRIGGS & YARD, Tremont Street, Galveston.

Tremont Street, Galveston.

Tashionable assortment of FALL and WINTER CLOTHING, HATS, SHOES, &c., of the latest style and sected from the best manufacturers, which we offer at lowestor cash or city acceptance.

Our GENTLEMEN'S and YOUTH'S furnishing department will be found full and complete in every particular. nent will be found full and complete in every particular.

LADIES' and MISSES' BOOTEES, SHOES, GAITERS, A large assortinent of superior PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, &c., always on hand.

The Principal Agents for the sale of Dr. ING'S AROMATIC TANNING or MOUTH AND TOOTH WASH, dee 13 40

INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN. INCORPORATED 1819. CAPITAL ONE MILLION. Cash Assets, \$2,030,423 St.

THE Ætna Insurance Co. has transacted an extensive and eminently successful business for the past FORTY YEARS, and, during that period, paid losses of over TWELVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, forcibly demonstrating the ability of the Company, and the accessity of Insurance. Its Capital and Surplu-, (§2.-030,423 S0) is principally invested in U. S. Treasury Notes, State Bonds, and the most secure and reliable Bank Stocks in the United States. FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS accepted at terms consistent with solvency and fair profit.

Especial attention given to Insurance of DWELL-INGS and Contents.

Agencies in all the principal cities and towns throughout the State. Policies issued without delay, by any of the duly authorized Agents of the Company.

Lossea Promptly Adjusted and Paid at Agency where Policy is issued.

inn12 ty E. P. HUNT Agent. Galveston.

L. C. CUNNINGHAM & CO.'S COMMERCIAL NOTICE. E Would respectfully call the attention of PLANTERS and MERCHANTS, in the up-country, to the fact that are established a

we have established a
FOR WARDING & COMMISSION HOUSE where we will receive and forward Cotton and other proto any port in the United States. We have made ver vantageous arrangements with first class houses in Giton, New Orleans and New York, which will enable a

vantageous arrangements with first class houses in Galveston, New Orleans and New York, which will enable us always to obtain the very highest price in either of these narkets for any produce which may be consisted to us for sale. We are, also, prepared to make liberal Cash advances upon COTTON, HIDES or WOOL delivered to us. We have a large and commodious Warehouse, and are prepared to receive and forward goods and merchandise, which we promise shall be always done promptly; and from our general acquaintance with teamsters who are usually engaged in transporting freight to the upper counties, we flatter carselves that we will be able to send goods forward with as great dispatch as any house in Western Team. We have, likewise, at Store connected with our business at that place, where we will always keep a complete stock of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Haits, Hoots and Shees,

Crockery and Harrdware,
together upwors.) Also—BAGGING and ROPE for planeirs' use. All of which we will sell at wholesale or retail at the very lowest prices for Cash or country produce.

Persons forwarding goods through our House, will be expected to pay freights before the goods are sent; and, for the convenience of those living in the Colorado valley, we propose that they may pay the same to our House in Bastop, or to R. M. Johnson, in Austin.

LEP We shall continue our business in Bastrop as hereto fore, where we have on anad, and shall continue to heep, a very

K EEP constantly on hand the largest assortment in the State, and (importing Ralian Marble direct) offer superior inducements to purchasers.

Complete Stock of 440005, which we are offering to soil, for Cash, at very reduced prices. The business at Alleyson, (the terminus of the business and Colorado Raliroad, in Colorado Raliro

CHILDREN TEETHING. MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presente the attention of mothers, her SOOTHING SYRUP,

which greatly facilities the process of teething, by soficial the gems, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAU and spasmodic action, and is

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.

PRICE ONLY 25 cents PER HOTTLE.

pl2-1yl At wholesale by JOHN WRIGHT, New Orlean

Crockery, China and Glassware. Willow and Wooden Ware, &c., Iron Building, Strand, Galveston, Texas. W OULD invite the attention of House-keepers, Plant and purchasers generally, to his large stock of Go mostly of his own importation, consisting, in part, of

full and complete assortment, new styles.

FRENCH CHINA GLASS WARE.

rystal and Flint, Cut and Pressed ware, for TABLE, I not GENERAL USE; Lamps, Globes, Shades and Co eys, Lanterns, Hall and Side Lamps, Confectioners' J lar Tumblers, Boer Mugs, Decenters, &c. nrivaled in Beauty, Simplicity, and Economy. A full : y of Refined Kerosene Oil always on hand. ASSORTED CRATES OF CROCKERY

Butter Jars, Milk Pans, Churns, Pitchers, Jugs, Jars Flues, &c., &c. WILLOW WARE. Childrens' Wagons, Cabs, Gigs, and Chairs; Clothes, ket and Traveling BASKETS; Brooms and Brushes, a crintions; Feather Dusters, Looking Glasses, etc.

WOODEN WARE. SILVER PLATED WARE.

TABLE and POCKET CUTLERY.

reat variety. Silver Call Bells, etc.

MECHANICAL TOYS

f every day use in every family, usually kept by similar

ablishments.

Orders from the country promptly attended to may limit to make the ma

Osnabergs and Lindseys-FROM the Prattylle Manufacturing Company. Por by MATHER, HUGHES & SAUNDERS. Tacsary 50, 1806.

Educational.

Andrew Female College,

Huntsville, Texas.

THE next session of this Institution will commence of Friday, February 1st, under the patronage of the Super Intendenc of MACON B. FRANKLIN, President, A. M., as intendence of MACON B. FRANKLIN, President, A. M., assisted by a full corps of accomplished, experienced and efficient teachers.

The Trustees are peculiarly gratified in being able to state that the success of the College, under the present administration, has not only realized, but even surpassed the mos sanguine expectations of its warmest friends, and in securing the permanent services of Prof. Patton and his accomplished lady in the literary department, greater success will received.

The Ornamental Department is under the direction of an accomplished lady, who gives her entire attention to that department.

The Murical department as heretofore, is under the control of Mrs. Mary C. Overton, who gives universal satisfaction. Tuition per session of five months in Literary Department from \$15 to \$30. One half invariably in advance, the remainder at the close of the session.

Music with use of Piano, \$30.

Painting. Embroidery, Drawing, Wax Work, &c., extra. Vocal Music, grat s.

Boarding can be had in good private families at reasonable rates.

J. A. THOMPSON, Pres't Ed. T.
W. T. Robinson, Sec.

W. T. Robinson, Sec.

B:astrop Military Institute.

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.—Institutions will be given daily in the Laboratory from ist January to 1st June by Prof. Tailon, in the following branches of applied Chemistry, viz.

Analytical: ueurstry.—Analysis of ores, minerals, mineral waters, gases, &c.

Agricultural Chemistry.—Analysis of soils, rocks, maris, limestone, clays, guano, manures, &c.

Medical Chemistry.—Analysis of urine, bile, blood, urinary calculi, &c., with use of large compound microscope for examinations. The manufacture of ether, quinine, &c., and of all the preparations directed in the U. S. Phamacopia; also the detection of poison.

Photographic Chemistry.—Practical instructions in the art of taking Photographs. Ambrotypes, Melaimotypes, &c., of portraits, landscapes, &c., and in copying as well as in enlarging portraits to cabine or life size, by means of the Camera. Also, in the manufacture and manipulation of the chemicals used.

This branch is particularly useful to the Architect at dengineer, from the case and lacility of copying maps, drawings, architectural plans and of diminishing and enlarging the same by the Camera.

Electropiating and gilding practically taught; also medical electricity.

Deparatment of Military Science—These will be

Electropiating and gilding practically taught; also medical electricity.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SCIENCE—These will be taught in this department the school of the soldier of the company, the Battalion drill and evolutions of the line, in the recitation room and practically in the field; also, the Light intantry, Artillery and Cavalry tactics; military engineering with special reference to permanent and field fortifications, in fact everything necessary to a complete knowledge of the science of war.

The Superintendent presents these specialities of the Institute to the public, the latter especially as having peculiar significance at the present juncture of public effilirs.

Pupils may enter both or either of these departments, without entering the regular classes of the College, at a charge of 50 dollars per session of 20 weeks.

Jan. 10-tf

R. T. P. ALLEN,
Sup't.

Jan. 10-tf McKenzie Male and Female College, Of the East Texas Conference.
THE FIRST SESSION of this College, located three mile west of Clarksville, Red River county, Texas, will ope in the irst Monday in October next, and continue one terror forty weeks, without intermission.

SMITH RAUSDALE, Frot. Mattenaucs.

J. R. PARKS, Tutor in Preparatory Department.

S. J. McCOY, Teacher, Fennale Department.

Mrs. M. E. RAGSDALE, Teacher Instrumental Music.

Rates of Tuition and Board.

To be pass in ADVANCE, either in cash or by note with Primary Department, per term, . . Preparatory 40 00
College 50 00
Music on Piano, with use of Instrument, 60 00
Marriculation fee on entering College, 5 00
Incidental Tax on each student, 1 00
Bloard, washing, room rent, bedding, die, per term of forty weeks, 120 00
Students must furnish their own towels and furniture for their room, except bedding, chairs, wash stand, bucket and broom, which are furnished with the room. Firewood cut at the yard. Four students occupy one room—make their own fires and police their own room.

When payment is made by note 10 per cent, interest from date will be charged. Pupils will be charged, after first month, from date of cutraine till the close of the session; and no deduction made, under any circumstances, except for rotracted sickness, and that before the first of March, in which case the money will be refunded.

The President will have immediate control of the Preparatory and Female Departments, and give his personal as-MOTHERS!

Clarisville, Texas, Aug. 22, 1890.
P.S.—The Beard of Trustees will please meet at Jeffer-

TERMS OF TUITION for Collegiate Year.

The Boarding Department will be under the charge of Mr.
The Boarding Department will be under the charge of Mr.
Ind Mrs. Beaumont, who, by experience in this vocation
re commently qualified to take charge of young Ladies. To
'rincipal will board in the family. The price of board for
the collegiate year, including washing, lodging, feel and
ights, \$125.00.

thography, Reading, and Writing, iglish Grummar, Arithmetic, Geography, Compo-

Palestine Female College.

THE Second Session of this Institution, under the Faculty, will open on Wednesday the 15th of Se and close the 11th of June, 1861. 

EXTRAS.
Latin, Greek, French, either or all.
Music on Piane Forte
Use of Instrument
Embrodery and Wax Work, each....
Contingent Fee. Contingent Fee.

Proculty.

WM. P. BISHOP, A. M., President, and Professor of Anchen Languages and Natural Science.

Miss A. C. BISHOP—Modern Languages and Belleslettres.

Miss M. S., BISHOP—Modern Languages and Belleslettres.

Miss M. S., BISHOP—Modern Languages and Belleslettres.

Miss M. M., WEBB, Principal of Treparatory Department.

Mrs. J. B., TULLIS, Professor of Music.

Students entered during the first month are charged from the beginning; those entering after the first month, from date of matriculation.

Board can be had, in pleasant and respectable families, on as easy terms as the country can afford.

UNIFORM.—A plain pink gingham or calico dress for UNIFORM.—A plain pink gingham or calico dress for summer uniform, and green worsted for winter, is earnestly recommended. Jewelry is utterly prohibited.

WM. P. BISHOP. Thompson ille, Gonzales County, Texas.

Mrs. MARY C. HILL, Principal.

THE FIRST SESSION of this Institute will commence Monday February 20th, 1860, under the superintendence of the Texas Conference.

Rates of Tustion, per Session of Five Months.

Orthography, Reading, Writing, Primary Geography, Mental Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Composition.

15 0 Higher Sciences and Mathematics, Latin, French, and Spanish.

Charges made from the time of entrance to the close of the session.

The accrete strictly achieved to except in cases of protracted sickness.

Board can be had in private families at reasonable rates.

Trabel and Transportation.

SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

New Orleans, Texas, Florida and Havana U. S. Mail Lines. THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORME that this Company's superior Steamships will run b New Orleans to Galveston and

Indianola.

Thursday, at 8 a. m.; arrive at Galveston, Sundanola, Saturday, at 12 m.; leave Galveston Tuesdays, at 1 a. m.; leave Galveston Tuesdays, at 4 p. m.; arrive at Indianola, Wednesdays, at 12 m.; leave Indianola, Thursdays, at 12 m.; leave Indianola, Thursdays, at 12 m.; leave Indianola, Tuesdays, at 12 m.; arrive at Indianola, Wednesdays, at 12 m.; arrive at Indianola, Mednesdays, at 12 m.; arrive at Galveston, Fridays, at 12 m.; arrive at Galveston, Thursdays, at 12 m.; arrive at Indianola, Fridays, at 12 m.; arrive at Galveston, Sundays, at 12 m.; leave Galveston, Sundays, at 10 a. m.; arrive at Indianola, Fridays, at 12 m.

From Levece, via River, Leave Galveston, Sundays, at 10 a. m.; arrive at Berwicks, Mondays, at 12 m.

From Levece, via River, Leave Galveston, Sundays, at 14 a. m.; arrive at Galveston, Sundays, at 8 a. m.; leave Galveston, Sundays, at 12 m.; leave Indianola, Mondays, at 8 a. m.; leave Galveston, Surupays, at 8 a. m.; leave Galveston, Tuesdays, at 8 a. m.; leave Galveston, Tuesdays, at 8 a. m.; leave Galveston, Tuesdays, at 8 a. m.; leave Galveston, Sundays, at 1 a. m.; leave Galveston, Tuesdays, at 1 a. m.; leave Galveston, Sundays, at 1 a. m.; leave Galveston, Tuesdays, at 1 a. m.; leave Galveston, Sundays, at 1 a. m.; leave Galveston, Sundays, at 1 a. m.; leave Galveston, Tuesdays, at 1 a. m.; arrive at Galveston, Wednesdays, at 1 a. m.; arrive at Galveston, Wednesdays, at 1 a. m.; arrive at Berwick's, Thursdays, at 12 m.; leave Indianola, Tuesdays, at 1 a. m.; arrive at Galveston, Wednesdays, at 1 m.; arrive at Berwick's, Thursdays, at 1 a. m.; arrive at

New Orleans to Galveston, via From Berwick's, via Ralirond, MONDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Sabine TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Sabine TUESDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Galveston, WEDNESDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Sabine THURSDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Sabine THURSDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Berwick's FRIDAYS, at 12 M.; at 12 M.;

New Orleans to Brazos Santiago, Via Endiamola.

FROM LEVEE, via RIVER.—FRIDAYS, at 8 A. M., alternately; arrive at Indianola SUNDAY; leave Indianola SUNDAY or MONDAY; arrive at Brazos MONDAY or TUESDAY; leave Brazos THURSDAY, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Indianola FRIDAY; leave Indianola, FRIDAY; arrive at New Orleans MONDAY.

New Orleans to Havana, via Florida Ports. Steamships of this line will leave New Orleans for Havans in Florida Ports, on the 14th and 30th of each month. For freight or passage, having elegant state-room accoundations, apply to

E. B. NICHOLS & CO., Galveston.
or JAS. H. LOCKHART.
HENRY N. CALDWELL, Indianola. I. C. HARRIS, Manager, New Orleans

TOTICE -After July let, Trains on the B. B & Railway (connecting with stages for Austin, &c.) wi cave Harrieburg at 6 o'clock, A.M., on Tuesdays, Thurs leave Harrisburg at a occupant of the state of the state

GALVESTON AND BOSTON PACKETS.

GALVESTON AND BOSTON PACKETS.

Pierce and Bacer's Regular Line.

New Ship MISS MAG Capt Bays, Hiscaler.

Bark SAN JACIN'ZO. "J. F. FOLBURN

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> INFANTILE CORDIAL. nd why? because it never fails to afford instantaneous of when given in time. It acts as if by magic, and one tr

NO PAREGORIC OR OPIATE any kind, and therefore relieves by removing the suffe gs of your child, instead of by deadening its sensibilitie togs of your child, instead of by deadening its aemabbilities. For this reason it contacted itself as the only reliable preparation now known for Children Teething, Dintribea, Dyscatery, Cirpling in the Bowels, Achiety of the Stomach. Wind, Cold in the head, and Croup, also, for referring the gunn, resucing inflammation, resulting the Research and reference pair. cerss in all cases of Convuision or other F1
we have the life and beaith of your children, and
we them from those said and blighting consequence
e certain to result from the use of narcotics of whi

BLOOD FOOD.

adapted to the deficiencies of the filosof in different diseases. For Conghs, Colds, Bronchitis, or any affection whatever of the Throat or Lungs inducing Consumption, use No. 1, which is also the No. for Depression of spirits, Loss of Appetite, and for all Chronic Compaints arising from Oversuse, General Debility, and Nervous Frestration. No. 2 for Liver Complaints. No. 3 for Dyspepsia. Being already prepared for absorption, it is taken by Drops and carried immediately into the circulation, so that what you gear you refam. The No. 4 is for Female Irregularities. Bysecria, Weaknesses, &c. See special directions for this, For

CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES M AKE THE LOCK STITCH, are perfectly simple, and easily understood and kept in order; they are now fas SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS.

Improvement on Wheeler & Wilson. The most Simple, Durable, and most Reliable Mathe most Simple, Dividee, and most Revaule Ma-chine in Market.

and offer it to the public at the Low PRICE of \$75.

It sews from the original spool, and makes a stitch slike
on both sides of the cloth; it said not rave or pull and; if
gives better satisfaction than any machine ever offered to the

Also for sale by MARSHALL ATWOOD, at the Texas ewing Machine Depot, Tremont street, Galveston. GEO. P. DREW, Traveling Agent. jan26

Portable Corn and Flouring Mill Factory MONTGOMERY, TEXAS.

We are now prepared to give our Mills a trial by Steam ower in our own Shop before they leave sep 20 Iv West Troy Bell Foundry. ESTABLISHED in 1826. — The scribers have constantly for sale an sortment of Church, Factory, Stee sortment of Church, racons solved boat, Locomotive, Plantation, Schoolhous and other Pells, mounted in the mos approved and durable manner. For ful particulars as to many recent improve ments, warrantee, diameter of Bells, spaced occupied in Tower, rates of transportation &c., send for a circular. Bells for the delivered in New York. Address A. MENEELY'S SONS, Agents,

Professional Cards.

LAW M. C. McLemore, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Will practice in the District Court in which Galveston is situated, as well as in the Federal and Supreme Courts of the State. Office N. W. corner of Church and Centre (21st) streets, Galveston. Crawford & Allen, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

General Land Agents, Chas. T. Kavanaugh Harris & Kavannaugh,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW,
BELLVILLE, Austin Caunty, Texas.
Will practice in Austin, Washington, and adjoining counties.
Prompt attention paid to the collection of claims. R. V. Cook. Cook & Collier.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, AND AGENTS FOR THE COLLECTION OF CLAIMS, COLUMBUS, Colorado County, Texas. References given in New York, New Orleans, Nashville Mobile, Houston, and Gaiveston, and generally in Western Texas.

Thomas P. Aycock.

Charles Stewart, Jr.

ATTORNEYS 4 COUNSELORS AT LAW, AND GENERAL LAND AND COLLECTING AGENTS, Marlin, Falls County, Texas. Marlin, Falls County, Texas.

We will give prompt and particular attention to claims sent us for collection in the counties of Madison, Robertson, Falls, Limestone, Hill, Navarro, Freestone, and Leon of the 13th Judicial District; and in the counties of Milam, Bell, McLensan, Bosque, Coryell and Erath, of the 3d and 19th Judicial Districts. We will also attend the Supreme and Federal Courts held at the city of Austin.

References.—Win. M. Rice & Co., A. J. Burke, Hon, E. A. Palmer, Houston; J. B. & G. A. Jones, Gulveston.

Franklin Cummings. ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW, BROWNSVILLE. Cameron County, Texas

James W. Wynne, LAWYER AND LAND AGENT, REFERENCES.--Peel & Dumble, Houston; James W. Janes

CHARLES E. TRAVIS.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. CHAPPELL HILL, WASHINGTON CO., TEXAS. HARCOURT & ROBSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, COLUMBUS, COLORADO COUNTY, TEXAS. Will practice Law in partnership in all the counties of the lat Judicial District—in the counties of La vaca and Gonzales in the 16th Judicial District, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Galvaston and Australia Supreme and Federal Courts at Galvaston and Australia Supreme Co C. HOWETH, Attorney and Counseler at Lux, Seen, Orange County, Texas. Well practice is stath, Ninth, and Fitneenth Judicial Districts, in the of which belives. For Particular attention given to neas antrusted to him, and especially in the case of at a distance. At a distance

Nov. 2, '56, -1'

No. E. KENDALL, Attorney and Counsetter at Law,
Richmond, Fort Bend county, Texas, will sitten a
business in the first Judicial district, and Supreme und
federal Courtaof the State. Also, will act as land agent
in buying, selling and perfecting titles in the country of
fort fiend, Brazeria, Wharton, Colorade, and Auctia.

(Bent 12th 1856.

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