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GALVESTON, TEXAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1861.

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The Texas Christian Adocute. ject of the erection of the edifice, and unless it the extreme conditions of life, the rich or the line maxim that "eternal vigilance is the price success more certainly than they have been CAN A CHRISTIAN FALL FROM GRACE? rything like final perseverance. I am only the rich or the like this should ever be the completion and perseverance that it should ever be the completion and perseverance. I am only the rich or the like this should ever be the completion and perseverance the completion and perseverance that it should ever be the completion and perseverance the completi

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13 All Communications must be directed to the Editor FAST-DAY DISCOURSE.

Delivered in the Methodist Church, Galveston, June 13, 1861.

This is the sublimest day yet known in the close your windows against the baleful and open history of a people. It is so, because it has been set apart for an appeal to God upon the basis of the best human action. Nations may pray out of depths into which they have been cast by their own folly; and although in such vorable condition for claiming the direction by neiting the superior motives of Christianity to the inferior motives of our politics and our patriotism. We have conquered politically, so far as the adoption of right political means is concerned; we may conquer morally by adopt ing and continuing in a moral course of action consistent with our political; and we feel sure that, having opposed right politics and right morals to the wrong politics and the wrong morals of our enemics, God will help us to de tend the true principles of government, thus suarded and sanctified, from the desolating and parbarizing bordes of the invader, actuated as they are by the worst feelings and designs which were ever concealed, hypocritically or self-de-

idea of governmental authority. The Saviour had just come down from the mount where he had been transfigured before Moses and Elias. Moses was the representative of law and institution, Elias of the deepest spirituality. These extremes meet in Christ. His doctrines are purely spiritual; but they require and appropriate a decent and characteristicex ternalism. It deed, a chief object of the Sa viour's mission was to effect a proper relation be tween the internal and the external. Man's peculiar difficulties arise from his constitution is at once a spiritual and a physical being. A true union between these parts of his nature is the end of his endeavors in the present life.

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ceptively, under the specious and dangerous

On coming down from the mount where the Divinity had visibly irradiated the humanity, it were to steal, even to prevent starvation, there the presence of those who were to be preacher of the Gospel, for the purpose of giving them s conception of that glorified humanity which n tory of the race. was their mission, as co-laborers with God, to produce, the Saviour found the woes of a per verted humanity typically and really presented to him in the person of a lunatic. Without con sulting the medical authorities, I venture to say that lunacy is a disease of the mind, a disease of the body, and a disease of the relation be tween mind and body. It has various grades from the intense form presented in the context, down to the passionate follies of daily life, which are not called insanity only because they are not its most marked form, and because nearly all men are the subjects of them.

If I had a mind to spiritualize, too curiously. perhaps, it might be suggested that the rapid driving of this lunatic upon contrasts-now the fire, and anon the water, -- presents the distinguishing mark of all great error of every possible kind. I might go even farther, and say that to man as an intellectual and moral being. water represents the original sentiments of the Therefore, Agur connects both poverty and mind, and that fire is the type of the passions, which, when extreme or perverse, are a combi nation of perverted sentiment and depraved ap or lest I be poor and steal, and take the name

Every external manifestation is the effect of some primary sentiment. All our pursuits, all ed to blaspheme God's authority. Both are inour institutions, all our actions, can be traced herently bad physical conditions, and are, thereto the mind-can be analyzed down to some fore, not favorable to the soul. For these rea primary mental fact, beyond which the investi gation cannot proceed. Now, the theory of Christianity is that these original sentiments, are bad as regards this world; and pray, be call them by what name you will -a desire for cause they are bad with reference to our prep freedom, a thirst for accumulation, a longing for greatness,-cannot be rightly expressed in action, or through the bodily powers, except un- ing upon his work; and the rich man must la der control of a third or intervenient thing, which is religion. In other words, man is not fally man without the knowledge and love of to neglect pains-taking labor for the diffusion God; his constitution, however perfect, requires for its highest and purest efficiency, a regulating power superior to itself. The temple may be complete in all its parts; the inner shrine may commandments of God, but against their own a despotic precedent. But known and defined be in its proper relation to the outer courts; but the Divine inhabitation was the original ob-

of the bailding are not secured. Man is repre- der, and will be surely visited with severe punsented in the Scriptures as designed for the in- ishment. Nor is it sufficient, for the man who dwelling of Divine influences, and as susceptible is growing rich to be systematically charitable, of invasion from hell. A careful attention to or for the man who is in danger of poverty to the Scriptures will convince you that each of be systematically laborious; both, as we have these possibilities finds its explanation, or, at already said, must add prayer to their efforts. least, much of its significance, in the duality of Let us apply these reasonings to the national our constitution. Mind acts on the body, and cause which calls together to day. Call to the body on the mind. One of the most useful mind, for a moment, what has been suggested of our bodily members is the tongue. We have concerning the necessity of a third thing to regsensual, devilish. The wisdom which controls The proper moral responsibility of man is exer-Howbeit this kind goeth not out but by prayer and fast-bg.--Matthew avii. 21. tibilities to these good influences; just as you

them to the healthful breeze.

The citadel of religion is, if I may so speak, situated at the point of connection between our souls and bodies. (Blood was chosen as the means of atonement, probably because, being instances their prayers may be answered with the proper life of the body, it is the connecting deliverance, it is clear that the prayers of a peo- link between body and mind.) So established, ple against aggressions from without, which religion sends its influences either way; but asthey have in the most enlightened manner serts its decisive power only at the point where sought to avert, are of a still more consistent soul and body meet. Here, for instance, comes kind, and, properly offered, may be still more an original sentiment of the mind-say that it | sore of the Divine regard. This is true, not up | is the sentiment of freedom. It is met by reon the ground of merit, for all are unprofitable ligion, and asked, "whither bound?" It replies servents, but upon the ground of order itself - that a usurper has circumscribed its rights, and To do the will of God is to fulfill a condition that it is on its way to raise the hand of its apon which he hears prayer; and this will is bodily organ to fell the tyrant to the earth. always done by those who attempt right ends 'Stop"-says religion-"you are but a part of by right means. It is my purpose to show that the mind, and it is necessary that there be a and sit down to the prepared meal under the the Southern people have done this; and that, harmony of all its powers; besides, the body therefore, the prayer and fasting of this day, has appetites, which, though they be of much while they imply humiliation before God for the lower grade, are capable of reacting injuriously sins which mingle with the most enlightened upon the mind. Let us appoint a day of prayer external and internal signs of saintship are good and conscientions human action, derive a pri-mary significance for us as indicating and as-recognize its allegiance to God, and the body, in sisting the opposite spirit from that which ac- the act of fasting, recognize as far as it may, the with arms in our hands in self defence; but we Prayer is the sign of a religious relation of the not wonder, therefore, that its chief satanic or of our homes and our government, we may hope and chaotic unless the Spirit of God move upon of place. or success. The leading thought which I shall the face of their depth, and will seek expression the bodily powers. Harmonizing the mind and assistance of the God of battles; and that in God, through prayer, and checking a the kind of evils against which we contend can bodily appetite, at the same time, we declare by be fully overcome, so that we may be at once a symbolism which is also a reality, that man is in the Union; for I hold it to be self-evident colitical, physical and moral conquerors, only something more than a natural being. The earthward tendency is suspended, for a time, in prophecy of the heaven where it shall exist no more forever; and the religious aspirations are unichened and intensified in prophecy of the time when they shall commence that unwearying worship of the Divine Excellence which is

constitute their eternal beatitude. The principles thus laid down can be illus rated by any part of God's law. Let us take the command, "Thou shalt not steal," Here, then, is a bungry man, and there is food. Now, it is not more certain that the body craves the ood, than that the mind instinctively deternines that natural desire presupposes the means of gratification. "The fitness of things" requires his decision. But if there be no other truths than these two, viz: that hunger craves the food, and that the mind decides creation to be a fail ure, unless primary appetites and their gratifications coexist, there is no basis for the comnand, "Thou shalt not steal. But there are other truths than these, such as the law of labor. and the law of right. To the savage man there is nothing between the want and the means of ts gratification. But the moral, cultivated man feels that a state of starvation would be terrible. even though food were so plentiful and accessi ble as to make the determination to steal rather than to starve very easy of execution. Here you may observe a connection between the special and the general laws of morality. It is wrong for the individual to steal; and if all would be nothing produced, and general starvaion would be the immediate finale of the his-

s reduced to the alternative of death or breaking the general order of God. Killing in selflefence, lying to escape murder, stealing to prevent starvation, may be allowable on the ground of necessity alone; but they involve physical roubles and spiritual perturbations which every man is bound to avoid by every means in his power. Agur's prayer will illustrate our meaning: "Give me neither poverty nor riches." Why? Because, where a man has less or more than he can properly use, he is in a necessitated condition. Great wealth and great poverty is each a burden, under which a man cannot move to advantage. Too much anxiety about securing a living, and too much anxiety in the care of an overgrown fortune, are alike unfavorable riches with temptations to blasphemy, "lest I be full and deny thee, and say who is the Lord? of the Lord in vain." Poverty is tempted to blaspheme Goes goodness, and riches are temptsons man must labor and pray against both; he must labor, because the extreme conditions aration for the world to come. The poor man must labor to accumulate, and pray God's blessbor to distribute, and pray God's blessing upon his charity. It is as criminal in the rich man of his wealth, as it is for the poor man to neg lect daily toil for his daily bread. Both are physical comfort and moral improvement.

this member because the desire of expression is ulate the expression of the sentiments by the native to the soul. There, then, is the mental active powers; and then listen to this brief Union; if they deny his rights, he does not fact; and there is its physical organ. Yet, says speech from Mr. Seward, the philosopher and the apostle, the tongue being set on fire of hell, spokesman of the Northern invasion. It was may set the whole course of nature on fire. And delivered in Washington, only a few days since: he tells us that the bitter envying and strife of Fellow Citizens: - You here have known well the mind, from which proceed the evils of the tongue, descend not from above, but are earthly,

the tongue to its proper uses "is from above." people of all the Southern States. But knowing all these, we know two things which even The proper moral responsibility of man is exercised in shutting the avenues of his being against these evil influences, and in opening his suscentiles evil influences, and in opening his suscentiles. [Repeated cheers, intermingled] with exclamations of "No!" "Never!" They will fail to do it only because human nature needs that one shall continue to be so, and that the other shall float over the sea and the land. and what human nature needs, God Almighty, the father of human nature, decrees. [Chee ing, and repeated music from the band.

Exactly so; that is the kind of doctrine which is very apt to be greeted by "cheering, and repeated music from the band," but it is not the kind of doctrine which philosophy or religion can approve. The meaning of the only thought in the little speech is this: human nature needs food, "and what human nature needs, God Almighty, the father of human nature, decrees;' therefore, let every man steal the first piece of meat, or the first sack of flour he can lay hands on; and if these are not convenient, let him take seven other hungry devils, worse than himself, and let them enter any man's domicile at authority of the creed that the earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof-that it has been

at of the Northern invasion. We do strive, by this day's duties, to meet them also soul to God, and fasting is the sign of a religious gans deride this day of fasting and prayer: in that religious spirit which they must have relation of the body to the soul. The meaning theirs is a war for a power which would usurp ost before they could have attempted an inva- of both duties, taken together, is this: the orision so repugnant to every principle of right. ginal sentiments of the mind, all of which are would be inappropriate; and as it is a war of we, therefore, acknowledge the supreme power Adding this spirit to our best efforts in defence good in themselves, are necessarily disordered greed, voluntary fasting would be equally out

of the seceded States coincides with the duties

of this day. Let us suppose that we had waited for what was called "the overt act," and then have taken up arms to fight for our rights that waiting for the overt act and fighting in the Union are the proper opposites of secession and of fighting, if need be, out of the Union The course referred to would have been wrong, because it would have been going in the direction of one of those necessitated conditions against which I have inveighed. We would thus have been deliberately putting our rights in a situation where the only alternative might be to submit to their destruction or to fight for their maintenance; just as the man who wil lingly consents to be poor voluntarily puts himself into a condition where he must either steal or starve! Instead of permitting herself to get into this dilemma, the South placed between the alternative of submission or armed resis tance, the advance political doctrine of the world, which has allowed her to bring into play all the forms of self government, and to throw the responsibility of war upon the other side. The South republicanized out of the difficulty. so clearly and so fundamentally, that the other side will have to disrepublicanize in order to carry on a war of coercive invasion. The problem was, what is best to be done in view of republican government? Shall we permit the exercise of the forms of law, and the appointment of officers over us, by an administra tion which came into power by a perversion of the Constitution-thus probably placing our selves where we may have to resort to revolu tionary means of redress; or shall we withdraw, by the essential right of secession, from the violated Union, and thus make the issue clearly take the form of self government against the exercise of despotic authority? Fellow citizens, the course you took has secured your self-res -piritual facts in any condition where a man pect; you have not been ruled for a moment by jority; you have said, in effect, so much terri tory, so many States, so much power is not ne cessary to the idea of a Republic; but it is necessary for Republicans to try Republicanism on any scale, however desperate the experiment may seem, before they willingly go into any condition out of which there can be no escape but by revolution. If republican government be the best for you and your children, the intelligent prompitude of your action in seceding from a Union which threatened to become despotism, places you upon the most legitimate of all grounds of national appeal to the Ruler of the world. This is felt by the universal heart of our people from the mountains of Virginia to the Gulf, and it will be recognized by all the intelligent friends of rational freedom prejudices, their hearts will throb in sympathy with the spirit which prefers self government tation of one which may be misunderstood, or for the purification of one which had been thoroughly corrupted. From the depth of regret and of thought into which our enemies threw us, we struggled out on the republican side, and there to day we build an altar unto the Lord. If it be so, our Lord whom

Our present enemies would now give much if we had submitted once, once only, to their sinners, not only against the plainest religious sectional rule-thus baptizing and consecrating privileges and rights are not to be trifled with; For a man to drift deliberately into either of it is their possession which gives meaning to our own desires, which may be inflamed by remain to furnish alters for its fires! Amen. | comes remarkable for the entire absence of eve- Methodist minister to England, and occurrence of the entire absence of eve- Methodist minister to England, and occurrence of the entire absence of eve- Methodist minister to England, and occurrence of the entire absence of eve- Methodist minister to England, and occurrence of the entire absence of eve- Methodist minister to England, and occurrence of the entire absence of eve- Methodist minister to England, and occurrence of the entire absence of eve- Methodist minister to England, and occurrence of the entire absence of eve- Methodist minister to England, and occurrence of the entire absence of eve- Methodist minister to England, and occurrence of the entire absence of eve- Methodist minister to England, and occurrence of eve- Methodist minister to England and every minister to

of those who envy while they denounce

which they have set up.

be the completing and permament fact, the ends | poor, is not in accordance with the Divine or | of liberty." Had we submitted, the sectional | kept cool by the trial. Let us learn the lesson administration which is now standing with one which this day should teach, that, however it foot upon Northern liberty, would already have set the other, for which it can yet find no place, from the association. No republican wants to fight in a Union with the members of that wish to become responsible for inaugurating a be unrepublican: on the contrary, he says-that is your construction of republican government; this is mine; exercise yours on your own soil, and I will exercise mine within my own demesne. The seceded States, seeing themselves drawn to the vortex of revolution, resolutely turned their prows the other way, favorable breeze. To have gone into the swirl act of desperation; the only real question involved in our position is not whether we did

> would be respected. The fact that the North now assumes the right of coercion is a plain proof that we should have been compelled to resort to revolution if we had remained in the Union. Looking fairly at the whole subject, there is not a thinker in the world who can show that our course was wrong, in principle, or in time; and there is not ercion must always be a wicked and a fatal error. At the right time, God besthanked! we planted the seed of secession-a precious seed, not cast in without tears; it spreng up a republican government; under the shadow of that government we pray, and for its protection, if need be, we must make the field more terrible, ever been before.

II. We pray and fast because we are assailed over against falsehood the opposite truth. The mount of blessing stands against the mount of cursing. The passion we meet is lust of power; which defends those only whom it controls .-ful trust in God; and the steady power which | ceed without it. asks nothing more than justice-these are to be And, my friends, when I remember how

lose an inch by aggression. enough that our opponents would like to be fa- final triumph to our arms! natical if they could; they crave the power, the By the fact that we tried to avoid bloody re directness and the limited and paltry effective- volution by claiming the right of peaceable sechase were possible, they cannot pay the price, are unable to attain. They want the starved on the face of the earth. Despite their former not tell you that Morrill tariffs and crusades of younger for the fray; the wife must give up ordinances, they shall not only not perish, one of the earth. Despite their former not tell you that Morrill tariffs and crusades of younger for the fray; the wife must give up ordinances, they shall not only not perish, one of the earth.

wages of protection. we serve is able to deliver us from the hands us, and invade our soil; but if not, we will not serve their gods nor worship the golden image

may seem to us at times, as if the world's progof our prosperity, as the billows part at the anywhere but in a religious creed.

directly pertinent to our present situation. every field of conflict.

to the openings of Divine Providence.

forth with chastened desires. The calm intre- medium. We feel that we can succeed only by

the great elements of our triumph. They are much more apt the world is to worship men necessary to us because the invasion is a mad- and symbols in the spirit of vain glorying than ness which can neither comprehend nor resist a they are to cast them off when their principles purely moral patriotism which would not add have changed and their significance fled, I must to its domain a hair's breadth by conquest, nor say that I feel a kind of joy in the reflection that the flag against which we fight first floated Much the same reasons that operate against from a Southern staff; that the song which revolution in a Republic, combine to prevent a marshals our enemies was inspired in a Southpure fanaticism. One of the peculiarities of ern heart; and that the man who heads their modern civilization is unfriendliness to the legions first drew breath on the soil of the State growth of fanaticism. If it were possible, now, which he would now stain with the blood of for that great element of a second-rate fanati- his brethren. When this is the case, I want no cism, the sentiment of equal freedom for all men, better evidence than my heart affords that the to take the form of opposition to slavery as it invasive army is in the wrong. It is not withexists among us, and keep itself pure from all out significance, too, that in the conflict which other alliances, until it had gathered an effective | was forced upon us at Fort Sumter, we did not strength, there is no telling what might be ac. | kill a man of theirs-a fact which caused gencomplished. But this is impossible, for the eral rejoicing throughout the South. On the reason that light is continually breaking into the other hand, the Northern press is anxious to this doctrine; yes, it becomes good testimony cavern of contemplative one-ideaism, and car believe that hundreds of our men were there rying with it new phases of truth and doctrine, slain in the most shocking manner. No; I will which make the incipient fanaticism entertain not say the Northern press, or the Northern misgivings about the plenary inspiration of its | people as a whole; but I will say that portion around about him, and said unto him, how long idea. This is fatal to fanaticism-fatal either of both which has misled the honest masses to its existence, or to the honesty and simplicity there. My hope is, that the prayers of this day Christ tell us plainly."-verse 24. "Jesus anwhich are its chief elements. Angry at the | will be answered in the conviction at the North disturbance; chafed because it can not get out that we are not her enemy, and that thousands of existing circumstances the power which the there, throwing off the spell in which they older fanaticisms gathered out of theirs, and yet | have too long been held, will demand in the are such as "bear my voice" in the Gospel, deceived by some spurious counterfeits of that name of God and humanity a peaceful settlepower, and deceiving others who are not able ment of our difficulties. But if our prayers to see the difference between the past and the be not answered in this; if there be no other present, the thing becomes a mere overgrown arbitrament than the field of blood, then whereconglomeration, incapable of united, persistent, ever the conflict comes, whether the roar of effective action. Like a balloon in which the Bragg's batteries blend with the roar of the sea. material that would make the a cent is dispro- or the crack of Beauregard's rifles startle the portioned to the elevating power, it skips and flood of the Mississippi, or the iron-monthed whirls along the ground, alike incapable of ris- reply of Lee's legions echo through the mouning up or staying down, until some friendly tains which guard the grave of Washington, obstacle stays its course, and allows the projec | may it, in answer to the prayers of this day tors the opportunity of recovering the tattered | bear tidings of victory for the right; God of material and turning it to some less ambitious peace avert the bloody issue; but if not, then and more valuable use. There are evidences God of battles, give speedy, honorable, just and

ness of fanaticism, as if that were not in itself | cession ; -- sending commissioners to sue for an evil rather than a good; but even if the purpeace, and subjecting them to the insults of yord the grave. 2. "I know them" to be thus sneering officialism; by the fact that the noblest which is a degree of unworldliness that they memories and the true spirit of the old Rewiriness of the Knight of La Mancha along but our own; and by the fact that we appeal terized his man. They want, in a word, to dis | FIGHT TO THE DEATH; every man must be a hero: the more freely material good is sacrificed to are plowing the Potomac with hostile keel, cruement of secondary advantages. Here is the murdering Virginians where the name of York who has been in the habit of doing right with- clad in the stolen and desecrated livery of war! out regard to fame, may find himself followed From such invasion may God give the South a by reputation, and may be seduced by applause present deliverance; or, if we must, despite our from his original simplicity. What evil cannot efforts to avoid it, leave to our children the neaccomplish by adversity, it may effect by pros- cessity of revolution, God grant that it may here with satisfaction. rerity. We have another army to fight than come while yet the unlevelled graves of those that of the Northern invaders—the army of who may fall in defending the secession shall from which much is hoped on this account, be- As is well known to men of

military despotism to secure them: that would lems shall hereafter solve themselves at the feet no hope, or grounds of assurance, of its being ed unto others, I myself should become a custbase of the rock. Upon this condition we | The first passage, looked to with much confimay take to ourselves two assurances which are | dence, is, Luke x, 42, "Mary bath chosen that | when he penned these words, if indeed he ever 1. If we are determined to cherish a rational | The "good part" is the "one thing needfal" freedom, a self-government, directed in the fear spoken of in the context; the one thing needful tian church at that time. In the context, beof God, claiming no more than our rights and is of course religion, comprehending the full- ginning with the 35th verse, the Apostle gives and Heaven, we think, is filling them with a allowing all others theirs, we may take up this ness of the Divine regard. Of this "good part" an enumeration of the trials that had fallen to assurance: The freedom which the most honest Mary made a voluntary choice-legitimately in the hope of getting out, would have been an Northern invader idealizes, and with which he exercising her free agency. Thus far, this pasis now endeavoring to overwhelm us, if it could | sage is very unfavorable to Calvinism, and ought | And in view of this experience, the Christians be realized, would be a mere extreme, having never be brought to the support of a tenet of having stood firm, the Apostle was "persuaded" right in seceding, but whether we should not no warrant in history, or in the spirit or letter Calvinism, because it (Calvinism) necessarily have seceded years ago: this problem can be of the Bible, and would be sure to pendulate destroys freedom of choice. In the text, Mary solved in our favor only by the consideration back again to the other extreme of despotism. made choice, or elected herself the possessor of persecuting us for Christ's sake; nor the things that it seemed right to wait until sectionalism | Seeing this truth, I say, if we are willing to con- the one thing needful, "which shall not be ta- we endure at present, nor the things to come, collminated in the seizure of the government, be- form to all that it implies—that is, the medium, ken from her," by no power in heaven or earth, whatsoever we may be called to suffer in fufore giving up all hope that our immunities self-restrained, and God-reliant course in every until she relinquishes her right thereto. The ture; nor height of honor, nor depth of ignothing-upon this foundation of intelligence and | condition of the Gospel, of eternal life, is just | miny, nor any other creature, (nor any other morality, God can make us invincible. If we as surely implied here as in the case of Nine thing whatsoever) shall be able to separate us, fight our battles on this ground, the victory will | veh. It surely is unreasonable to say one has | who love God, from the love of God, which he leave our flag, however torn, yet flying above the power to choose, and yet no power to aban- has vouchsafed to us in Christ Jesus." This 2. That other problem involved in the con- rights, and blessings of that choice. The un- exposition of Dr. Clark. The things mentiondition of our servants will be solved thus:- godly man has not made choice of the "good ed here are not the means and influences used, Either slavery is to be perpetual, and Christian- part " but the evil, " which shall not be taken ity is to convert every master into Paul's idea from him." Yet we know if he repents-com- the love of God; on the contrary, they strengthof a Philemon and every servant into Paul's idea plies with the conditions of eternal life, the en and confirm the believer. In tracing the of an Onesimus, or it is to be willingly abolish "evil part" is taken from him; or rather, he history of an apostate, we would not go to a ed by a people who are religious and intelligent voluntarily gives it up. The application is death-bed, or the scenes of cruel persecution, to enough to subordinate their own institutions to easy. I have seen somewhere a familiar and forcible illustration of this point : The Govern-If principles ever coase to be rained in blood, ment made a certain provision for her old revothat plane of progress must be attained, it would lutionary soldiers. To become a beneficiary, creed of the Northern Secretary of State, and as our enemies make it more unjust, than it has seem, through the agency of nations who unite the applicant must be duly accredited. The necourage in self defence with an utter renuncia- cessities of the applicant does not change this tion of the right of aggression; and a high deby passion. It is a part of God's method to set gree of intellectual culture with the obedient to receive the benefit. However abundant and morality of the Christian religion. Otherwise, liberal the provision, and however needy the enticements of sin are apparalled in the sunthe end must be attained by miracle; and if old soldier, if application is not thus made, shine of temporal peace and presperity. Hence, the age of miracles have ceased, the hope of though he die of hunger, he has no just grounds says the Apostle Peter, " Ye therefore, beloved, of complaint. But here is one who makes sp-Throughout the Confederacy it is this day felt plication in accordance with the just conditions; ye also, being led away by the error of the wick-The passion we meet is last of national and per- that our cause is neither inconsistent with reli- he receives the benefit—a section of land, ed. fall from your own steadfast-ess." This he be feeble, and old, and gray-haired and igpidity of a clear conscience, secured by prayer- the Divine heip, and that we ought not to suc- norant. The seal of the President secures him against the intrigues of litigants, and the sophistries of the world. But who will asy that he cannot deprive himself of it; that he cannot visit the grogshops and gambling hells, as many such have, and barter away his right and title thereto, and receive in payment, disgrace, hunger, rags and death. Mary made application, as all Christians do, to the Government of Heaven, and received the "good part," which could not be taken from her, but which she could se! for a mess of pottage. There is nothing here favoring the final perseverance of the saints. Nor in the second passage, John, x, 27-28, though relied on with more confidence than any

other : " My sheep hear my coice and I know

them, and they follow me, and I give unto them

eternal life: and they shall never perish, nei

ther shall any pluck them out of my hand.

In this, taken in its legitimate connection, and

interpreted as all the promises and threatenings

of God should be, there is no countenance given

for us. But employing the one correct rule of

criticism, and taking it in its proper connection,

dost thou make us to doubt? If thou be the

swered them, I told you and ye believed not.

of my sheep, as I said unto you. My sheep'

this being the condition of salvation and protection of the good Shepherd, "and I know them "-to be obedient; on no other condition can he know them in this sense; and as an evidence of this obedience-"and they follow me,"-their Shepherd, in all my ordinances, and walking in all my commandments; which is admitted by all to be the Christian's duty. pay, the Christian's life, To those who, 1st, hear, 2d, obey, and 3d, follow, Christ-in his commands, these three promises are given: 1. " I give unto them eternal life," not in the past or future, but in the present tense; "I give unto them," now, so long as they "hear" my voice in the Gospel, "and I know them" to be \$1 50. obedient, eternal life-that life contained in my words, John vi, 68, put here for deliverance from sin, which is the beginning of the life be obedient, and therefore, they shall never perish. Obedience is the food, the source of strength public are ours; by the fact that we ask nothing to the Christian. It is the green pasture, and lished at the solicitation of his friends. with the fondness for good cheer which charac- to God, we must, when the need comes, fight- ing. Only on the sterile mountains, or in the until they leave it there is no danger of perishunwatered deserts, is there danger of perishing.

He was one of the colleagues and personal friends of Mr. Wesley, and is frequently menproportionate virtue, contracting her to a single the preacher must forsake his pulpit, the busiintense idea, in order that they may enlarge and ness-man his ledger; the young man must grow evidence of which is "they follow me" in my diversify their material interests. But I need instantly older and the old man instantly ordinances, they shall not only not perish, but liberty are so essentially different that even the liberty are so essentially different that even the her husband, and the mother her son; and the Thus it is plain. The sheep, hearing the Shep- John Nelson," the celebrated stone mason preacher of Bristol. Southey says he had as genius of our enemies will be found inefficient valor of those puny battles which were fought herd's voice and obedient to his affectionate with the spirit which prefers self government to a great alliance, and would rather defend a constitution which plainly declares the rights clamed as sacred than to fight for an interpreciation of the spirit which plainly declares the rights of our enemies will be found in the field to reconcile them. The true knights of freedom plomatic honor, or to determine the claims of plomatic honor, or to determine the claims of royalty—must turn pale before the bravery of the plomatic honor, or to determine the claims of royalty—must turn pale before the bravery of But he may wander off, like silly sheep often men who, in this enlightened age, are stung to do, from the fold, seeking new pasturage, or in All causes like ours are pure in their com- the quick of every sense of honor, of duty, and forgetfulness of the danger, perhaps not having mencement. Starting upon principle, without of propriety by the tidings that a people whom heard for some time the ominous howl of the any anxious regard to consequences, they inspire virtuous and elevating resolutions and ing but the memory of Washington and the in that department of literature, and is full of courses of action. Yet it often so happens that battlefields of the revolution could have induced, His being a sheep and having a good Shepherd. &c., is no security now. He has gone so far as principle, the more rapid and large is the acmy, in which time his escape was possible, but probability of successful temptation. A man town must be associated with the assassination, given himself up entirely to the destruction of the foe. This was the case with the Hebrew apostates. I think it is evident that this passage is good testimony for us, that the possibility of apostasy is clearly taught, and I leave it

The pext, and last one we shall consider.

surprised that it should ever be thought of in this connection. The passage, Romans, viii, 38, Having, in our last, given the proper, in fact | 39, "is of a piece" with others already considress moved by its own impetus, there must the only rule for the interpretation of the prom- ered. The Apostle was "persuaded that neiupon our demoralization. Better that it should come crises -- and they may come in the day of ises and threatenings of the Bible, we proceed, ther death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalicome down even upon our subjugation! The the greatest prosperity-which will suggest, in this, to present some of the passages of Holy palities, nor powers, nor things present, nor proper way for republicans, now and forever, with ponderous emphasis, the question-"when Writ thought to teach "the unconditional final things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any is to know their rights, as your Southern fathers God giveth quietness, who then can make perseverance of the saints." Because wholly other creature shall be able to separate us from did, before going into a federation; and the mo- trouble? and when he hideth his face who then unnecessary to a fair presentation and candid the love of God which is in Christ Jesus our ment they are seriously jeoparded, to withdraw can behold him? whether it be done against a discussion of this phase of the question, we will Lord," a persuasion every Christion has. His nation, or against a man only." Let us, in this bring forward but a few of the strongest passa- being thus persuaded does not argue a belief of time so favorable to that great moral, learn that ges, as all Scripture relied on for this doctrine the impossibility of apostasy, for he says, "But "except the Lord build the house they labor in is of precisely the same character; and if we I keep under my body, and bring it into subjecvain that build it." If we do so, all prob fail to find the doctrine in these texts, there is tion, lest that by any means, when I have preachaway." I have not the most distant idea that the Apostle thought of the "final perseverance" good part, which shall not be taken from her." thought of it at all; for it is doubtful whether such an unreasonable error existed in the Christhem, in which they had more than conquered, through which they had passed in triumph. that neither the fear of death, nor hope of life, nor evil angels, nor principalities, nor powers, don the choice-no power to relinquish the will be recognized as the able and reasonable or even capable of separating a Christian from find the first backward movement, but to seasons of prosperity, of mirth, when men forget to watch and pray, and thus enter into temptation, and wax wanton, and are full, and are led away by their lusts, and enticed. The enemy has always mistaken the point when he thought God: but quite successful often when the soft seeing ye know these things before, becare lest "which shall not be taken from him," though persuasion then, of the Apostle's, does by no bility of the Christian, and this passage has no bearing whatever no the doctrine. Nothing but actual sin, in the commission of which the will sequiesces, can separate us from the love of God, and as all know they may thus sin, and may thus fall, we need not detain the reader longer in considering less strong passages thought

REVIEWS OF THE CATALOGUE.

to teach the contrary. Concionator.

Brief Notices of some of the Books in the Catalogue of the Southern Methodist Publishing House, Nashcille. J. B. McFerrin, Agent.

Depositories.
A MOTHER'S PORTRAIT. - This, beyond all question, is one of the very best books of its class in the Catalogue. The Rev. F. J. Johson is a Wesleyan Methodist minister of England, and is represented to be a man of most exemplary picty and great usefulness, a man of very handsome scholarly attainments, and, withal, quite an artist. In 1856 he visited this country an delegate to the General Conference of the

M. E. Church (North).

This book before us is a biography of his mother, written in a series of letters to his sister, much younger than himself. In this biolet us see how it stands: "Then came the Jews graphical portrait many persons would discover nothing very remarkable or even specially note be added, more spiritual observation, will find that it is all remarkable and all particularly * * * * But ye believe not because ye are not | markable not for brilliancy or profundity of either talents or attainments, b practical, every day piety and that regular course of exemplary living which is the grand adornment of the Christian mother. This is the kind of biographies for useful study and

emulation. But the book is not by any means merely biographical. There is found in it very much of incidental di-quisition illustrative of the solid peculiarities and piety of Methodism, Mr. Jobson gives a pretty good portrait of the times among the early Methodist communities, as

The book is a 12mo, of 279 pages, on very fine paper, and most beautifully and even ele-gantly printed, and is embellished with twenty beautiful engravings. The work is divided into eighteen letters, and is written in a very easy and readable style. Everybedy in the land should possess a copy. Price \$1. Gilt extra,

THE MOUNTAIN is a small children's book, cal book -very instructing for children JOHN NELSON, -- This is an 18mo book of 200

pages for 30 cents. It is a portion of the cur-rent me oranda or Journal of the Rev. John Nelson, kept by himself, and afterwards pub-Mr. Nelson was one of the Wesleyan Methodist preachers of the olden time. His labors were in England about a hundred years ago. soned by him and other writers upon the rise and history of English Methodism. Those familiar with those times will remember the conorable mention frequently made of "honest rave a heart as ever beat in an Englishman .-An introduction to the Journal, of fourteen or fitteen pages, written by Dr. Summers, gives some interesting facts additional. Nelson be longed to the beroic and chivalrous age of Methodism, and he was one of her truly heroic and chivalrous men. The Journal is a classic

coming years. It is a standard library book. FRANK NETHERTON .- This is a boy's book, or girl's book. It is a very sensible and intera girls book. It is a very sensible and inter-esting account of a religious boy. Boys' re-ligion is as important and interesting as men's religion, and, indeed, much more so; for the men will all be dead soon, and the boys will live a lorg time, some of them. One religious boy is worth to God and the Church two re-

JACKSON'S LIFE OF NEWTON .- The Life of th Rev. Robert Newton, D. D., is one of the m interesting and profitable biographies we !

ligious men. Price 50 cents.

THE RESERVE THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE

The subject of this biography was one 'whose praise is in the gospel throughout all the Churches.' Operating as a Methodist minister, with almost unprecedented activity, pop-ularity, and usefulness, for half a century, his life can scarcely fail to be of surpassing interest, especially to the Methodist reader. His official visit to the General Conference of the Metho- and gentle arts of life. "Their courage"dist Episcopal Church made him personally known to thousands in our own country; and it was impossible to know him without admiring and loving him. When, therefore, it was announced that his intimate friend, the Rev. announced that his intimate friend, the Nev. Dr. Jackson, was writing his life, a great desire was expressed for its speedy publication, and its prompt reissue from our press. Accordingly the author executed his task with as much dis patch as the nature of the case would allow, and we have lost no time in the republication of his interesting biography. This edition is an exact reprint of the London book, with the exception of a few errata in the names of persons and places this side the water, which we have of course corrected, and the addition of a few notes, which were deemed expedient for reasons which will be obvious to the judicious reader."

The book is a handsome 12mo, 408 pages.—

LIFE OF SIR ISAAC NEWTON .- This is a 30 cent 18mo book, in which are carefully selected, grouped, and judiciously arranged most of the principal events of this great philosopher .anc Newton was one of the few truly great men the world has produced; and no person can be regarded as intelligent who is not at least tolerably well acquainted with his life and character. Those who have not the leisure to read more extensively can find here, in a smal compass, the leading traits of his character, and the leading incidents of his life.

in the sixty sixth year of her age. She was one of those remarkable Christian women who stand

graved portrait of the accomplished and lamented subject of the memoir. 12mo, 187 pages, in muslin. Price 75 cents.

OBJECT AND NATURE OF RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.

York, has a sort of sacred history. John street shops, and warehouses. Here the first Metho-dist church in America was built in the year and is now quite a decent chapel. At one of these rebuildings, forth-three years ago, when Bishop Soule was connected with the New Who can say that the past is pointered in York Book Concern, he preached this as a dedicatory sermon. It is regarded as one of his best productions. The views expressed of the "eternity of God" are so much more philosophical and satisfactory than those put forth reshing to read them. Price 5 cents

The Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS. THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1861.

and when we issued our last catalogue.

Scruggs, Esq. The last we heard of him he was general culture confer, might do much worthy at Chatanoogs, Tennessee. Any information of the age in which they live, and leave their concerning his whereabouts will be thankfully received. Should be see this he will please ad- the coast of time. And so the world might dress me a line immediately.

J. W. SHIPMAN, Galveston, Texas.

BISHOP EARLY. - The Richmond Advocate of the 13th says:

"It will be gratifying to the brethren and friends of the Church to hear that Bishop Early is visiting the soldiers in their respective camps in Virginia. We had a visit to-day from him in our office. He seems to be in fine health and | thizing friends impose religious tests dictated by spirits. The service he will render the cause their own prejudices rather than by a sound of God as he passes among the Southern soldiers, with so many of whom he is acquainted, Douglas had not been a man of strong mind, will be highly appreciated by the people and and if his intellect had not remained clear to has undertaken a task which grows bigger with grateful to the soldiers."

GEN. BEAUERGARD, commanding the Department of Alexandria, Head Quarters Camp Pickens, Manassas Junction, addresses a proclamation to the good people of the counties of Loudon, Fairfax and Prince William, urging them "to be vigilant of the movements and acts of the enemy" and to give the earliest information at Head Quarters, or to the officers under his com-

A LETTER from Louisville says that "all kinds of produce are being shipped South" from that point. It adds that the crops which the visitor saw on his route upward from New Orleans are very heavy-and continues: "Tennessee swarms with soldiers, who are ready to "battle in their country's cause." There are now 108,-000 men in camp, and if needed as many more will rally at a moment's warning. I find the secession feeling is growing strong-

er every day in Louisville, and it will not be long before Kentucky's proud sons will buckle on their armor and go forth to fight the invaders of her soil. Missouri, also, is trying to throw off the galling yoke. I hope to God she will triumph. One of the most prominent merchants here ordered some coffee from Baltimore, but it has been seized in Indiana. He will probably get it, but with trouble. Lean't be-lieve that Kentucky will allow them to trifle with her much longer."

OLD CLOTHES .- The New York Courier and Enquirer complains of this language in the London Post, the organ of Lord Palmerston: "no one at the present time can doubt or question the de facto independence of the Southern States." It is also very afflicting to the Courier to be compelled to announce that the "London Times has warmly espoused the rebel cause." It has often been charged by satrical English papers that the Yankees took great pride and clear at present. The coercion coat and breechpeared on the back and legs of brother Jonathan for a holiday butchering visit to Virginia. They will hardly stand the wear and tear of such that time, may have been the cause of his gen- there must turn about and put them in the a trip now, as well as they did eighty-five years | eral refusal of clerical service, which was as ago, and then they were riddled so badly that follows: even the wife of Tam O'Shanter herself couldn't have patched them up.

We draw upon the special correspondence of e New Orleans Picayune for full and interestparticulars of the Bethel fight, and of other ences in the neighborhood of Fortress

GENTLEMEN WARRIORS OF OLD.

That is a remarkable picture which the historians give us of the Normans, who were, in their time, "the foremost race in Christendom." Excellent fighters were they, on land and sea, from the first. But the most creditable thing to them was that, "without laying aside the dauntless valor which had been the terror of every land from the Elbe to the Pyrenees," they improved rapidly in all the intellectual mark that!-- "secured their territory against foreign invasion. They established interna tional order, such as had long been unknown in the Frank empire. They embraced Christianity, and with Christianity they learned a great part of what the clergy had to teach." They adopted a language, "and speedily raised it to a dignity and importance which it had never before sessed. They found it a barbarous jargon; they fixed it in writing: and they employed it in legislation, in poetry, and in romance. They renounced that brutal intemperance to which LIFE OF MRS. NORTON, by the Rev. S. D. Bald- the highest exaltation among the Norman dependent of apostolical successions, and cerwin. Mrs. Sarah Norton, wife of John Norton, nobles. Those nobles were distinguished by tain forms of ordinance, can commend it sucof Lexington Ky., died in August, 1856, their graceful bearing and insinuating address. They were distinguished also by their skill in out in the foreground of life, and occasionally negotiation, and by a natural eloquence which their attention to be fixed upon the importugive a bright illustration of practical piety.—
Why have we not more such women? Mrs. of one of their historians that the Norman gen-Norton was useful in the Church far beyond tlemen were orators from the cradle. But their the sphere of most women.

The book is written in the fine readable style chief fame was derived from their military ex- Church alone. This, no man of well-balanced The book is written in the fine readable style of Dr. Baldwin, and will be read with pleasure and profit. It is accompanied with a finely entry the Dead Sea, witnessed the prodigies of their derful, considering the baleful prominence of This is a pamphlet of 24 pages, containing a Sermon by Bishop Soule, preached from John iv. 24. "God is a Spirit," etc.

The Methodist Church in John street, New Sermon S first crusade, was invested by his fellow-soldiers s one of those short streets in the extreme lower | with the sovereignty of Antioch; and a fourth, part of the city, running from Broadway to the Tancred whose name lives in the great poem Pearl street, now in the midst of crowded stores, of Tasso, was celebrated through Christendom as the bravest and most generous of the champions of the Holy Sepulchre;" and to still

and presents nothing worthy of imitation, while history preserves the character and the deeds of the Normans? In what they embraced, as in ust double what it was before the first of June, general ingulphing, and find place for another against others and against themselves. growth in better soil.

A people to whom this Normanism is an inheritence, and who should improve it by the advan-WANTED.-Information concerning Wm. L. tages which the progress of Christianity and of history as the most brilliant of the beacons on move forward toward a civilization more splendid, more enduring, and more moral and religions than any which now visits its prophetic soul, even in its dreams.

DYING HOURS OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

To die right is a difficult piece of work, bost; it becomes still more so when sympaestimate of the condition of the dying. If Mr. the last, the foolishness of extreme unction every lick that is struck upon it. The South would have been palmed upon him by the as- appears to be farther from subjugation by sevsidnous Bishop Duggan, of Chicago. The fol- eral hundred years at least, than when Ells-

an eye-witness: At about eleven o'clock on Sunday morning Bishop Duggan called at the request of friends o converse with Mr. Douglas, who was then for the first time, perfectly rational. Mr. Douglas immediately recognized the Bishop, and expressed his gratification at the visit,— Bishop Duggan soon asked:
"Mr. Douglas, have you ever been baptized

ecording to the rites of any church? Mr. Douglas replied :

The Bishop continued: Do you desire to have mass said after the dinance of the holy Catholic Church?" DEWET WAS: "No sir; when I do I will communicate

The Bishop then turned to Mr. Rhodes and

"Do you think he is fully possessed of his mental faculties?" Mr. Rhodes replied—"I do not know—perhaps you had better ask him The Bishop repeated his question, to which

Mr. Douglas answered, in a strong, full voice:
"You perha; s did not understand me. When desire it, I will communicate with you freely.' The Bishop then remarked to Mr. Rhodes— "He is undoubtedly in his right mind, and does not desire my offices." He then withdrew. At about four o'clock on Monday morning he

seemed to be much worse, and sank rapidly; his friends were sent for, and at the request of Mrs. Douglas, Bishop Doggan again visited him. Soon after the Bishop entered, he approached the bedside, and addressing the patient, said:
"Mr. Douglas, you know your own condi-

tion fully, and in view of your approaching dissolution do you desire the ceremony of extreme unction to be performed?" Mr. Douglas replied:
"No, I have no time to discuss these thin

This last is a mournful reply, not only as ligion, for the first time, on a death-bed, but as an existing commercial order; in that she candelight in habiting themselves in John Bull's old an indication that the dying man was not left not succeed. She ought to have preserved as the house of God at hours of social religious worown spiritual adviser. The narrative suggests with the other, she should have roused up the es, which J. B. wore on his visit to this coun- that there had been attempts to get Mr. Dou- vet latent capacities of her people and her positry in 1776 and thereabout, and which were glas into a Church whose doctrines he could supposed to have been mouldering to dust in not approve; that these attempts were renewed control, and faith in peace and in truth : unforsome forgotten closet of despotism, have reap- with fresh energy, and with stronger hope of success, in his final hours; and that the re-in-

> The Bishop then withdrew. After he had gone, Mrs. Douglas requested Mr. Rhodes to ask her husband if he desired the ministration of any other clergyman. Mr. Rhodes then said to Mr. Douglas:

Do you know the clergymen of "Nearly every one of them." Mr. Rhodes—Do you wish to have either or any of them to call to see you and converse with you upon religious subjects?

Mr. Douglas—No, I thank you.

Soon after this, about five o'clock, he desired to have his position in bed changed, the blinds opened and the windows raised. Mr. Rhodes lifted him to an easier posture, where he could look out upon the street and driving in the look. look out upon the street, and drink in the fresh orning air. For a few moments he seemed

o gain new life, then he began to sink away; as eyes partially closed, and in slow and measred cadences, with considerable pause between each accent, he uttered— .
"Death!—Death!"

Soon after this, he died. It seems to be worthy of remark that the hoice of a clergyman was not suggested to him, until he had twice been compelled to summon strength to refuse the proffered attentions of the Catholic Bishop. These he did not want; and yet it is possible that if these had not been pressed upon him by sectarianismfor the supreme reliance of our Catholic friends upon their orthodoxy, is nothing less than sectarianism of the strongest kind; -- but for this, we say, the dying man, who was doubtless Protestant in all his feelings and principles, might have been pointed by a Protestant minall other members of the great German family | ister to the Lamb of God. Exclusive Churchwere too much inclined. The polite luxury of ism, always as deficient in good taste and proof the Norman presented a striking contrast to his Saxon and Danish neighbors. He loved to appears to worse advantage than when it condisplay his magnificence, not in huge piles of trols the sympathies of well meaning people food and hogsheads of strong drink, but in large about the death-ted of their nearest friends. and stately edifices, rich armor, gallant horses, All concerned in this case—the Bishop, as well choice falcons, well-ordered tournaments, ban- as the friends of the dying Senator-would quets delicate rather than abundant, and wines have been much more successful in commendremarkable rather for their exquisite flavor ing religion to his attention, if they had not than for their intoxicating power. That chi- seemed to assume, what he nor any other intelvalrous spirit which has exercised so powerful ligent man can believe—that they had the keys an influence on the politics, morals, and man- of the kingdom of heaven. Only those who ners of all the European nations, was found in | hold religion to be a great spiritual reality, incessfully to men of thought and experience. It grieves us to think that many such men permit nominational representatives, is a thing of the discipline and valor. One Norman knight at this mere Churchism-considering that it is so the head of a handful of warriors scattered the much more likely, than the real sort of piety, C-its of Connaught. Another founded the to get among the great in the thousand associations, foolish and sensible, of fashionable lifeconsidering that this is the form which religion before his arms. A third, the Ulysses of the most constantly wears in the presence of the great men of the world, and considering that those great men, like the rest of us, are very willing to adopt any excuses for rejecting Christ, especially such as seem to grow out of Christianity itself; considering all this, it is not wonderful, but none the less sad, that so many distinguished men come to their death-beds unprepared, and then find their repugnance to such religion as they have been compelled to see, an excuse for neglecting religion altogether.

Were men naturally inclined to be religious this spirit of Pharissism in churches would be what they rejected; in much of what they did sufficient to retard the progress of the Gospel; and in much of what they left undone, as being bow much more certainly must it do so among beneath their refinement and sense of honor; a race which is to be reformed, chastened, subthey are a model. Their union of elevated tastes | dued by the doctrines of Christ, and which and intellectual pursuits with invincible mili- will, therefore, of course, be always on the tary prowess is not only creditable to them in alert to find reasons for the delay of convertheir darker age, but holds out a hope to na- sion, or for entire skepticism upon the subject. tions even in the present more enlightened time. Let those who insist on certain forms with so They were shattered on the rock of conquest much zeal, see to it whether they are not thus

THE NEWS.

We give the news by telegraph in the order of date. Our readers will thus see the first reports, and their subsequent modifications. Afwill resist it successfully, does not admit of a moment's doubt.

The general news reveals two or three facts with comfortable clearness:

First, that there is a growing anti-war party at the North.

Secondly, that this party is likely to b speedily and greatly enlarged by the accumulating evidences that the Lincoln government lowing detail of the circumstances is given by worth crossed the Potomac. The plight in which he recrossed that beautiful stream, homeward, was ominous. The sooner the Northern people come to the conclusion that they had forgotten the Constitution when they forced the South to secede, and that they had forgotten all about war when they commenced the subjugation of the South in the spirit of a holiday frolic-the better it will be for them, in every political, pecuniary and moral point of view. They regard themselves as invincible on their own soil, and we admit it. If they have not the grace to return the compliment, they will have to pay a heavy price for a few lessons in civ-

Black Republicans rejoiced more antically than a set of wild Indians in a war dance, will effectually annihilate that party. Lincoln and Scott, and the Northern people, throwing off the sorcery in which they have been bound by those high-priests of the blasted heath and the devil's and after the sound of his voice ceased with the in the midst of the engagement, to fire a wood cauldron, will escape the utter ruin which now seems impending over them. So at least we believe and hope. For, if the North act promptly now in favor of peace, a few years may suffice to place the two Confederacies in mutually beneficial relations to each other; but if the war is pressed, that same North will come out a plain citizen, seeking no office, acknowledging of it an impoverished, third-rate, humiliated power upon this continent, Had the North agreed to secession, there would have been a very pretty race between the two Confederacies, along the path of peaceful progress. The moment the North flew to arms she made a confession of inferiority, and was snubbed by every intelligent man and government outside of her confession of the difficulties of attending to re- own boundaries. It is clear that she fights for tion. To do this required statemenship, selftunately, however, these were the very qualities

> place now occupied by the purblind brutality of Black Republicanism.

troduction of religion to him in that form, at jst at the North somewhere; and the people

which the reigning party lacked. But they ex-

Another Tragedy at St. Louis.-Seven persons were killed and a number wounded in St Louis on the 17th, by the Lincoln troops, A cap exploded while one of the Federal soldiers was adjusting his gun: instantly his cowardly comrades took fright, and fiired into a crowd TO THE MEMORY OF JOHN RABB WRITTEN BY HIS DAUGHTER.

John Rabb died at his residence in Travis ounty, near the city of Austin, June 5th, 1861, the 63d year of his age. The deceased was Scotch descent, born in Fayette county, Pa, 798, and removed thence, with his parents, to Dhio, at an early age. From there his parents emoved to Illinois, thence to Arkansas; and in 1820, settled on the west side of Red river. in 1821 he was united in marriage to Mary rownover, and in 1823 followed his father, who had preceded him to Western Texas Arriving at the Colorado about the middle of

ter, his christian career commenced. In Eastern Texas he attended the preaching of the Rev. Henry Stevenson and other Meth dist ministers, but he heard without pondering he weighty truths, and his parents not being eligious, none spoke a word to direct his at ention that way; consequently he had no se ious thoughts of a future state, till he found imself with his little family helpless and ex sed to savages, in a new country. He then egan to think if there was a God, he, of all nen on earth, stood most in need of His assis tance, and being convinced of an over-ruling ovidence, he came to the conclusion that it here was such a thing as religion to be enjoyed. he must have it, cost what it would. But he was in a strange land, destitute of the Bible, leprived of Sabbath and sanctuary privileges and seemed to feel his way in the dark; and feeling convicted for not improving the light which once he enjoyed, he imagined God had driven him out from among his people and from he sound of the Gospel. His first acts of faith were for temporal blessings. While absent from home, he solemnly vowed and promised before God that if He would protect his family rom the Indians, he would serve him all the

he believed them safe from harm. Without the aid of any human help, he b an earnestly enquiring the way of life, and in time of great need, a friend in one of the old States sent him a Bible, which was to him of nestimable value. In the year 1829, after having sought salvation for six years, while alone the woods addressing a throne of grace, he eccived for the first time the witness of his aceptance as a child of God. In 1834, at a camp meeting near the Brazos, he united with the

days of his life; and after having prayed and

ommitted his loved ones to Divine protection,

For several years previous to his death h ad been prepared to meet God at any moment ummons might come; but such scenes as the close of his life exhibited, perhaps never were or ever will be witnessed again. His sufferings exceed description; he said they were more than could be weighed or measured. He and disease of the heart, which prevented bis ing down for about three months, all of which ime he sat upright in bed, suffering the most ntense agony. One paroxysm succeeded another at regular intervals for days and nights together without the least cessation, each reembling the last struggle with the grim monster, death. These and other distressful symptoms characterized his last illness, but he was It does not appear that any immediate attack patient and resigned, willing to suffer as well as to the will of God. If it had pleased the Lord he would have been glad to have lived a few mail will bear in mind that the postage now is only that their peculiarities might escape the light double what it was before our batteries and find what it was before one batteries which innerdistrict opened non them. of the world but to glorify his Heavenly Fatler ourderous fire. They at first fell back, but still more in the body, and for further benefit to quickly rallied, and were again received by the chastise the Editor, by destroying one of the his family. While enduring a thousand deaths. he often exclaimed, "I am the Lord's forever!" and "I am in the arms of Jesus!" For several days previous to his death the pain was so scute and his voice at times so strong that the neighbors across the creek could hear his mournful fairs in Missouri, it will be observed, are variexpressions. June 4th, a little after 9 o'clock. ously reported. The fight at Boonville is enveloped in smoke. One thing is certain-there and you intend to leave us, pa? are you going is enough to show that Missouri will not submit home?" he replied "I must go now." He wantto the Lincoln despotism. That she can and ed to see all the family, and when some anxiety was expressed about the state of his mind, he said "all is peace! all is well! I am in the arms of Jesus! Can't you sing?" This request be ing complied with he kissed each one present. and then said, "lay me down;" but once on his side he sunk away and appeared for some time dead. Hearing the weeping in his room he opened his eyes and said, "raise me up; no, you can't, I am gone." But he was raised and re vived, and looking around, said "I am joined to my family once more." He wanted to be lifted out of bed on his feet, which was done several times during the day. June 5th, towards night, he appeared to be more comfortable, and went to sleep, but when he awoke it was evident he was dying. As he neared the port he seemed o see the spirits of the blessed, and catch bright glimpses of future glory. He said, "I must go farewell, vain world, I am going home. I be long to the heavenly host! I belong to the blood-washed millions--" With his failing strength be tried to finish the sentence, and when one of his family added, "who have made their robes white in the blood of the Lamb." he smile which lit up his countenance with heavenly radiance, plainly told that such were the words he fain would utter. "Sing!" he said, "sing!" He listened with deep interest while two or three hymns were sung, then wanted to The war, over the inauguration of which the lie down that he might die easy; but he had to be raised immediately. He was sitting in a perfeetly upright position when he breathed his Greely and Seward will soon have passed to last. But a few minutes before he tried to ask their proper places in the Tophet of infamy; for some one, Miss D. said he wanted his youngest son; the child came to his side; he looked

at him and then pronounced "home! home!" motion of his mouth he continued to repeat en house, behind which the enemy lay con-"home!" till he died with the word on his lips. To have to record the death of a fellow mortal is very trying under all circumstances, but in speaking of the demise of my venerated father I feel that I am treading holy ground. He was no title: few men of that stamp are more extensively known, none, perhaps, more universally beloved. He was a man of uncommon energy and whatever his hands found to do he did with his might as to the Lord. In his peregrinations through Texas he endured many trials and privations, but no matter what his trouble or his harry might be he always found time to serve the Lord. The fire was never allowed to go out on the family altar, and he was to be found at cast off clothes. A case of that kind is very as free as he should have been to select his much of it as possible, with one hand; and, ship whenever it was possible. He pitched his to have fled in all directions. Another portion tent at thirty-six camp meetings, and thought nothing of serving and feeding the multitude ten days or two weeks at a time. His firm faith and unwavering confidence in God, and his unbounded liberality, giving to every cause that had for its object the good of man and the pro-most to the village of Hampton. The whole of the North. mulgation of the truths of the Gospel, are known broughout Western Texas. He was a friend to the poor, and was wont to visit oft and pray known, is upwards of 200. It is believed to much and for the sick, and kneel by the dying, have been much greater, judging from the numwith and for the sick, and kneel by the dying, commending the spirit to God who gave it. In every relation he acquitted himself well; the influence of his holy Christian example in the

ommon in this lower sphere, is partaking of endless life, and gazing with wonder and delight at the good things which God hath in reservation for those that love him. The Lord grant that this sore affliction may be to his bereaved family a new attraction in the heavenly

Austin, June 17, 1861.

W. T. SMITHSON. - We are glad to learn that ur friend, W. T. Smithson, Esq., has escaped from that modern Sodom, Washington city, and has pitched his tent in the beautiful village of Lexington, Rockbridge co., Va., where he is to bruary, he selected a location, and soon afbe addressed by his correspondents.

> Poets are the best philosophers. Often as it as been said, and generally as it is believed, hat none can know the sorrow of the loss of hildren except by experience, Mrs. Browning roves the reverse to our satisfaction in these hree lines addressed to a bereaved parent:

"Ah, chi'dren! I never lost one: But my arms are round my own little son, And Love knows the secret of Grief!"

LETTERS FROM VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, June 11, 1861.

Yorktown, of revolutionary memory, has again become famous. The first important engage ook place near that city yesterday. Our forces umbered some 2.200 men-Col. Hill's North arolina Regiment, Col. August's Virginia Reiment, and the Ricmond Howitzers, under ommand of Capt. Stannard. The enemy numered between four and five thousand, made up of Gen. Butler's command, which recently land d at Newport News.

The place of the engagement was Bethe Church, about twelve miles from Yorktown and ix to eight from the extremity of the penin sula. Our forces marched down there Saturday and strongly entrenched themselves. That same morning a company of North Carolinians went out on a scouting expedition, and advancing as far as Hampton fell in with the advanced guard of the enemy. The latter belonged to the Se cond New York Regiment and numbered some two hundred men. They mistook our party for iends, or at least attempted a parley This, however, was soon cut short by the order to fire. Some fifteen or twenty of the enemy fell on the spot. The fire was returned. but without effect. The enemy were probably too much confused to take certain aim, or they are very bad marksmen. Their bullets flew whizzing about in all directions, but did no harm. In the meantime, our party, having se cured one prisoner and several trophies from the men who had fallen, quietly retired. Nor were they at any time pursued. When they last saw he enemy they were engaged in taking care of their dead and wounded, who were heaped romiscuously together in a common cart. One.

obably an officer, was borne away in a buggy. This appears to have been the first intelligence the enemy had of our advance from Yorktown; and it certainly was a bold one in view of the number of the enemy, who were in force at Hampton as well as at Newport News, where they first landed. Fortress Monroe also is not more than eight miles distant, and the whole expedition was supported by a large fleet of essels which have m de perfect roadsteads no aly of the lower York, but also of James rivers

was actually bearding the lion in his den. The North Carolinians returned to Bethe Church Saturday evening. All day Sunday was spent in strengthening their works, behind which were planted the Richmond Howitzers was expected from the enemy. The next moring, however, probably stung to the quick by their defeat the day before, they made their ap teries, which immediately opened upon them a them into inextricable confusion. Still again owever, they rallied, and were again welcomed to hospitable graves. In places they seemed moved down as grass before the scythe—so sure and fatal was the aim of the Howitzers. Those who were in the engagement describe the field s "strewn with the dead." All accounts agree at some 200 to 300 in all must have fallen And this does not appear improbable. Thre several advances and repulses, before entreached batteries, could scarcely have had any other re sult. The loss on our side was one killed and six wounded. These last were cavalry, who

were charging upon the enemy in flank. The engagement at Bethel Church took place out 9 o'clock Monday morning. The enemy ppeared to retire in perfect order, and up to test accounts showed no disposition again to us. They were not pursued for the uple reason that they more than twice outumbered us, while our strength consisted in ar entrenched batteries. The enemy also had atteries with them but were unable to bring hem into the action.

All eyes are, of course, mw turned to the Yorktown peninsula, where a number of enthing is certain—they or we will have to aban-don the peniosula. We cannot long live toour Federal Union. The fighting, moreover, as now fairly begun, and there can hardly be

any holding up till one or the other is whipped The excitement here in Richmond to night of course very great. The whole population seems to have turned out to slinke hands over he news. Congraculatory speeches are being made all over the city, the members of both the State and Confederate Governments are eing serenaded, and general hilarity prevails The 1st Georgia Regiment leaves for Staunton, en route to Northwestern Virginia to-morrow morning. The whole expedition will number

some 2500 men, about half of them Virginians.

The Governor goes up with them.

RICHMOND. June 12, 1861. The body of young Wystt, the only one of our men killed in the engagement at Bethel Church, near Yorktown, arrived here this morn The tuperal took place at the principal Methodist Church, and was attended by a large number of people. The deceased belonged to the First North Carolina Regiment, but was well known here, where he lived while a boy. He was shot in the forehead while advancing cealed. He was buried with military honors at the expense of the State, in the cemetery near this city.

The first discharge from the howitzers com pletely confused and demoralized the enemy Several shells are said to have burst right in the ranks and to have dispersed them in all direc-tions. They soon after rallied, however, behind two wooden buildings where they planted the pieces they had with them and opened fire on the howitzers. The latter replied with such certain aim and spirit that they were finally compelled to abandon their pieces altogether. They could do nothing against our entrenched batteries so coolly worked. The only thing left the South. One of the Conf. Committee. was to assault our works and to attempt to carthe disorganization of their men, this was a most desperate undertaking, and the consequence folk correspondent of the Petersburg Express was they were driven back with tenfold more loss than they had hitherto sustained. A por-tion of them are said to have broken ranks and were driven into a deep morass, whence with difficulty they extricated themselves, and then | will suffice to make her whole again. Three or only with great loss. For, immediately after the fight begun, the North Carolina infantry took up the pursuit and are said to have followed them to the distance of five or six miles, aldead and dying.

The number of killed, so far as already

reed from the sufferings, cares and sorrows their pursuers. In most cases probably they hardly knew whither they were fleeing.

The bodies of those who were killed by the bursting of shells are said to have been dread fully mangled. Those killed by the infantry preserved much of the appearance of life in death. One young man attracted particular at tention. His body was found in a morass, and by his side a testament which appeared to have just fallen from his pocket. In it was a picture of the U. S. flag and the inscription, "Presented to the defenders of their country by the New York Bible Society." It is curious as showing the sentiment by which a delicately raised young man was deluded away from home and

> On many of the other dead bodies were also found letters from friends at home making inuiries of their "health and progress," "how they liked their Virginia farms," "what sort of people were the Southern Barbarians, &c. &c.?" " what sort of return of their bloody and mangled dead, ess at fault perhaps than themselves, who staid at home out of harm's way, will be the best rebly to such profane and thoughtless jests. will be apt to bring many a madman to his

> This engagement, indeed, is a most important ne every way. It is the first real encounter of the opposing armies, so often to meet during the war-the first conflict between the invaders and invaded. It shows the spirit with which they have respectively engaged in the war, and the results likely to flow from it.

RICHMOND, June 13. The only opportunity for an advantage to the nemy, at Great Bethel, throughout the whole ogagement of four hours, was furnished by an ecident-the breaking of a primer-by which one of our guns became spiked. The gun was rolled off to a neighboring wood, and would ave been taken, had not the North Carolinians who defended that battery, come to its rescue.
This bold and successful charge of the Old North State Infantry is beyond all praise. It was directly in face of an enemy, three or four imes their number, who were confidently advancing without opposition by the by way leading to our rear. The battery which had from he first played over an open field effectively uptheir advancing column, had ceased to harm them, and their road now appeared open and clear. The disabling of the battery was probably the cause of their confident advance directly to the front of it. And this was the moment that the North Carolinians charged on them. So bold, so fierce, so impetuous was the charge that they hardly seemed to wait to see who it was that charged. Not relishing cold steel, they turned and scampered in all directions, throwing away haversacks, coats, canteens, and whatever impeded the stampede.—

nonneed by our merchants, superior to the very best brands of Northern flour selling in our market.—Jefferson Herald & Gazette. The moral is obvious.

ADVOCATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Enclosed I send you four dollars for two numbers of your "political paper," as the Austin man called it. One number to be sent to my wife, Dizenia, the other to B. L. Weatherby. I have 'hunted up" one subscriber to fill up the gap of your Austin subscriber, and I will, if the Indians don't kill me, before the end of 1861, hunt up 5 more to supply his fall off. And if every subscriber to your paper would do the same, your paper would have a somewhat large list, which in my humble opinion is ought to have, for it is the best paper in the State, better now

GEO. W. TODD. Mason, Mason county, June 4th, 1861.

The war and the crisis are drafting very eavily on every department, and consequently the Advocate will share with the times. And Gen. Beauregard stood up to welcome us it was strange as it may appear, there are some sub. patent that he was a man capable of greater scribers whose nerves are so sensitive, because our Editor has defended the South through the with broad shoulders and legs 'made to fit' a columns of the paper, that they are disposed to horse of middle height, and his head is covered best papers in the State. The cause of freedom best papers in the State. The cause of freedom the forehead, broad and well developed, pro-and true religion are united, and cannot be jects somewhat over the keen, eager dark eyes; separated. I send you by Col. W. P. Hill a small amount on "Advocate sustaining fund," rom the following gentlemen :

Maj. A G. Turney, Mashall, \$2 50 Maj. J. W. Lane Col. A. Pope 2 00

I wish it were six hundred and fifty. Yours truly, J. B. TULLIS. Marshall, June 5th, 1861.

WACO FEMALE COLLEGE .- Among the prosperous institutions in Texas under the patronage of our Church, is the Waco Female College. This school has the advantages of a central location, a most beautiful and healthy situation, a liberal and enterprising Board of Managers, a skillful and experienced President, and an able and competent Faculty. The buildings York on Tue-day of last week, that the re-ction are large and commodious; and the church, Sanday school and social advantages enjoyed by the pupils, are of such a character as to make ed by us on Thursday from a private letter, has this College every way desirable and safe for the education of young ladies.

As one of the Visiting Committee, I regret that the superior claims of the "King's business" deprived me of the pleasure of witness ing the examination of all the classes. The examination, so far as I observed, was fair and impartial, and exhibited such advancement in the several studies as could only result from land was well described by the captain of one taithful teaching and diligent application.

The Waco College has just attained a point in its history of great interest and importance | Morrill tariff kept out everything else." Another to its managers and patrons. It has now been illustration is furnished by the case of the sl in existence long enough to graduate a class of pupils that has passed through the regular collegiate course. The educator knows how diffifor New York, where the master found instruccult and laborious a task it is to classify and tions to clear immediately with his cargo to train the irregular, unequal, and often incongruons material placed in his hands in the form- the high prohibitory tarifl. ing condition of a seminary of learning. This point of difficulty has been safely passed by the Waco Female College; and hereafter the gradusting classes will be constituted from those students that have ascended regularly from the students that have ascended regularly from the and self possestion did honor to himself and to Preparatory to the Collegiate department. Thus his State. His clear voice could be heard smid the labors of the Faculty will be less arduous, more systematic, and far more pleasant, and the success of the diligent pupil certain.

President Madden continues as the Superintendent of Waco Female College. The friends of this school and the public have, in the wellearned reputation of this gentleman, a sufficient guarantee of its success in the future. Waco Female College may be regarded as superior to most and equal to any female seminary in June 1st. 1861.

FROM THE NORFOLK NAVY YARD,-The Nor-

pairs are to be made on her forthwith. The Lincolnites burned this noble frigate down to the copper. Two or three months, however, four steamers are being fitted out at the Navy Yard, after the regular man-of war style, to cruise in the sounds of North Carolina, and to run out to sea to pick up the merchant marine

THE BATTLE AT BETHEL CHURCH .- The Rich nond (Va.) Dispatch, of the 15th inst., says: From persons who left Yorktown two days ber of Haversacks, coats &c., found on the roadside, unless these latter were thrown away in the haste and excitement of their flight. The in the little domestic circle is beyond all calculation.

But he has passed from labor to rest; he has gone to his reward; and while the heart of his batteries or protected by their earthworks, and sometiment, our men were perfectly covered by their batteries or protected by their earthworks, and side to be permitted to bury their dead and to effect an exchange of a prisoner. Their request, we understand, was granted by Col. Magruder From several sources we hear, that these men batteries or protected by their earthworks, and widowed wife is bleeding, and the world to his afterwards in the flight the enemy were too the battle on Monday; and that at roll call on children looks dark and dreary, his pure spirit.

TEXAS ITEMS.

MEAL FROM NEW CORN .-- We were the recipents, during the week, of a mess of new corn neal from Mr. Humphrey Heard, of Mission alley. The corn was pulled on the 3d, and round on the 5th, and, according to our dainpalate, was sweet and excellent. In a short me shipping corn to Texas will be like "sending coal to Newcastle." - Victoria Advocate.

The new, large and beautiful locomotive, "Victoria," made her first trip to this city on Wednesday last. The Railroad is now well supplied with running stock, and doing well tegular trips and cheap freight and fare .- Ib. The White Man, published at Weatherford, Parker county, has received a curiosity :

" A few days since Mr. Massey, of this couny, brought into our sanctum a stone, of about five pounds weight, containing an ear of corn completely petrified. Will somebody be so kind as to tell us where, or at what time it grew? Would thank them also for the gentleman's name who raised it, (to be seen at this

Masonic .- The officers of the Grand Lodge of Texas, for the ensuing year, are:

M. W. G. W. VANVLECK, Woodville, G. Master.

R. W. J. R. FRETWELL, Lavacca, D. G. Master. W. P. BRITTAIN, Rusk, G. S. Warden. R. M. Elein, Austin, G. J. Warden. J. A. LAWRENCE, Palestine, G. Treas'r.

" J. N. RRID, Galveston, G. Secretary. The officers elect for the Grand Royal Arch Chapter, for the ensuing year, are:

M. E. E. D. CLARK, Austin, G. H. P. M. E. R. T. LIVELY, Sherman, D. G. H. P.

A. M. UPSHAW, C. Hill, G. K. A. M. GENTRY, HOUSTON, G. S. C. C. KEENAN, Austin, G. T.

GEO. GOLDTHWAITE, Houston, G. S. The papers from all quarters give proof that he day of fasting was observed with great manimity and devoutness throughout the State. CONFEDERATE STATES JUDGE .- Honorable T udge of the Confederate States for the District of Texas. This appointment is a most excellent one, and we are sure that it will prove satisfactory to both the people and the bar .-

State Gazette. We have been presented with a sample of flour of very quality, made on the 25th ult., from the wheat crop of the present season, by our neighbor, Mr. Alfred Badgett. It is pro-

Our friend Sam. F. Moseley, Esq., has pre sented us with a sheaf of winter oats, grow trom a single seed and numbering eighty stall cut from an upland field on his plantati has been in cultivation since 1841. The or stand shoulder high, and the sheat averages up wards of 100 grains to the stalk, giving a vis of over eight-thousand fold! Mr. Moseley says that large as this yield is, the oats have been more valuable to him for pasturage than for the crop of grain. The field was grazed until the irst of March,-Ib.

GEN. BEAUREGARD. -- In Mr. Russell's finh let. ter to the London Times, he gives the following description of General Beauregard, to whom he was introduced at his headquarters, in Charleston, a few days after the taking of Fort Samter.

smaller room, and were presented to the General, who was also seated at his desk. Any one a customed to soldiers can readily detect the 'real article' from the counterfeit, and when the face is very thin, with very high check bones, a well shaped nose, slightly aquitine, and a large, rigid, sharply cut mouth, set above

a full, fighting chin.
"In the event of any important operations 2 00 taking place, the name of this officer will, 1 fee) assured, be heard often enough to be my excuse for this little sketch of his outward man."

A REACTION .-- The Charleston Courier, of the

13th inst, says:
"By a letter received in this city yesterday, we learn that a great reaction has taken place among the moneyed men of New York and Boston, and that petitions are now circulating to be laid before Congress, asking the peaceful ecognition of the Southern Confederacy, and the establishment of amicable relations by friendly treaties. The petitions set forth that unless the war is brought to a close very speedily,

New York and Boston are raised cities. The Conrier of the 15th says: of the commercial community in that city, which mention was made in an extract published fairly set in, and threatens to embarrass the action of the Lincoln Government very seriously by cutting off its financial resources."

DEPRESSED CONDITION OF NORTHERN COM-MERCE. - The New York Journal of Commerce remarks:

In the matter of profitable foreign trade things can hardly be worse than they are. The of the largest British steamships, who was recently complaining that "the Queen's procisma Alliance, from Newport, Wales, to Charlesto with iron and coal. Arriving off Char esten Laverpool, where the iron could be disposed of to better advantage than in this country under

A letter writer from Norfolk, says; " Capt. P. H. Colquitt, of the City Light Guards, Columbus, Ga., was in-command during the second engagement, and his remarkable coolness brave men, don't get excited; aim your pieces well." I can never forget the appearance of his face, radiant with smiles, as he gave his commands. So gallantly did he conduct himself, that Gen. Gwynn has made him chief in command at Sewall's Point. He was a gradu ate of West Point." In the accounts from Virginia, it is mention.

ed that three hundred Indians from North Carolina have taken the field in the cause of the Confederacy. These appear to be Cherokees, of which tribe there were sixteen hundred in

PROMPT AND LIBERAL .- The Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, of the 15th inst., has the following: Gen. Beauregard having, on last Sunday, made a requisition on the people of Orange county for forty wagon loads of provisions, the requisition was complied with on Monday, b ending him sixty wagons heavily laden with

provisions, provender, and other articles needed y the army. Gov. Ellis, of North Carolina, in a special nessage to the State Convention, has recomended Col. Hill, who commanded the North Carolina volunteers in the engagement at Bethel Church, as worthy of promotion to the rank of brigadier general, and that a full brigade be at once placed under his command.

There are two full nephews of Gen. Scott in the 2d Mississippi Regiment in Virginia. The Adams troop, consisting of 100 years men, sons of planters near Natches, have note to Tennessee, all splendidly mounted on well trained blood horses, and armed with sabres and six shooters. They have with them their tents, fixed ammunition, ambulance, harvage wagons and teams, and set foot on the soil of Tennessee, fully prepared to take the field without one cent's expense to the Confederate or

ARRIVAL NEW YORK. steamship Afrand Queensto LIVERPOOL

day (Saturday)
culators and ex
dull.
Breadstuffs LONDON. 89% to 89% for

HAVRE, June bas 104. Sale firm Stock in The Africa b ment of the Served by a C the Druses and The Govern second reading The Queen's

The popul GRAFTON. westward ur WA-HING guised as a ca The Depart LOUISVILLE

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WASHING

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and beautiful locomotive, her first trip to this city on The Railroad is now well ing stock, and doing well. ap freight and fare .- Ib. published at Weatherford. received a curiosity :

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for the Grand Royal Arch saing year, are: RK, Austin, G. H. P. KLY, Sherman, D. G. H. P. HAW, C. Hill, G. K. STRY, Houston, G. S.

NAN, Austin, G. T. THWAITE, Houston, G. S. all quarters give proof that was observed with great

tness throughout the State. TES JUDGE .- Honorable T. ntonio, has been appointed erate States for the Western This appointment is a most e are sure that it will prove the people and the bar .-

resented with a sample of y, made on the 25th ult., of the present season, by Alfred Badgett. It is pro-chants, superior to the very thern flour selling in our Herald & Gazette.

F. Moseley, Esq., has preheaf of winter oats, grown ad numbering eighty stalks, ield on his plantation which tion since 1841. The oats and the sheaf averages up-to the stalk, giving a yield and fold! Mr. Moseley says field is, the oats have been for pasturage than for the field was grazed until the

-In Mr. Russell's fifth letes, he gives the following l Beauregard, to whom he headquarters, in Charlesthe taking of Fort Sumter.

t we were ushered into a ere presented to the Gener-ted at his desk. Any one ers can readily detect the counterfeit, and when d up to welcome us it was man capable of greater junter. He is a square bout forty years of age, t the back of the skuil keen, eager dark eyes;

f this officer will, I feel enough to be my excuse his outward man." Charleston Courier, of the

obs are now circulating

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP AFRICA.

Dispatches of June 19th.

GRAFTON.—Reports from various sources render it certain that the Virginians are moving westward under Wise.

WA-HINGTON.—It is positively asserted that ex Senator Wigfall has visited Washington dis-

guised as a cattle driver.

The Department is accepting men by battal-

LOUISVILLE.—Two thousand of the three

months' volunteers at Camp Denison, Ohlo,

have determined to go home.

Washington.—Seven cars backed out by a lo-

comotive, dropping detachments as they went and meeting with no interruption until near

Vienna, where a man warned them of batteries

A desperate fight between Vienna and Fair-

GRAFTON .-- The bridge over New Creek has been

GRAPTON.—The bridge over New Creek has been burned.

The Southerners who now hold Piedmont number 4,000 A number of Federalists are reported to have been killed at the bridge.

WHERLING—The bogus convention has nominated Frank Pierpont for Governor.

CINCINNAT.—Troops are rapidly concentrating for duty in Western Virginia.

St. Louis—A special dispatch to the Republican states that scouls brought to Gov. Jackson information that Gen Lyon was coming with seven boats and a large force New York, June 20.—The Cunard royal mail steamship Africa, which left Liverpool on the 8th, and Queenstown the 9th, has arrived here.

Liverpool June 9.—The sales of cotton yesterday (S-turday) comprised 8,000 bales, of which spe-culators and exporters took 1,000, the market closing Breadstuffs closed dull at Friday's decline. Provisions dull.

London. June 9. *Consols closed yesterday at

tion that (Fen Lyon was coming with seven boats and a large force
After consultation, a further retreat was ordered. Gen. Price went home, Col. Parsons was sick, and Col. Marmaduke, becoming disaffected, resigned The Missourians, however, would fight, and the truth regarding Gen Lyon's force becoming known. Gov. Jackson was induced to give them a brush. We have no particulars as to killed, wounded or prisoners. 892 to 892 for money, and 912 to 912 for the ac-HAVRE, June 8 -New Orleans tres ordinaire 110; prisoners.
A Mr. Little commanded the Missourians.
The Southerners in Western Missouri are being largely reinforced.
New York,—The "World" says that a large

HANRE, June 8 — New Orleans tres ordinaire 110; bas 104. Sales of the week 14.000 bales. Market firm Stock in port 329.000 bales.

The Africa briogs intelligence of the final sottlement of the Syrian question. Syria is to be governed by a Christian, with two sub-Governors for the Druses and Maronites. Turkish troops will occupy the main roads.

The Government's financial measure had passed a second reading.

The Queen's counsel decides that the forbidding of armed vessels from bringing prizes into port is no infringement of the law of nations.

Mr Gregory, on a strong appeal, has consented to pestpone the motion, in the House of Commons, to recognize the Confederate States.

Garibaldi and the Pope are both sick.

New York, June 20. — By the steamer Africa, which arrived to-day, we learn that there has been, according to the last census, an increase of 2,000,000 in the population of England and Wales during the last two years, making a total of 20,000,000.

The population of London sums up 2,900,000. number of regiments whose services were accepted within a few weeks on condition of their readiness to move at a specified time, have failed to report themselves. There is more room for new ones. No new regiments, ready within ten days, are likely to be refused.

Secretary Cameron telegraphs Governors Curtin and Morgan for more troops.

and Morgan for more troops.

The World says the Africa brings intelligence that sixty Russian officers, who have two years leave of absence, will tender their services to the Govern-Beauregard is rapidly approaching Washington. The Confederate pickets advanced several miles today, and have increased their forces east and north of the Junction with large bodies, placed in a position to watch, foray upon and break up McDowell's line. Everybody is on the move.

The formal inauguration of the Governor has taken place.

Washington — It is expected hereafter that any passport issued by a diplomatic agent accredited to this Government, or any Cousular authority whatever, to proceed to a foreign country, or beyond the military lines, will be countersigned by the Secretary of State, signed Wm. H. Seward

Frederick — Resolutions declaring the debt now being incurred by the U. S. Government unconstitutional, procouncing its acts unconstitutional and tyrannical, and favoring the immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy, passed the House by ayes, 48, nays, 4.

Alexandria—The inhabitants of this place are again commencing to depart. The secessionists con-

They proceeded a short distance, when a battery opened a fire directed at the engine, crippling it. The engine being behind the train, the engineer uncoupled it, abandoning the train, and rushed away, carrying some wounded and The engagement lasted twenty minutes-nine

ALEXANDER — The inhabitants of this place are again commencing to depart. The secessionists confidently expect Gen Beauregard to day.

St. Louis — An Iowa regiment has gone inland from Hudson to conjunct Gen. Lyon at Boonville.

Lexington — Hon J J Crittenden's majority over his opponent amounts to 2 500

Forthess Monroe. — There are rumors of a heavy Southern advance from Yorktown hitherward. The Federal pickets near Little Bethel have been driven in. being killed and thirty wounded.

Washington.—Leesburg had not been occupied up to yesterday morning.

A battle occurred in that vicinity day before yesterday, lasting ten hours, but with what loss to the Southerners is not known, and particularly the result and Federal loss. ulars with regard to the result and Federal losses are suppressed.

Gen. Johnson is moving to surprise Cadwallader at Martinsburg, instead of going to Win-

Persons representing themselves as deserters from Sewell's Point gave such vague information that Gen. Butler jailed them.

The Southerners are creeting masked batteries opposite Rip Raps

No correct returns of the killed at W. T. ROBINSON, Sec.

A TEACHER WANTED,

To fill the President's Chair of Andrew Female College,—Duties to commence list of Sept. next. None but gentlemen of capacity and experience need apply. The College is now at a fourishing condition, and is a pleasant and profitable position.

President of the Board.

W. T. ROBINSON, Sec. [June 6]

A desperate fight between vienna and Pairfax Courthouse is imminent.

Note.—Vienna station is on the Alexandria,
Loudon and Hampshire Railway, in Loudon
county, fifteen miles from Alexandria. Leesburg, also in Loudin county, is the present terminus of the same road, and is thirty-eight
miles from Alexandria.

RICHMOND.—An ordinance was offered yesterday in Virginia convention speaking of annul-Great Bethel have or will be made.

All the surgeons were ordered over the Potomac last night.

The War Department has discovered that female Secessionists carry on a regular correspondence with Gen Beauregard ria Mount Vernon.

RICHNOND —The Richmond Dispatch, in an extra

Richies No.-An ordinance was offered yester-day in Virginia convention speaking of annul-ing all acts formerly passed commendatory of Winfield Scott, and ordering the name of Scott county to bechanged to Davis, and that of RICHMOND —The Richmond Dispatch, in an extra published to-day, says that Harper's Ferry is in possession of Confederate and Maryland troops.

RICHMOND —Passengers just from Yorktown report that nothing new has transpired at that point since the last accounts

There was a very slight skirmish on the 19th, west of Cumberland, with few troops and trifling results. Buchanan to Stephens.

The convention will probably take a recess

after Monday next to November.

RICHMOND.—The convention has adopted the permanent constitution of the Confederate States, reserving to Virginia the right to secede results.

New York —The Commercial's Washington correspondent writes that the army officers say a collimate the control of the

save via Annapolis.

The repairs on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have been deferred until they can be accomplished with safety to the workmen. Seven thority to raise two regiments, and it is said that blank captains' commissions in Rousseau's hands are being fitled up.

AMIRE CITY, Miss —Judge F. W. Halling was

Sr. Louis.—The Missouri State Journal says:
We learn from a gentleman of high character,
and a strong Union man, directly from the
scene of action, that when the regiment rolls
were called after the battle of Great Bethel,
1800 men were missing. The Journal adds, so
much for correct information.
Louisville.—A gentleman just arrived from
St. Louis reports that the following is current
and believed there:

were called after the battle of Great Bethel, 1800 men were missing. The Journal adds, so much for correct information.

Louisville—A gentleman just arrived from St. Louis reports that the following is current and believed there:

The Missourians, by a feint retreat, decoyed Gen. Lyon's force from their boats, which the mask-d batteries sunk after a terrific fire. Gen. Lyon and his entire force succumbed.

Raleigh—Yesterday the State Convention elected the following delegates to the Confederate Congress: From the State at large, W. W. Avery and George Davis; from the Congressional Districts, W. N. H. Smith; Thos. Ruffin, L. D. McDowell, A. W. Vennble, John M. Morehead, R. C. Puryear, Burton Craige, and A. D. Davidson.

Washington.—James H. Lane of Kansas has been appointed Brigadier General.

brought in.

The Southern lines extend from Occoquan to Centreville. They are intrenching Fairfax Station using the heaviest guns. The station is three miles from Fairfax Courthouse and fourteen from Alexandria. It is supposed they intend extending their line along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

All indications show that the Southerners are pushing forward from Manassas Junction by

MANUAL OF INSTRUCTION,

OF BASTROP MILITARY INSTITUTE. The School of the Soldier

Tise of the light the Mississippi river, Richmond—At the fight which occurred at Vienna the Confederate troops killed ten Federalists, and the National Intelligencer says that 200 of the lat-

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR GOVERNOR.

We are authorized to announce Mr. F. R. LUBBOCK as a candidate for Governor, at the ensuing August election. Corrected for every issue by JAMES T. WARE, Wholesale Grocer, Strand. We are authorized to announce the Hon. CHARLES L. CLEVELAND, of Liberty as a candidate for Judge of the 15th Judicial District, at the next election.

FOR CONGRESS.

| We are authorized to announce Hon. PETER W. GRAY a candidate for Congress in the Third Congressional District. HON. A. M. BRANCH is a candidate from this (the 3d) Congressional District, at the August election.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

We are authorized to announce L. A ABERCROMBIE.
Esq., 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. FOR LAND COMMISSIONER.

Agent's Antices.

JAMES W. SHIPMAN, Book Agent. To Whom all Business Matters must be Addressed.

Special Inducements to Cash Dealers. REMITTANCES may be made by mail at the risk of the Agent, provided, 1st, the letter containing the remittance be addressed to the Agent. 2d, The rediting must be enveloped and the letter deposited in the post office in the presence of a competent witness, a description of the remittance being retained.

Letters and Funds Received for Advocate. Beauregard is rapidly approaching Washington. The Confederate pickets advanced several miles today, and have increased their forces east and north of the Junction with large bodies, placed in a position to watch, foray upon and break up McDowell's line. Everybody is on the move.

Dispatches of June 21.

Louisville —Messrs Mallory and Crittenden are both elected to Congress. The Union vote of this city has fallen off 2000 since the month of April.

Wheelts —The convention is occupied in signing a declaration Frank Pierpont is elected Governor A full Governor's Council has also been elected.

The formal inauguration of the Governor has taken place.

Washington —It is expected hereafter that any passport issued by a diplomatic agent accredited to this Government, or any Cousular authority what. From 12th to 25th of June, inclusive.

1 n s V--W. G. Veal, \$15.50, 3 n s. W--Jno. R. White, \$5; T. B. Wilkinson, 1 n s; J. B. Whit-tenberg \$2.50. Z-A. C. Zamwalt, 1 n s.

Bastr. p Military Institute. Bastr.p Militaly Institute.

THE Ninth Semi-Annual Sess on of this Institution will open on the First Monday of Sept. next, with a full corps of Teach 18 Special attention given to the Military department, to prepare our young men for como and, institute change \$115 - no Extras. Instruction in Military Science, to officers of volunteers, free of charge. No deduction except for casualties or prononged suckness or where actual service in delence of the State shall call the student to the field.

June 18, 1861.

WOODVILLE DISTRICT.

HIRD ROUND.

Livingsion Circuit, at Swartwout.

June 1, 2 Hardin Mission, at Waltisville ... 22, 23 Liberty Circuit, at Liberty.

29, 30 Woodville Circuit, at Birtel.

WOODVILLE DISTRICT.

HIRD ROUND.

Livingsion Circuit, at Swartwout.

June 1, 2 Hardin Mission, at Waltisville ... 22, 23 Liberty Circuit, at Liberty.

29, 30 Woodville Circuit, at Birtel.

WOODVILLE DISTRICT.

Support of the Company of the State Special attention will avoid the Special attention will appear to the first Monday of Spe

A TEACHER WANTED,

40.000 Ordered for Connecticut. Helper's Impending Crisis Dissected! BY M. WOLFE, ESQ , OF VIRGINIA.

sion before to-morrow night is certain, the impression being that the Southerners are outflanked and must fight.

The Post says the Southerners are concentrating at Fairfax Courthouse, and that every thing indicates an attack on the Federal lines.

It is believed that Gen. Beauregard can concentrate 60,000 men at any given point within a week, and that he has undoubtedly a large force.

Vienna advices say there has been no new movements.

Baunsheidtismus! Baunsheidtismus!

Cures Without Medicine.

HEUMATISM, whether Chronic or Acute, and all other curable diseases are surely cured by altogether outward application.

Everything belonging to the subdoing of disease, with an instruction book, as also separa counces of Oleum Baunsheidtismus!

Galveston, May 23, 1861.

Baunsheidtismus!

Cures Without Medicine.

Prestriction.

THE undersigned offers for sale his ENTIRE STOCK OF AT WHOLESALE PRICES, eight, insurance, etc., added. Call on Strand Street, Galveston, Texas.

Cotton and Wool Factors COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Galveston, Texas,

and Dealers in STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Morehead, R. C. Puryear, Burton Craige, and A. D. Davidson.

Washinoton.—James H. Lane of Kansas has has been appointed Brigadier General.

The bridge over Goose Creek, near Leesburg has been burned.

Gen. Schenck is one mile below Falls Church.
Two Connecticut regiments are there, and two Obio regiments are at Taylor's Tavern. McDowell has taken up his head-quarters at Arlington House. These positions advance McDowell's limes some miles.

Soouts report that the Confederates are mysteriously disappearing, leaving a clear way to Fairfax. The Federals move very cautiously, fearing traps.

Soliders wounded at Vienna continue to be brought in.

The Scienthern lines extend from Occompan to

44 Carondelet Street, NEW ORLEANS.

GALVESTON PRICE CURRENT.

| JAMES T. WARE, Wholesaie Grocer, Strand. | Kentucky Bagging | 17½ a 19 | India | 16 | India | Ind

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THIRD ROUND

GONZALES DISTRICT. THIRD ROUND.

HUNTSVILLE DISTRICT. THIRD ROUND.

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 For arding of Merchanoise. mar 28-1y

COACH and PLANTATION HARDWARE,

CHICKERING & SONS,
(Successors to Jones Chickering.)

Piano Forte Manufacturers,

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. LIST OF BOOKS NOW ON HAND AND

For Sale at the Texas Book Depository, Strand, Galveston, Terms, Cash or Negotiable Paper. Remittances may be made by mail at the risk of the Agent, provided, 1st, the remittance be be addressed to the Agent. 2d. The remittance must be enveloped and the letter deposited in the post office in the presence of a

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FIVE DOLLAR LIBRARY, No. 2—Twenty-five beautiful volumes, 18mo. B-und in best English cloth, embossed, glit backs, and lettered. This series consists of admirable works. On receipt of \$6.25, in current funds or postage stamps, this Library will be forwarded by mail, postage paid.

The Young People's Library.—This Library comprises upwards of 200 volumes, 18mo, handsomely and uniformly bound in best English muslin, em'ossed, with glit backs.—The whole series will be furnished for \$50, cash. The money must in all cases acco pany the order, and full and specific directions for shipping the box should be forwarded at the same time.

Ten Dollar Library.—This series contains 50 volumes, 18mo, bound in the same style as those in the Young People's Library. It contains a very large amount of important and interesting reading matter. On receipt of \$12.20, in current funds or postage stamps, this Library will be forwarded by mail, postage prepaid.

Seven Dollar and Alex Library will be forwarded by mail, postage prepaid.

Seven Dollar and Alex Library will be forwarded by stamps, this Library we have a choice selection of tru'y evangelical publicat ons. On receipt of \$9.30, in current funds or postage stamps, this Library will be forwarded by mail, postage paid.

In addition to the above we have a large stock of SCHOOL stamps, this Library will be forwarded by mail, postage paid.

In addition to the above we have a large stock of SCHOOL,

BrOKS and Histories, suitable for every class, from the A

B C to the Highest Course of Mathematics. Schools, Colleges and Universities supplied on the most liberal terms.

We have, also, Pens, Pencils, Portfolies, Portable Writing
Desks, Bankers' Case., Inkstands, Rubbers, Sand Boxes,
Inks, Sealing Wax, &c. &c., in great variety.

Also, Papers-Bill Head, Legal and Fl t Caps, Cap, Note,
fancy and plaim-good stock, and well assorted. Printers'
Cards, Envelopes of every quality, Jany and plaim. All

of which we can and will sell at the most rensonable prices. SEND YOUR ORDERS.

J. W. SHIPMAN, Agent.

Monston Adbeitisements.

Concrete Buildings, Commerce St., Houston,
OPPOSITE C. ENNI & CO., and in front of the Steam
boat 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, Hats and
Caps, Hardware Wood and Willow Ware, Fancy and Staple Grocerics, clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
ifosiery, 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 friends.
Houston, Oct 1-1y

C. S. LONGCOPE & CO., COTTON FACTORS, General Commission Merchants,

Varehouse Corner of Third and Rai'read Streets, Terminus of the Central Railr ad, Houston, Texts.

WILL Store and Forward Cotton and Merchandise; sell on commission or advance on sar 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 Cash or Produce. Bagging and Rope furnished to customers.

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AND DRALRES IN PLANTATION SUPPLIES. No Brayage on Cotton. From and after this date all cotton consigned to us, for sale-will be received free of drayage.

HENRY SAMPSON & CO., Cotton Factors,
July 1, 1860-1y

Houston, Texas.

A. McGOWEN. Houston Brass and Iron Foundry and

Houston Brass and Iron Foundry and MACHINE SHOP, Houston, Texas,
MANUFACTUER of Sieam Engines, Boilers, Saw Mills, all kinds of Piain Cassings for Gins, and all other work that may be done at a first-class Foundry and Machin-shop executed with dispatch, and upon the most reasonance torms.

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BUSH, WILSON & CO., (Successors to Bush & Hargrove.)

At all-termini of Housies and Texas Central Railroad.
Are new prepared to receive consignments at Hempstead March 2d, 1858

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Forwarding and Commission Merchants, nnd Wholesnie Grocers,
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Eg- Special attention given to shipping Cotton. Liberal advances on Cotton, Wood, Hides, and Produce generally.

MANTED.

A SITUATION as TEACHER, by a voting man who is Master of Arts, graduate of Rand-lph Macon College, Virginia, and has had one years' experience in conducting an Academy. Reservences can be given from the President and Faculty of Rancelph Macon ollege, Va., Rev. C. B. Stuart, President of Massfield Founds College, I.a., Fr E. J., O. Wills, Greensboro', viabana, and from present patrons. Address, stating full particulars. TEACHER, april 4-9w Biacks and Whites P. O., Nottoway co., Va.

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FFECTED by the subscriber, in responsible City Companies, on Stores, Dwellings, Stocks of Goods, and the like.

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Col. T. P. Washington, Webberville, Texas.

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Bacon, Flour, Pork, Lard, Corn, Hams, Candles, Lard Oil, &c. Sugar and Molasses. STEAM MANUFACTORY. Window Sash. Doors and Blinds. ORDERS for any work in my line will be promptly executed. Sash and Blinds always on hand; Doors, Window Frames and Mouldings made to order.

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The Orders from the country executed with desputch.
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DEALERS in the BEST LUBBER & RUILD-ING MATERIALS, will keep on hand a good assortment of Florida and Cureasieu ellow Pine Building fencing, boat and other lumber; dressed flooring, ceiling and weather boards, Sabine cypress singles and immer; white pine sasshes, blinds, doors, latts, &c.

A. C. MILLER, Carpenter and Builder. Is ready to undertake all kinds of Carpenter work upon the most reasonable terms. Will also set up Machinery, hang gearing, draw working plans of buildings in any tyle. Terms cosh, or trade that can be turned to money in a reasona le time, at fair value.

Orders left at the Christian Advocate office will be promptly attended to.

WHOLKSALE BOOT, SHOE, HAT CLOTHING WAREHOUSE. North East Corner Strand and 22d streets.

Also for sale Favor's Camp, Cot and Invalid Bedstead. Block & Dean, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS,

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K EEP constantly on hand a full assortment of every article that may be found in a first class Wholesale Grocery establishment, at the lowest wholesale prices. (†) 26 John Shackelford

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WHOLESALE, GROCER,
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Special Partners.

PEFERRING to the shave card I og to announce that
have bought the entire interest of A. B. Block and S.
W. Pipkin in the house of Block, Ware & Co., and shall continue the Wholesale Grocery has mess, on my own account, at the old stand, where I shall be pleased to have my friends call.

JAMES T. WARE.

COTTON AND WOOL FACTORS,

GENERAL COMMISSION AND COLLECTING AGENTS RIGGS & SPAIGHT. Cotton and Sugar Factors,

SENERAL COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS.
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THE understand have this day formed a co-partnership under the shove name, for the purpose of doing a General Factorage and Commission business in the city of Galveston.

Piedging prompt and personnel attention to all business in trusted to our case, we respectfully solicit consignments o produce, merchandise, &c., either for sale here.

Galveston, Mar. 17, 1860-22 DEWITT 1.

Regular Soles every Tuesday and Friday.-febis George Ball J. II. Hutchings John Seniy BALL, BUTCHINGS & CO.

Commission Merchants & Bealers in Exchange, Strand, Galveston, Texas

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COTTON FACTORS,

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COTTON FACTORS.

Galveeteg.

Sorley Smith & Co-,

COTTON and Sugar Factors, General Commission and
Sulpring Merchants and Collection Agents, Galveeton, Texas July 1st, 1888

COTTON FACTORS,

AND COLLECTING AGENTS.

AND COLLECTING AGENTS.

Calveston. Texas.

Calveston. Texas.

Agents for D. P. act's Cotton Gine and for Plantation Mills. Also, for Practylle Canadaras and Lineays feb? 20

L. UFFORD, America and Commission Merchanics, Strand Galveston, Toxas. Agent for Dupont's Powder. Bridgewester Pelnis, and deeler in Provisions and Western P. oduce.

February 2, 1860.

JAMES SORERY

Galvestog.

Huntsville.

The Committee appointed by the Military Board of Tennessee to make the tests, furnish as that all the offices of his department were perfect and complete.—Rusk Enquirer, 8th. ed experiments upon the comparative accuracy, range, and force of the round and Minnie ball. shot out of the common Tennessee rifle, furnish the most convincing proofs that we have in our mid-t, by the use of the Minnie ball, the most deadly weapon known to modern warfare."

After all, the Minnie rifle owes its force to the ball-a thing that can be used in any other gun as well. Being conical-shaped in front and concave in rear, the moulds are not easily made. its superiority for receiving the power of the powder and making its way through the air .-The experiments were carefully conducted on the old race-track. The gun was stot, with a rest, by a skillful marksman. The result is that the cry about destitution of fire-arms is ill

den, of Lincoln county. Length of barrel three feet six inches, carrying 110 balls to the

DISTANCE 178 YARDS, CAREFUL REST. SHOT BY Round ball-usual charge of powder and tigh patch.

1st shot, 6 inches below centre of target

2d shot, 40 inches below centre, to the right. 3d shot, 14 inches below centre, to the left. 4th shot, 20 inches below centre, to the left

Tight Minnie Ball. 1st shot, 11½ inches below centre, plumb.
2d shot, 12 inches below centre, to the left.
3d shot, 13 inches below centre, to the right. Loose Minnie Ball. 1st shot, 8 inches below the centre.

Nork.—The round balls were cut out of the tree, (green sweet gum,) and found to have men were killed. When Col. Ellsworth took

Round Ball, loaded as above.

1st, 2d, and 3 shots all struck the ground about 30 to 40 feet short of the target, and bounded against the house on which the target was fastened.

Minnie Ball, tight. 1st shot, 3 feet below centre, to the left. 2d shot, 4 feet below centre, to the left. 3d shot, 2 feet below centre, to the right, Minnie Ball, loose.

1st shot, 3 feet below centre, plumb. 2d shot, 4 feet below centre, piumb.
3d shot, 2½ feet below centre, to the right. Note .- All the cove experiments were made with the use of the ordinary sights, and were sighted at the lower edge of the bull's The "bull's eye" was 14 inches in di-

TEST OF STRENGTH-100 YARDS. Round Ball -usual load, patch, etc. 1st shot passed through one 1 inch poplar plank and made mark on 2d. 2d shot passed through two lineh poplar planks, and mark on 3d. Minnie Ba'l, tight.

planks, and marked the 6th. 2d shot passed through five planks, one of the profit of somebody." 3d shot passed through four thicknesses poplar plank, (one inch)

above.) and marked the 5th.

Minnie Ball, slack.

above) and buried in the 5th. opinion of Mr. Bearden that it could be fired rapidly with the Minnie ball (greased in all cases) 100 times without choking. Indeed, there was exhibited no signs of choking, the Minnie bails continuing to go down loose and come out tight, as evinced by the marks of the grooves or rifles on all of them, as well as by

their superior range and force,
The Minnie bail should be of less diameter than the round ball, so as to admit of great rapidity in loading. The cartridge should be dipped, or if a cartridege is not used, the ball should be dipped in a compound of beeswax and tailow, and a patch should not be used .-Don't throw away your old guns. Major-General Auderson has, accordingly, is-

sned the following order

Nashvill Tenn June 3, 1861. \The Major Goneral, Commanding in Middle Tennessee, will receive and muster into the serate, from the Division, two then Conpanies will farnish their The Major General will also receive and mus- and had undergone very little change, M. Y. ter into the service of the State five companies of cavalry, each private to be armed

MEMPHIS AND SCRIPTURE.

furnished by himself, and paid for by the State.

the Mississippi river and occupy Memphis, etc., etc. The Chicago Fribune, in commenting upon the forward movement of the Western troops,

"The troops of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and several regiments from Onio, it is expected, will much on Memphis, following both the river and railroad routes.—

ber father, in Rusk county, Texas, of gastro-enteritis, The batteries along the river will be taken or on the 16th of March, 1861. silenced, and the railway repaired where the bridges are destroyed or the rails removed .- John Germany, of this county, Sept. 18th, 1860 --Once cleared of secessionists, both avenues of She had been married but a tew months, and none communication can easily be kept open by the that witnessed the marriage ceremony, and saw her

and the air pure," etc. The Louisville Courier has discovered a scripral coincidence:
'Our readers are aware that Southern Minois

'For lo, they are gone because of destruc-

tion: Egypt shall gather them up, Memphis shall bury them."

e heart, and the heart responds in its ut the speaker's uttered and while the eyes of many were dimmed and the speaker's utterance choked while the eyes of many were dimmed and the speaker's utterance choked brothers and sisters, and all be permitted to form a this thrilling words caded up, con-rent the air, and at the conclu-

INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS IN SHOOTING
WITH THE ROUND-AND MINNIE BALL.

Sion three hearty rounds were given for the Postmaster General of the Confederate States.

Judge Reagan informed us that four or five days would be the limit of his stay before he re-

EXPENSES OF THE TWO GOVERNMENTS COMPARED.

The course of the Government of the Confederate States in stopping every avenue of corruption and extravagance in their new Government cannot fail to challenge the admiration of the whole economical world. They are bringing their Government down to the purity of the days of Washington by acts, not by word alone. The Montgomery papers have just pub-lished a summary of the total appropriation-made each department of the Government of the Confederate States for the current year .-That our readers may contrast the expenses of the Government at Washington with that of the founded while thousands of Tennessee and Kentucky rifles are hanging up at home, which the owners are used to handling.

The gun used in the following experiments was a long Tennessee rifle, made by N. M. Bearden, of Lincoln countries. It is the Government at Washington with that of the one at Montgomery, we have arranged the following table. The last table represents the actual expenses of our Federal Government for the year 1859. The first column are the appropriations of the Montgomery Government:

-	priacions of the Montgomery Government:		
١,		Montg'y.	Wash'ton.
6	Legislative	\$56,740	\$2,290,059
	Executive	33 050	1,883,688
	Department of State	44.200	
Y.	Treasury Department	60,800	
t	War Department	59.000	23,243.822
ı	Navy Department	17.300	14.712 610
,	Post Office Department.	44.900	3.500,000
,	Judiciary	62 200	1,258,404
	Mint and Indian Treas	80.000	624 500
	Foreign Intercourse	100,000	1,035.860
	Lighthouses	150,000	1 200,000
	Expenses col. Revenue.	545.000	3,700,000
	Executive Mansion	5,000	

SINGULAR FACTS .- Though no one was killed 24 shot, 16 inches below centre, to the left.
3d shot, 15 inches below centre, to the right.

Major Anderson, after his surrender, was about passed through the outer and inner bark, and lodged against the wood. They were cut out with a pocket knife, or rather they were probed dria, the proprietor, ti e heroic Capt. Jas. W Jackwith a pocket knife, or rather they were probed out but little cutting being necessary.

Note.—The Minnie balls could not be cut out with a knife, nor be found by probing. They were cut out with a hand axe, and found to have been buried 4 inches into the solid wood.

300 YARD TESTS. (SAME GUN.)

dria, the proprietor, the cheroic Capt. Jas. W Jackson, killed him before he reached the street. When one of Lincola's men attempted to put up the "Stars and Stripes, in Alexandria, he fell and broke his neck. Fortune seems to favor the Confederate flag. We have no doubt that victory will ultimately perch upon it.—Staunton

THE son of Light-Horse Harry Lee commands the forces of Virginia. His chief aid is J. A. Washington, the only living representative of George Washington. The great grandson of Thomas J. fferson commands the Howitzer battery at Richmond. Madison left no descendent. A grandson of Patrick Henry is a captain in the Virginia forces. The descendants of Chief Justice Marshall are in the ranks and in command - Alexandria Gazette.

THE RULING PASSION .- The N. Y. Tribune tells how the Yankees are turning a penny: "It has been reported that several of the regiments which have been musterd into service in this city, and which, under the auspices of the Union Defence Committee, have been drawing rations, are really not full, but have been made to appear so by fictitious muster-rolls, and by making the same men do duty over and over again, when mustered in by companies by the inspecting of-ficer; men are also believed to have been lent from one regiment to another for this purpose. Thus, it is said that bodies consisting of only 1st shot passed through five 1 inch poplar | 300 or 400 men have been drawing daily rations for 800, to be the great loss of the treasury and

The Corpus Christi Ranchero mentions the finding of a sealed bottle, on the 5th of May on planks (as in north latitude about 26 deg. 30 minutes, west above.) and marked the 5th.

21 shot passed through four planks (as above,) and buried in the 5th.

3d shot passed through four planks, (as above, is a shot passed through four planks, is a shot passed through four planks, (as above, is a shot passed through four planks, is a shot passed through four planks, (as above, is a shot passed through four planks, is a shot passed through four planks, is a shot passed through four planks, (as above, is a shot passed through four planks, is a shot passed through four planks, (as above, is a shot passed through four planks, is a shot passed through four planks, (as above, is a shot passed through four planks, is a shot passed through four planks, (as above, is a shot passed through four planks, is a shot passed through four planks, (as above, is a shot passed through four planks, is a shot passed through four planks, (as above, is a shot passed through four planks, is a shot passed through four planks, (as above, west longitude 14 deg. 4 min. The distance from the place where the bottle was thrown cession, 36 times without wiping, or in any way cleaning or attempting to clean it; and it is the nemiest route, is some 4 200 miles; and via the Carribbean sea, the most probable route by just three years and five mouths from the time the bottle parted company with the ship until

> HARD BIT .- Henry Ward Beecher says he in tends to vote against the Nebraska Bill, though the ballot box should be placed in the jaws of

To this the Wheeling Argus says every man has a right to vote in his own precinct. A teacher of vocal music asked an old lady

her grandson had any ear for music. "Wa'ali," said the old woman, "I really don't know. Won't you take the candle and see?" Cheerfolness is worth more than physic, and

whoever discovers a new supply, deservee the name of a new benefactor.

To PRESERVE EGGS .- Having heard that greasing eggs prevented their spoiling, while companies will furnish their setting a hen last spring, I greased and marked an egg and placed it with the others; when the others were hatched, that egg was not spoiled. others were hatched, that egg was not spoiled

CLUB ROOT IN CABBAGE .- A Jersey market with a strong doubled barreted shot gan, to be gardener says that in his section there are at furnished by himself, and paid for by the State. The State will furnish the other arms. Each ing every variety of soil, and yet in every case they have the "club," if the cabbage plants are set out years in succession on the same land, except on lands "imprgenated with oyster shells; there we may plant successively for fifty years A plan much talked of by the enemy, is to gather an immense army at Cairo, and descend the Magazinal and The Magazinal a

Obitnaries.

John A. and Jane Medford, died at the residence of

She was born Dec. 1st, 1840, and was married t Memphis is much more healthy than Cairo. so full of life and hope and the enjoyment of perfect It is situated on a high bluff; the soil is dry bealth, could have anticipated that he was to be an early victim of death, and they, by ties of friendship, This bluster excites only a smile in the South. summoned to follow the recent lovely bride from the The grand movement is so easily made on paper! same room, now an inanimate corpse, to the cold and silent grave.

Mrs Germany had never made a profession of reis called 'Egypt,' that therein, as in Egypt of old, is the city of Cairo, and that Abe Lincoln's the subject of conviction she put off the hour of reforces are there gathering for an attack on turn until she was taken sick. Impressed with the the South generally, and Memphis in particular. In the 9th chapter and 6th verse of Hosea, we moments of her illness she commenced a strict selfexamination, and saw she was not prepared to die The last days of her sickness, though fraught with intense corporal suffering, were attended with an agony of soul and deep regretting for past neglect or HON. JOHN. H. REAGAN. -- On Wednesday last | the soul's eternal interest, that was not to be comour citizens were unexpectedly gratified by a visit among us of the Postmaster General of the Confederate States. Judge Reagan was on his way to his home in Palestine to join his family, who he expects will return with him to Richmond. Although the Judge was fatigued from the Lamb of God who died that we might he could not resist the importunities of live eternally. She looked and believed, and was give them a little talk at the Court | made to rejoice in the hope that God for Christ's to the crowd there assembled he sake had pardoned her sins. She said she was not a speech of about twenty minutes, u, ou afraid to die, and often requested in her exultations, the present situation of our country—the insuits heaped upon the South by the Northern Government—their avowed determination to crush us out of existence—their strength and their boa-ts. But he spoke hopefully, and was sanguine of our power to resist and hurl back upon she called her distressed husband, and father and these minions of power, the horrors of war they mother (who is a Methodist) and the children and are so mercileesly inflicting upon us. The Confederate States, had more men offered them than they could employ; and money, the main sinew of war, was not lacking. In fact, the whole eech was one of those where the heart speaks good of her bereaved husband and lead to his early conversion, and to the stirring up of her father to the fullness. Every word the speaker uttered discharge of duty, to the encouragement of her much

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120 Stocks and Dies, all sizes; 500 bags Shot, ass'd;
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500 M Percussion Caps, 1000 Cast Plows,
1000 coils Manila Rope, ass'd sizes; 1000 Hall's Plows,
50 dozen Horse Galars, 20,000 Enc Paint,
50 dozen Bind Bridge, 10 bbls, Boiled Lindseed Oil,
50 dozen Bind Bridge, 10 bbls, Boiled Lindseed Oil,
50 dozen Cotton Cards, 10 bbls. Rolled Lindseed Oil,
100 dozen S, Collin's & Co's Axes, 10 bbls Spi's Turpt'n,
50 dozen H. Collin's & Co's Axes, 10 bbls Spi's Turpt'n, 300 tons English Refined and Sweeds Bar and Slab Iron, 100 dozen H. Collin's & Co's Axes, 5 bbis. Whiting, 1000 Planters Hoes, 5 bbis. Yellow Ochre, 1000 pairs Trace Chains, 5 bbis. Spanish Brown, 500 boxes Tin Plate, 2 bbis. Damar Varnish, 1000 bbs. Block Tin, 3 bbis. Copal Varnish, 1000 bbs. Block Tin, 3 bbis. Copal Varnish, 50 kegs Bar Lead, 3 — Japan do, 20 coils ass'd size Lead Pipe, 200 lbs. Paris Green, 10 rolls Sheet Lead, 100 bbs. Chrome Green, 100 pounds Chrome Yellow.

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5 bbis Yellew Othre
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18, 1 bbi Black Lead
1 bbi Black Lead
2 bbis Domr. Varnish
3 bbis Copal Varnish
3 bbis Copal Varnish
3 bbis Apa Varnish
100 bs Parrs Green
100 bs Chrome do
160 bs Chrome Vellow
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7 tin and Japaned Ware, woo dozen Clecks, assorted. For sale low by Isouary 1, 18 8-19 E S WOOD, Strand Magnelia Cotton Gips.

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tof all colors.) Muchage, Pen-holders, Prints, Portfolios
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TO FARMERS AND OTHERS. JAPANESE WHEAT.

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It matures in about 20 days less time then oats, one can be er wn in any part. The cou try for it will ripen if not sown until July. It is a so raised with as in le care and ex case as oats. It is unlike other wheat in every respect, except t at it makes a very fine flour. It a pears more like miliet than when, but is a very different is a most remarkable grain to stand severe drout

It has grown the tast season, by actual measure-ment, at the rate of three hundred bushels per acre. We know from acrual experienes that it will average from and fifty bushels per acre

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I W. CLARK,
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We, the undersigned know the farmers signing this certifica et to be me of strict integrity

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I hereby certify that I have ground in the Fulton M ile in this City, a quantity of "Japanese Whea" for Messrs E. W. Joues & o., and find that it yleids thirty pomois per bashel of good flour.

ROBERT W L. O. Sector and inscribed to before me this 9th day of March, ISG.

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SOULE UNIVERSITY. Under the fexas Conferences, Chappell Hill HE Academic Yearembraces one Session of forty weeks, and this assion is divided into two Terms of twenty weeks each. The Second Term of the present session will open on the 5th of February, 1861.

Faculty.

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Rev J. M. FOLLENSREE, A. M., M. D., Felder Professor
of Ancient and Modern Languages.
Rev. J. H. AHRENS, Tutor do do
WM. HALSEY, A. M., Prof. Natural Sciences.
W J. COWLES, A. M., Kirby Professor of Mathematics,
daj J. W. KERN, G. V. M. I., Prof. So Tenglish Literature
and Wittery Tactres
Rev EUGENE SMITH. Instructor in Phonography.
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THE next sess on of this Institution will co riday, February 1st, under the patrenage of the Super-enc of MACON B. FRANKLIN President, A. M., as-

Bastrop Military Institute.

BAISTROP MINIMARY INSTITUTE.

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

ANALYTICAL THEMISTRY.—Analysis of ores, minerals, mineral waters, gases, &c.

ADRICCHURAL CHEMISTRY.—Analysis of soils, rocks, maris, lithestone, clays, guano, manures, &c.

MEDICA CHEMISTRY.—Analysis of urine, bile, blood, urinary calcula, &c., with use of large compound a icroscopulary calcula, &c., with use of large compound a icroscopy. MEDICA CHEMISTRY.—Analysis of urine, bile, blood, utinary calcula, &c., with use of large compound microscops for examinations. The manufacture of ether, quantic, &c., and of all the preparations directed in the U. S. Phanacopia; also the detection of poison.

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Camers. Also, it the manufacture to the Architecture plans and of diminishing and enlarging the same on the Camera.

Electropizing and gifting practically taught; also medically articles.

McKenzie Male and Female College, Of the East Texas Conference.

THE FIRST ESSION of this College, located three miles west of Clarksville, Red River county, Texas, will open the dist Monday in October next, and continue one term forly weeks, without intermission.

Hates of Tuition and Board.
To be pais in ADVANCE, as her in cash or by not security.
rimary Department, per term,

P.S. The Board of Trustees will please meet at Jeffer on, on Thursday, 25th of October, as there will be import at business to transact.

J. W. FIELDS, Pres.

Chappell Hill Female College.

TOMMENCED its 10th Session Oct. 1st, 1860, under it
superintendence of Mrs. MARY C. HALSEY, assists
competent teachers. Musical Department under the
cition of Mrs. E. S. N. Cook.

TERMS OF TUITION for Collegiate Year.

paratory
ssc, with use of instrument
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se usual extra Charges for Ornamental Branches, as
Painting in Oil and Water Colors, Perspective, Drawing, Needlework, &c.,
cidental Expenses, per year

The Boarding Department will be under the charge of Mr. Mr. Beaumont, who, by experience in this vocation are eminently qualified to take charge of young Ladies. The fraction will board in the family. The price of local for the collegiate year, including washing, lodging fuel and ghts, \$125,00. gats, £125,00.

Studems will be taken for a half session, paying from the me they enter to the c ose of the year. All payments to be unde in advance, or suitable security given, by note, draft rotherwise. For further particulars address the Principal Oct 10, 1860—1y

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Prom Levee, vin River.—Leave New Orleans SUNDAYS, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Galveston TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Galveston TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Galveston, Terrive at Indianola, WEDNESDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, THURSDAYS, at 8 A. M. of 2 P. M.; arrive at Indianola, WEDNESDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, THURSDAYS, at 8 A. M. of 2 P. M.; arrive at Indianola, Thursday, at 12 M.; arrive at Galveston, THURSDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Galveston, THURSDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Indianola, FRIDAYS, at 12 M.; icave Indianola, SATURDAYS, at 12 M.; icave Indianola, SATURDAYS, at 8 A. M.; cave Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Berwicks, MONDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Indianola, SUNDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Galveston, SATURDAYS at 14 M.; leave Galveston, SATURDAYS, at 14 M.; leave Galveston, SATURDAYS, at 14 M.; leave Galveston, TUESDAYS, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Galveston, TUESDAYS, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Mew Orleans, THURSDAYS, at 4 P. M. From Berwick's via Rullrond.—Leave New Orleans, THURSDAYS, at 4 P. M. From Berwick's via Rullrond.—Leave New Orleans, THURSDAYS, at 4 P. M. From Berwick's via Rullrond.—Leave New Orleans, THURSDAYS, at 4 P. M. From Berwick's via Rullrond.—Leave New Orleans, THURSDAYS, at 4 P. M. From Berwick's via Rullrond.—Leave New Orleans, THURSDAYS, at 4 P. M. Galveston, SIIN. From Berwick's via Railrond.—Leave New Orieans, SATUDAYS, at 12 m.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 12 m.; leave Galveston, SUNDAYS or MONDAYS at 4 r. m.; arrive at Indianola, TUESDAYS, at 12 m.; leave Indianola, TUESDAYS, at 8 a. m. or 2 r. m.; arrive at Galveston, WEDNESDAYS, at 8 a. m.; arrive at Berwick's, THURSDAYS, at 12 m.

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

New Orienns to Brazos Santingo, via Indianola.

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.

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June9-1y.

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