# TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

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

VOL. VI .-- NO. 24.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1860.

WHOLE NO. 544.

## The Texas Christian Adbocate. OFFICE, STRAND, GALVESTON.

AT LAW,

AT LAW,

AGENTS,

Co., Taylor

GENT.

AT LAW

AT LAW.

AT LAW

oct 20 eccived per barl

Texas.

TERMS.—Two dollars Per Annum, in advance; two dollars and fifty cents if paid within six months, and three dollars if paid after six months. JAMES W. SHIPMAN, Publishing Agent,
To whom all Business Letters must be addressed.

Advertisements of ten lines, or less, \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of greater length than ten lines, 10 cents per line for the first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Ten words constitute ose lines. No deduction made upon any advertisements inserted for less period than three months. On advertisements inserted three months, a discount of 12% per cent, will be made; on those inserted six months, 33% per cent, on those inserted one year, 50 per cent.

Advertisements in Special Notice column, 50 per cent, extra. Advertisements for Schools and Colleges under Conference control, two-thirds the above rates.

The cash must, in every instance, accompany the order for advertising; the amount of which can readily be ascertained by observing the simple rules above set down.

F All Communications must be directed to the Editor

#### For the Texas Christian Advocate. VOICES OF THE NORTH.

No. 2. LAST WORDS. I think, by the streak of gray Just over my window-bars And the waning of the stars, It must be the break of day

Floats drowsily over the stones It must be the workmen's tones As they fasten the scaffold boards.

As they throng and move about; 'Tis the gathering crowd, no doubt, Who are waiting in the street.

In a man who struck at my life, When I robbed his kitchen of bread.

A dozen summers ago, (I was then a child, cast forth Without a home on the earth;) He dealt me a bitter blow: A blow, and a coward's curse,

Wherefore I remembered his mood And settled the wrong with worse And yet, if a single glance Of pity he had but shown, Instead of that black scowl thrown

Alone, in that silent room; Though the next had sealed my doom,

Done right ;-and down on my knees Besought him with pleading cries, As sharp as my starved babe's eyes,

He horribly clutched at my throat, I foamed like a devil, and smote:

He sowed the seed in my soul, And he reaped the ripened grain. No doubt were he here again

He would speedily give me the dole. I shall meet him to-day at seven : And yet, is it really well To strike me at once to hell,

When both might have gone to heaven?

For the Texas Christian Advocate EARLY DEAD.

We smile, we gladden, In the day spring's light, We warm, we cheer,

All hearts with love are swelling. A smile of God,

Within our earthly dwelling We fule, we die, And dying, pass away We sleep, we wake, To find eternal day.

We wait, we watch Our saldened earthly he We call, we becken, La Grange, January 2, 1860.

# A BIRD IN THE HAND NOT WORTH

Mr. EDITOR:-I think it but right in the be ginning of a new year, to write to the editor of one Advocate, if it were only to place myself right in his mental associations, so that whether writing editorial, or on his knees before the mercy-seat, his conception of me may be right circumstantially in his mind, as I am sure it is affectionately in his heart, that he may minister to my wants in one particular, while he fervently prays in reference to them in the other. And besides all this, I am under some obligation to say something to your readers if ever I have anything to say; and luckily I have it.

Some one has thought that the changes in the weather from warm to cool, and from dry to wet, were fortunate as furnishing pabulum for the conversations of the dull, without which they would be dumb. If this thinker thought wisely, hasn't this been a great winter for giving speech to the dumb? But it is not the weather that I was going to talk about, though I have a strong claim to all the help that that prolific source can furnish to any. Certain fortunate ones have been blessed in an extraordinary manuer in the time of their greatest extremity; instance, the feeding of Elijah by heaven-commissioned ravens. And so it has happened in my case. Not that I am generally lucky, or can claim any special equality with Elijah, save in that the immediate instrumentality of relief in both cases was of the same

class, to wit: the birds. Having the fortune to reside "remote from cities," it happens that I have a good opportunity of forming the acquaintance and studying the character and habits of my friends of the feathered tribe. And, as in the case of some others whose acquaintance I have made, a little intimacy has been the occasion of surprising discoveries. And in this connection it may be of interest to your juvenile readers that I am able on good authority to say that, the old saw about "a bird in the hand" being " worth two in the bush," is not a truth of universal application, even when taken in its most literal sense; and as for the poetry of the thing, you and every one who has ever had the misfortune to plack a rose, which exhaled little or no per-

such as follows: "That's mine! That's mine! Yonder comes mine! No! that's mine! That yonder one's mine!" &c., &c., and pausing, I thought that these various cries had reference to a species of bird called the robin, which anon came from the adjacent tall timber to light on the China trees which stood near a cottage in the outskirt of the town. I remembered that, a few days past, while luxuriating on the delicate limbs of a small bird at supper, some one remarked, "These robins get drunk and then they can be caught," and I determined to look into this matter a little deeper. For you know that bipeds, distinguished from the birds that fly, in that they have no feathers and do not fly, are invariably taken before they get drunk, hough they are further procured afterwards. Accordingly I called to one of the boys, a lad of seven summers, and asked him what was up, and was answered, "The birds eat these berries, and then they become drunk and fall down and we catch them." I inquired to know whether he had any on hand, and was shown cisely with those of the brief memoir by Bro one in his hand, which, he said, dropped from the tree where he ate the berries. "But," he Advocate of July 22d, 1858. It is there stated added, "some fly as far as Mrs. ----'s, and that Mr. Stevenson came to Texas as a missionthen fall." During my stay in that vicinity the cry of "that's mine," and "the next one's he came first, "a few years previous to 1834." mine," &c., scarcely ceased one moment; inthe hint and flew to the neighboring copse, they snoozed peacefully in the retirement of their own bed-chamber.

Now, sir, it is plein from all that these your sportsmen said, that, let alone, these blrds would, as a general thing, partake until a vast majority of them, and not one now and then, would "get drunk and fall down," and become an easy prey to the pursuer; hence, it is no the Mississippi Conference. longer true that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," particularly if the bush happen to be a China bush. Social considerations may obtain so that you would not "wish you were a boy again;" yet, is it not enough to make one sigh to think of weary days spent in the vain endeavor to throw salt on the birds' tails, just because we had the misfortune to commence to live a quarter of a century before this, the golden age of young America?

ford Gibbs related to me a few days past, concerning a bird which was charmed by a house

Mr. Gibbs was standing in the gallery of piazza-no matter which-of his dwelling, and to branch of a certain tree standing within one be giving special attention to a cat which sat in an apparently listless mood, on said piazza, After a time the est ran to the root of the tree on which the bird was, and took up her position there, evidently no longer uninterested nimbly from branch to branch as before. After a little time the cat mounted to the top of the fence, and reaching across, placed one foot against the tree and gazed at the bird. Suddealy, the bird made an attempt to shift her position to some other portion of the tree, but failed, and fell directly down at the root of the tree. The cat descended from her position and took the bird in its mouth, and refused to surrender it to Mr. Gibbs, who interposed at this

crisis, but fled around and passed under the Not long after this occurrence the cat ap peared in the yard and laid the bird, in a seemingly almost lifeless condition, on the ground, when Mr. Gibbs, by a sudden bound and the fling of a chip, frightened the cat away, and picking up the bird found it to be breathing feebly. Soon the bird showed signs of returning consciousness and strength, and fluttered to et away. Mr. Gibbs placed it in a cage until that it may be confirmed or corrected. porning, when it appeared quite well from the cenes and misfortunes of last evening. He narked the little singer that he might know it when he should see it again, and bade it go free. Was this a case of a cat charming a bird, or not? I reserved my opinion until I saw the boys picking up robins, but since then I pretty eriously suspect that this mocking-bird had been looking at some of those robins in their partakings; and, notwithstanding his example may add strength to theirs, all going to prove that the difference in the value of a bird in the hand and one in a bush is not so great as the ancients supposed, yet it may serve to illustrate and confirm a certain copy, invented by a pedagogue, which says: "Evil communications corrupt good manners." Understand me, I do not say positively that this mocking-bird had been looking at those indiscreet robins; I only said, "I seriously suspected it." You know we metimes meet our friends and familiar ac quaintances, who if they are not, at least ought to be above suspicion, looking and acting for all the world like they had been looking at bad company, and yet as it would not do to inti mate that this is true of them, so I will no slander this unfortunate friend, for I sincerely esteem her for her worth; and after all, puss may have mesmerized her, and she be as inno cent as our aforesaid friends, or even more so.

The severe weather in November and Deember made sad havoc with the fruit trees in this portion of the State, though I am satisfied from an examination I have made in one orchard that there are plenty of peach trees still living to furnish a pretty fair supply of that fruit, should the spring prove favorable.

Farmers say that the condition of their lar greatly improved by the frost, and are hoping and speaking quite confidently of the future. If you can ascertain that any considerable number of your readers take the trouble to read this, and will let me know, I think I shall consider it an encouraging omen, and you may ex-

pect to hear again from your WALKER COUNTY, Jan. 9, 1860.

## DEATH OF REV. B. L. WEST.

BROTHER CARNES .- Our beloved brother, B.

no more till you and I shall meet him around

the throne of God. Brother West remarked, a short time before he "fell asleep," that his work was done; the end of his earthly pilgrimage was peace. He triumphed in Jesus and went home shouting.

Servant of God, well done Rest from thy lov'd employ The battle fought, the victory won, Enter thy master's joy.

He started up to hear ;

A mortal arrow pierced his frame He fell—but felt no fear. A more extended notice of oors will be given.

#### WILLIAM P. BATES. Rock Hill, Dec. 13, 1859.

PIONEER PREACHING IN TEXAS.

Mr. David Ayres, of this place, has handed as a letter from Dr. J. C. Lawhon, of Orange, Texas, containing some reminiscences of Rev. Henry Stevenson. The dates do not agree pre Wm. McMahon, which was published in the ary in the year 1835. Dr. Lawhon says that

This may refer, however, to the visit of 1824, somuch that the birds generally did not tarry to which some reference will be made in the long enough to become well fuddled, but took last paragraph. That "first sermon," at the house of Mr. Spencer, must have been preached where, doubtless, as genteel topers usually do, in 1824, otherwise it was not the first. If it was preached in that year, and if Bro. Stevenson was then pioneering by Conference permission or authority, we can see now all accounts may be made to harmonize. In what follows we depend upon the letter before us, which states that Brother Stevenson came to Texas a few years previous to 1834, under orders from

> The Conference which sent out Bro. Stevenson as a missionary explorer instructed him to travel over as much of the country as possible, preach where he could, and report the state of affairs. He came. His first sermon, and the first known to have been preached in Texas, was delivered at the house of Thomas Spencer, on Attoyac river, within the present limits of westward, meeting considerable opposition from the Catholics.

He preached on Peach creek, in the neighborhood of Hon. Stephen F. Austin's residence, Mr. Austin being one of the hearers.

In the year 1834, Bro. Stevenson was sent back by the same Conference, and, after cross-Jones' Ferry.

at the house of George Teel, six miles from the town of San Augustine, on the main road leading to the town of Nacogdoches. Eliza S. McFarland, who soon afterwards became the wife of Dr. J. C. Lawhon, was the first to join of the edifices were paper warehouses. The what was passing. The bird continued to spring that first church. Shadrach Thomas was made the leader of the class. In July, 1834, Bro. Stevenson held the first

camp-meeting, on the Berregas creek, near the residence of Col. Samuel McMahon, who was converted at the meeting, and afterwards became a preacher. The second church was organized on that

camp-ground. A meeting-house was built on the ground-and there the Rev. Littleton Fowler was buried under the pulpit. During the ensuing fall a third church was

rganized in Washington county.

Henry Stevenson, says our present authority. was a plain Methodist preacher .- " a mild, modest, sensible, good man." "He was the founder of Methodism in Texas, and let his memory be honored."

We should not be surprised to learn that this sketch is too early by a year or two in some of its dates; we publish it, however, in the hope

A sketch published by us some months ago states that Bro. Stevenson was in Texas, and preached as far west as the Colorado, so early as the year 1824. From all accounts he seems to have been a true missionary in spirit. Even when local, as he sometimes was on account of ill health and the cares of a large family, he often had appointments fifty miles from home.

## NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

resperity of Southern Conferences - Bisher Kavanavgh, his address to young Preachers-Bishop Pierce-Christian Lady embracing Jewish faith-Winter, and cold day-Skating -Mr. Young America—Brooklyn Sunday School—"Little Things"—Lynn Boyd— Large Fire and Steam Engines—Beecher's Christmas S. School Festival—Tableaux— 1860—Happy New Year!

God has been very gracious to our Southern Conferences the past year. We read their proeedings with thankful interest. At the Georgia, all the preachers, nearly, were present; a marked mercy in so large a body, from the mountains to the sea-board; a noble body of Christian heroes, they have had a successful year, and ready for work in the new fields of labor. Bishop Kavanangh was present, in improved health; his address to the young preachers was faithful and affectionate. He exhorted them to study-without this "old skeleons" would be truly "dry bones." May his

pious advice be remembered! Great success has attended the Alabama Conerence; all its interests seem on the advance. Missionary collections, \$38,000; Conference \$9,000; for the Publishing interests, \$90,000 noble, generous sums! Increase of members, 17.000; the Educational enterprises prosperous, and \$710,000 was invested in them, exclusive of several Literary institutions partly Metho distical, but not under the Conference. This is a magnificent exhibit. Then comes the Texas Conference, in which we take especial interest. You receive "lay brethren" with open arms

giving closer attention I heard exclamations Brethren, you will see your father in the Gospel other, a lady renouncing publicly the Christian faith, and embracing the Jewish. She must certainly be an "Old Fogy" or Fogess.

Winter is here in earnest. Over New gland sleighing is good; in Maine snow is unusually deep. Last Wednesday, Dec. 28, was the coldest day of that date for the past 72 years, so says Miriam, the scatter prophet of Brooklyn heights. On the 29th on had snow several inches deep. The lower posters of the Hudson is closed, and much ice last few days from Galveston to see the Con on the ponds prepared for the purpose in the new Central Park. The crowds one reached 10 or 15,000, on the slippery noor, men women, and children. It is an excising, healthful exercise, and with good skates, very graceful. Christmas times, young America was here in full swing. With "bugle horn," skates, and sleighs everywhere, he made the welkin melodious, and seemed to have forgotten crackers and pistols, and the that venerable friend of his, Mr. Santa Claus. Mr. Young America was in all his glory, and is really an eminent and highly respected gentle-

At Brooklyn, the Annual Festival of the Missionary Society of the Sand street Methodist Sunday School was held. This is a model school, and some relations of our old friend David Ayres, are among its supporters. Each class of scholars is a Missionary Society, with a separate name, and each scholar a collector. In this way, during the past year, the noble sum of \$1,800 was obtained. A comment on "little things!" but speaking volumes. Bishop Janes, Dr. Durbin and others made addresses, and the children were presented with liberal Christmas gifts.

The Hon, Lynn Boyd is dead He was born at Nashville, but early removing to Kentucky, became a marked public man. For sixteen consecutive years from 1836, he was elected to Congress; and at the session of 1854, he was chosen Speaker. In appearance he was one of "nature's" noblemen; in the national chair, we never saw a more dignified gentleman. He was a Democrat of the Pro-slavery school; a pleasant speaker; an impartial, able presiding San Augustine county. He continued to travel officer, and very popular. At his death, the Kentucky Legislature adopted proper resolu-tions to his memory, and both branches, out of respect, adjourned.

Mr. Seward has arrived and was warmly welcomed by the City Authorities offering their rooms for his friends to greet him. Similar civilities awaited him on his way home. Thence observed a mocking-bird hopping from branch ing the Sabine river, commenced his work at he goes to Washington for his seat in the U. S. Senate. His political followers need his pres-

> A very large fire broke out on Thursday last, extending from Beekman to Fulton street, destroying a number of immense, costly new stores, with property to over \$500,000. Two weather was bitter cold, thermometer down to zero. Two of the new steam fire engines were on the spot, proving to every spectator, and we were among them, the immense superiority of this invention over the ordinary hand engines, When the firemen, from cold and fatigue, gave out for respite, the locomotives puffed on without intermission, throwing three immense, de structive streams into the raging fire; and one or two men were only required to manage the self-moving, giant "machine," For winter weather and immense houses on fire, steam-engines now seem absolutely necessary in our

Beecher, you know, is a queer man. At the Christmes Festival of his Sunday School Tableaux were presented, and among them "Noah's offering sacrifice;" "Joseph sold by his brethren;" "The finding of Moses;" "David playing before Saul," &c. Among the more amuing, "A Boston Tea Party," little old ladies in green specs, sipping green tea; the "Doctor's Visit," a live lap dog taking a very funny part; "Santa Claus." It was "good time," all

The year 1860 has arrived! The old ye has been one of Benedictions to our land. The Churches have had prosperity, the people success and happiness, to our Heavenly Father b the praise; and according to our time honored custom, I wish to the editors and readers of the Texas Christian Advocate, a Happy New Year! New York, Jan. 2, 1860.

## METHODISM AND GERMAN THEOLOGY.

After giving, in our last Quarterly, a remark ably able presentation of the character and pro gress of German Theology, Prof. Reubelt of Central College, Mo., suggests its relation to Metho dism in the following paragraphs, which will be deeply interesting to those who take a comprehensive view of the mission of our Church,-That the position here taken by Prof. R. could be decisively maintained seems to us not to admit of reasonable doubt.

We need not say that we are a Methodist with all our heart; that there is, consequently, no real contradiction between Methodism and German theology. Methodism itself is highly German theology. Methodism itself is highly esteemed in Germany, and our missionaries there are received by most of the evangelical ministers as brethren in the Lord, as co-workers in the Lord's vineyard, with open arms. But the organism of the German mind, as that of every other noble nation, has its own peculiarities. These must be abadied, be understood, before any thing like justice can be done to the results of its labors, and researches. The German mind, as that of every other noble nation, has its own peculiarities. before any thing like justice can be done to the results of its labors and researches. The German is, above all things, persevering, plodding, and thorough. The reader, in order to understand an author and do justice to him, must enter into his views and ider; as fully as he possibly can, and judge them from this standpoint alone. This requires labor, and in the standpoint alone. sibly can, and judge them from this standpoint alone. This requires labor, self-denial and perseverance. To read such works, which are not always written in the most attractive style, requires a perfect knowledge of the German language, besides the efforts mentioned before; yea, almost every independent writer has a vocabulary of his own, and the reader is, therefore makes the presents of chains in the reserver. into your deliberations, and have the right view of the whole matter. Its good results are very plain. Eighty cents on the dollar, is a fine dividend to your Conference claimants; at this rate it will soon reach the dollar, where it ought to reach. The East Texas and Rio Grande Conferences seem also to have been writer—the one understanding by the term a mere faculty or power of the soul; while another L. West, "sleeps in Jesus." I have just returnsadly pricked, can testify that, like much that
we meet under that general name, it is miserable stuff.

Passing recently, on a stroll to the woods, a
group of boys (of different colors) they discovered by their shouts and exclamations, as
well as by the action accompanying, that they
were enjoying themselves extensively; and on

Again, of all the orthodox denominations of

America, the church of our choice, the Metho-dist Church, seems to be, if not alone, at least most adapted in her whole organization and spirit, to profit by the results of the learned labors of Germany's gifted and pious divines. She is not prevented by the decrees of the Synod of Dort from speculating on the Divine decrees. Al-though strongly leaning towards the views of Arminius, her sons are not bound to adopt all the teachings of that distinguished divine; she can, consistently, prove all things, and retain what is good; nor is she tempted, by the form of her constitution and government, to look upon those that differ from her as to be left to the noncovenanted mercies of God: and can, therefore, consistently appropriate to herself all that seems good to her of other men's labors. Moreover, her spirit and genius, as well as calling, is pre-eminently practical. While her gifted sons may not have, at present at least, the time to pursue thorough researches or indulge in meta-physical disquisitions, she can, without a blush, in perfect consistency with her whole life, ap-propriate to herself the results of the labors of

Again, many lovers of Jesus Christ and his Again, many lovers of resus Christ and inskingdom are of the opinion that the severe struggle that Germany had to go through, and that threatened at times to sweep Christianity from the face of its beautiful countries, is also in tore for the children of God in America. One successfully met from the standpoint of supra-naturalism. However this may be, many of the results of German labor are glorious. Let us, therefore, abandon that unjustifiable hue and cry, "Rationalism—rationalism!" let us study, if we have time and inclination, the best theological works of Germany, retain what is good and reproduce, in a free, independent manner, whatever we may see fit to appropriate to ourselves of their labors. Above all things, let us recognize them as the children of our common Father, as the servants of our com-mon Master, and both they and we will be the

# THE DOCTRINES OF THE CHURCH.

But yet the prominent maintenance of some essential doctrines is peculiar to Methodism.— These are the doctrines of universal redemption, the unconditional *initial justification* of all the infantile race, the conditional salvation of adults, the distinct witness of the Spirit, the necessity

that were thus made apparent between Method-ism and Calvinism, and other forms of error viction, and not from the power of association or policy. Our people need to have their attention drawn anew to these points, and to the study of the scriptures; and others need to un-derstand that Methodism is, in doctrines and principles, what it ever has been; and that the standard theory of others has not changed, how-

theory may have been kept out of sight.

There are too many who depreciate doctrinal preaching. With some it matters little what is taught if the manner is pleasing and eloquent; and with regard to others, the time has come when they "will not endure sound doctrine."— It is therefore the more important that ministers "in doctrine show uncorruptness, sound speech that cannot be condemned."

The doctrines of the Gospel are all of an ex-perimental and practical character; and as de generacy and corruption usually proceed from a departure from doctrinal truth, in like manner all great reforms of society originate in a return to the pure doctrines of the Gospel. The doctrine germ, is the seed, of the act or of the result. It is the seed of faith, for "for faith cometh by the reform is the offspring of faith. So it was with the grest reformations under Luther and Wesley. Doctrinal truth was the basis. In ome Churches there is a growing aversion to doctrinal preaching, as though it were unpro-fitable, and not adapted to revival scenes. But the real difficulty lies in the character of the doctrines taught. If the "eternal decrees," the "foreordination of whatsoever comes to pass;"
if a limited and partial atonement, "particular
and unconditional election," "infallible perseverance," and necessary indwelling sin, are to be preached, the utility of such preaching may well be questioned, whether in a revival or at any other time. Doctrinal preaching can never be unprofitable in itself unless it be merely ab-

stract and speculative, a mere abstract theorizing, or unless it be erroneous. Indeed it is indispensable, if we would have an intelligent, sound, and healthy Christianity.

The history of the Christian Church clearly shows us the importance of doctrinal purity.— Where are the seven Churches of Asia? Where hose of Corinth, of Galatia, of Rome? Once the pure Church of Christ was prosperous in those lands, where now you find the Greek Church with her patriarch, and the Church of Rome with her pope, neither of which knows anything of the pure doctrine of the Gospel, but are huge bodies, without the soul of Gospel truth. To those countries in which the first preachers of the Gospel labored, and in which

orimitive Churches flourished, the Christian to teach the patriarchs of Constantinople, of Antioch, of Jerusalem, and the Pope of Rome, together with the millions of their deluded foltogether with the millions of their definded fol-lowers, "what be the first principles of the doc-trine of Christ." And whence this change ?— llas persecution destroyed the pure Churches once flourishing in those regions? Nay, verily; they destroyed themselves by departing from the doctrinal purity of the Gospel.

MINISTERIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

Let, therefore, ministers of the Gospel strive to be worthy of that double honor which God has commanded to be given to the elders "who labor in the word and doctrine." Let them "give attendance to reading, to exhortation, to doctrine," "that they may be able, by sound doctrines, both to exhort and to convince the doctrines, both to exhort and to convince the gainsayers." Let them remember, that as they are the teachers of the Churches, under God, the doctrinal purity of the Church of Christ is committed to their trust. And to excite them to faithfulness, let them reflect that if, when the Churches of Asia departed from the truth, Christ directed his reproofs to the angels, or ministers of the Churches, so, if the Churches of our day grow impure in doctrine, the reproofs of Christ will fall first, and with fearful weight, upon the ministers of the Gospel. Let the Churches also be zealous for the truth, and "contend earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints."

by whom or against whom pronounced, should have led to immediate ma-scare. Designing men practised boldly on the public panic. The self-called to the gospel ministry, even if he has a classical education, would imitate the apostle Paul in the manner we here suppose, it would natural excitement, but those persons greatly err who suppose that there is such a state of purenzy as there was in the French revolution. The occasion has been utterly insufficient to alarm a great and brave people to the extent of desperation, or indeed to alarm them at all. John Brown has incensed Virginians; it would to the saints."

The occasion has been utterly insufficient to alarm a great and brave people to the extent of desperation, or indeed to alarm them at all. John Brown has incensed Virginians; it would to the saints."

The occasion has been utterly insufficient to alarm a great and brave people to the extent of desperation, or indeed to alarm them at all. John Brown has incensed Virginians; it would to the saints."

CHURCH SOUTH IN MISSOURI.

The Central Advocate, speaking of the M. E. Church, South, says: "The day was when she ridiculed the idea of our ever obtaining a she ridiculed the idea of our ever obtaining a foothold in Missouri, but she now finds genuine John Wesley Methodism is becoming a fixed fact, and she is putting forth every energy she can command to sustain herself. The relative position of the Churches is very much changed. The question now is, not whether the M. E. Church can live on this border, but whether the Church. South, can sustain herself. She is Church can live on this border, but whether the Church, South, can sustain herself. She is waning every day. She is fast losing her hold on the public mind; at the same time, not a day passes without witnessing accessions and mighty increases of influence to our Church."—

New York Advocate and Journal.

Well, brother Journal, did you believe that?

Ionestly and fairly, did you believe it? If you did, and your arguments can be made as strong as your faith, you need fear no opponent. It may do "to tell the marines" that our Church, in Missouri is "waning every day," but will not answer for people at all acquainted with the facts. We have some knowledge of her condition in this State, and tell you what we can easily prove-that she has this day more mit ters, more members, more intelligence, and mo wealth, more influence, more friends, more church houses, more parsonages, more scho and more pupils attending them; more book and papers in circulation, with better prospect thing is certain, that Unitarians, Universalists, and other kindred spirits, know how to profit by the labors of German infidels; and we have the testimony of competent judges that such a work as Strauss's "Life of Christ" cannot be last Conference year she built and paid for more church houses and parsonages than she annual increase in membership for several years past has been from two to three thousand—two housand the last year. During the there were also more ministers and members North,-i. e., the M. E. Church-than during the same legth of time in any former period; and if all this, and much more of a similar kin be what you call waning, all we have to say is may she thus wane more and more.

We say nothing about the "mighty increase of influence" the Church, North, is experience ing in Missouri, simply because we do not know where it is—had not heard of it before the appearance of the article in question.

The truth is, there are one or two papers this city that receive by far the greater porti of their support outside the State; and, whether by design or otherwise, we cannot say, they Methodism is peculiar in regard to some of its doctrines. It is a source of satisfaction that in respect to most of the fundamental doctrines of the Gospel there is an agreement between Methodists and other evangelical denominations.—
But yet the prominent maintenance of some as tation, it twitted us sharply on the occasion.—
We replied, setting forth only a small number of all the facts in the case; since when we have not heard one word from the Herald. It had

enough.

More recently, the Advocate and Journal with several other papers of the Northern and practicability of entire sanctification by faith in this life, and the danger and possibility of the final apostacy of true Christians. Individuals in other churches may be found who hold one or more of these important truths of the Gospel, but they are peculiar to Methodists of the Gospel, but they are peculiar to Methodists of the Gospel, but they are peculiar to Methodists of the same time to have entered, all at once, after forced to; and no doubt many of their readers his conversion upon his apostolic career. While he Gospel, but they are peculiar to seems a body.

It is not proposed here to discuss these doctrines, but to justify the discussion of them more frequently in the pulpit. They were made prominent by the early Methodist preachers; they presented a contrast to Calvinism, and thus awakened and prompted inquiry and investigation. The consequence was, that Methodists the assessors of taxes in the different counties of the State show that the aggregate increase of slaves since 1858 is full two per cent. These slaves of taxable property, and the subject has a chronology of his own, and I shall, therefore, not attempt here to develop my views on this subject; suffice it to say merely that it appears that the subject is subject; suffice it to say merely that it appears that the subject is subject; suffice it to say merely that it appears that the subject is subject; suffice it to say merely that it appears the subject is subject; suffice it to say merely that it appears the subject is subject; suffice it to say merely that it appears the subject is subject; suffice it to say merely that it appears the subject is subject; suffice it to say merely that it appears the subject is subject; suffice it to say merely that it appears the subject is subject; suffice it to say merely that it appears the subject is subject; suffice it to say merely that it appears the subject is subject; suffice it to say merely that it appears the subject is subject; suffice it to say merely that it appears the subject is subject; suffice it to say merely that it appears the subject is subject; suffice it to say merely that it appears the subject is subject; suffice it to say merely that it appears the subject is subject; suffice it to say merely that it appears the subject is subject; suffice it to say merely that it appears the subject is subject; suffice it to say merely that it appears the subject is subject; suffice it to say merely that it appears the subject is subject; suffice it to say merely that it is appear to subject is subject; suff there can be no exaggeration. During the past year a great many negroes have been sold and carried out of the State. Why? Because many people were deeply in debt for land, bought at high prices—money was scarce, and this means was resorted to to enable them to been sold and sent out of the State, a great many have been brought into it, and hence the increase shown by the tax lists. We mention this, not because we have any interest in it one the Northern and Eastern press may see, if they choose, how they have been misled, and they are likely to be more misled about the status of the Southern Church in Missouri than the were in the other case.

When, hereafter, they feel inclined to publis

statements about things in this State, they will do well to "consider their authorities. -St

## JUST SENTIMENTS.

Extract from an article in the Baltimor

It is not the least of the unhappy incidents the condition under which mankind are com-pelled to work out their probation, that a sinpelled to work out their probation, that a single act of wickedness and folly may involve multitudes of innocent and prudent people in its evil consequences. Had the rascally raid of that sentimental scoundrel Brown, and the vagabonds he led, concluded with the speedy and exemplary destruction of the gang, the evil would have been of no great consequence to any but themselves. Their act was a public con-fession of unfitness to live, and their fate would were unequally unfit to die. But the consequences have been and will be, of infinitely more importance than that. We have not self con-trol, even if we had ability to recount the evil that has already come, and God only foresees regards the peace of his country and the wel-fare of his kind, to do what can be done to prevent the spread of the evil beyond its inevitable sweep; to see that a conflagration kindled by madman shall not be extended by those who have been roused by the fire, and who, in the hurry of the exigency, may not use the prudence necessary to prevent complication of disaster. Above all we should be on the watch against the evil disposed in the crowd, who are always, ready to avail themselves of the excitement of such occasions for selfish or malicious purposes. When the French revolution was at its height, the results of Paris. pitch of phrenzy, and that the epithet aristocrat, by whom or against whom pronounced, should have led to immediate massacre. Designing men practised boldly on the public panic. The guillotine paid troublesome debis—settled lawsuits, avenged insults, and averted suspicion

The guillotine paid troublesome debis—settled lawsuits, avenged insults, and averted suspicion Paul in the manner we here suppose, it would

from their propriety," and any who may at-tempt to speculate upon their fears, so as to make them the tool of their private resentment or design, will find that they have made a dan

#### THREE IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

When did Paul commence his Ministry? In what did the gift of speaking with tongues consist? What is the Priesthood of the New

The following communication from Professor Reubelt, will put our readers into a Berean mood. We hope to hear from the writer again and often:

I read, in the Advocate of the 15th inst., a kind of a quodlibet from the pen of Bishop Morris, or rather, gleaned from his teachings, which appeared to me highly instructive, and encouraged by this good authority, I have come to the conclusion to open my contributions to the Texas Advocate, with a similar kind of a quodlibet; and this is to consist of a few remarks on the following points: 1st. Did the apostle Paul enter immediately after his conversion upon the discharge of his apostolic duties? 2d. Did the gift of speaking with tongues consist of the speaking of languages which the individual had not learned? 3d. What is the priesthood of the New Testament? As each of these topics might furnish material enough for an article by itself, yea, for a separate treatise, and as I do not in tend to write even a lengthy article, nothing like a thorough discussion of any of the subjects amed, but only a few desultory remarks, must e looked for.

As to the first point made, viz: did the apos-

tle Paul enter immediately after his conversion

upon the discharge of his apostolic duties? I have a practical end-something tangible in view-in calling attention to it. It is well known that different views are held, in our Church, on the subject of ministerial education; while, perhaps, but few, if any at all, would make what is called a classical education a conditio sine qua non in the candidate for the holy ninistry, there are certainly many who look upon it as a highly desirable object, and those again-and their number is not small-who attach scarcely any importance to what they call book-learning. My views on the subject are fixed, but claiming independence of thought for myself, I grant it cheerfully to others, and shall, therefore, not even state these my views. It is admitted on all sides, that the apostles were unlearned fishermen, but their teaching by the nost probable to me, that his conversion took place, A. D., 37, and that the 14 years spoken of by the apostle (Gal. 2, i.) are the years interening between his conversion and his second (or third) journey to Jerusalem to the council of pay their debts. But while a great many have the apostles, which took place, most probably, in 51. Now Gal, i. 17, we read : "Neither went I up to Jerusalem to them which were apostles before me, but I went into Arabia and returned again unto Damascus," and v., 18: "Then after three years I went up to Jerusalem to see Peter and abode with him fifteen days." Acts iz, 20 we read indeed, " and straightway he (Paul) preached Christ in the synagogues, that he is the son of God," but being soon compelled to leave the city, the three years mentioned, Gal, i, 18, present a vacuum in the spostle's public career, and instead of supposing, with Neander and others, that he preached during that time regularly in Arabia, I am rather inclined to supose, with Olshausen, Schrader and Schoff, that e spent most of these three years in preparing imself for the important work of preaching the iospel. That the apostle needed this preparation, may readily be seen by all: he, indeed, did not take lessons from any one, even not from those who had been apostles before him, a fact he insists upon in his epistle to the Galatians so strenuously, but he took lessons from Christ, through the Holy Ghost, and from himself. He was well versed in the law of his fathers; his rabbinical knowledge had led him to conclusions diametrically opposite to the convictions that forced themselves upon him while he was journeying toward Jerusalem; he now believed that esus of Nazareth was the Christ-the Son of God. But was this contrast between his former views-honestly entertained-and his new convictions, miraculously, as by magic, to be made away with, or was it left by Jesus with himself, after he had received the leaven of Christianity into himself, to give himself up to its gradual workings, to review the whole Old l'estament in the light which he had received, to apply every Messianic passage correctly to Jesus, to obtain a thorough insight into the difference between the law and the gospel, learn to understand the relation between the natural and the written law and their claims upon man : the people of Paris were guilty of excesses which to day every Frenchman bitterly regrets. Yet the people of Paris were like other men. They had the same natural sense of justice as we, and numberless instances exhibited that in the midst of the horrors they had perpetrated, they had become the properties. But they had become the properties the properties the properties of the properties the properties of tion were not incidentally touched upon by the lost neither humanity or generosity. But the instinct of self-preservation overcomes all other instincts, and it is only when self-sacrifice is required by principles stronger than instinct that men will subdue their impulses towards defence. France was beleaguered with foreign arms, led by traitors who represented, by descent and office, all against which the indignant nation that the aposte spent some considerable time in a work like this. If the incarnate Son of God found it necessary to prepare himself after his baptism, his objective preparation for an induction into office, subjectively for thirty days for had risen. Paris was called upon to arm her last man, and spend her last money in the defence of the nation. It was no wonder that at such a crisis, when every valuable was assailed would not make themselves felt, it can certainly and in imminent peril, the dread of treason at not be deemed strange that a mere man, howhome should have been driven to the highest ever highly gifted in every respect, should have

will ordinarily supply itself with an adequate

results of their ministry will be such as cannot

be accounted for without admitting an accom-

ues: "It would not be easy, or not possible, to

and fully attested, that an unimpeachable

distic preaching in instances that must be com-

puted by hundreds of thousands, throughout

ber of the established Church of England, who

ment; it accounts satisfactorily for all the rest

Having so begun, shall we end in the flesh ?-

many Methodists will read this article we can

s a general and pressing want, in order to our

our continued existence in any real or satisfac-

DR. WIGHTMAN'S INAUGURAL.

We have received, in pamphlet form, the In

augural Address delivered at the Southern-

Southern from foundation to battlement"-

University, at Greensboro, Ala., by the Presi-

dent, Rev. W. M. Wightman, D. D., LL, D.

rounded flow of perfect oratorical movement,

is more than we can divine. Nevertheless he

and arranged in available and impressive order.

On the subject of Christian Education Dr

Wightman gives no uncertain sound. He un-

derstands by the Gospel, "the original system of truth and grace revealed in the New Testa-

ment," the great substance of which is Re-

an "inner shrine;" science stands reverently in

the outer court; the gospel alone "lifts the veil

and reveals to man the 'light of the knowledge

"In this new seat of learning, then," says

of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ,"

the President, "let the authority of Christianity

be enthroned as supreme over its whole schem

We learn from the address that it is designed

\$300,000 to \$500,000, to place the University

lepartment upon a firm basis, and to make it

center of Professional schools of the highest

grade, with such libraries, cabinets and observ-

atory as may be worthy of that design and

"such a seat of learning in the heart of the

cotton-growing States." The scheme embraces

eight distinct, permanent professorships: that,

namely, of Moral Philosophy, of Ancient Lan-

guages, of Mathematics, of Natural Philosophy.

of Chemistry, of Modern Languages, of Bibli-

cal Literature, and of Law. Five of these

chairs have been filled; and the institution is

prepared to give full instruction in the collegiate

lepartment, embracing the usual curriculum in

the Faculty of Arts and Philosophy, together

with an extensive course in Civil Engineering:

the University department will be opened and

of educational influences.""

the towers of connection.

tory sense.

Great Britain, and in America."

each other, spirit means the side of the soul as

directed toward God, the God-consciousness. We

find a similar phraseology with regard to the

Deity; while God is called a spirit, while each

of the three persons of the Trinity is called

spirit, the third person is emphatically called

the speaking with tongues. In the regular work

of teaching, the individual expounds the myste-

ries of his holy religion according to the knowl-

edge which he has acquired in a natural man-

prophet evinces his knowledge in a supernatural

laid open to him; his connection with the sur-

of self-consciousness; but the speaker in tongues is carried beyond himself; his self-conscious

connection between himself and the surrounding

world ceases; he is engaged in his higher con-

sciousness with his God alone; he is in an ecstasy.

accents, cannot be determined; but as this whole

gift was intended for the benefit of the individ-

ual slone, not for that of the congregation, it is

self-evident that the speaking of foreign lan-

of the question. 3. What is the Priesthood of the New Testa ment? My attention was directed to this subject by some remarks of Dr. Alex. Campbell, who lately preached in our town. He derived the word priest from the Greek presbuteros and connected the idea of sacrifice with it, if I am God that all the Lord's people were prophets; not mistaken. I did not agree with his statement, and on examining the subject my original views were fully confirmed. It is perfectly indifferent to me here, whether Webster is right or wrong in deriving priest from the Latin praesto, which would then mean a superior .-Here I have to do with something else. The Roman Catholic Church connects with her priesthood the idea of sacrifice; the Protestant Episcopal Church seems to halt between two opinions: I remember, at least, that one of her gifted sons denied the fairness of the conclusion drawn by the other Protestants from 1 Peter, ii, 5, where all Christians are called a holy priesthood, viz: that in the new dispensation every believer is a priest, and none more than the other. The Greek word for priest is iereus and the Latin sacerdos; both terms involving the duty and privilege to offer sacrifice to God. In 1 Peter, ii, 5, a name derived from iereus is predicated of all Christians, implying that every christian is in duty bound to offer sacrifice unto God. What these sacrifices are the New Testament sufficiently declares. The term presbuteros means an officer that has the oversight over a congregation, both in the Jewish and New Testament Church, and he is no more a priest in the ordinary sense of the term, than J. A. R. Central College, Fayette, Mo. Dec. 29, '59.

Mr. EDITOR :- This is a good circuit : the brethren love the Church and labor for her welfare. Since Conference, by the assistance of the local preachers, we have received 99 members into our Church, and from the prospects we anticipate glorious times this year, and to God's name we will give all the glory.

Madisonville Cir. Louisville Con. Jan. 3, 1860.

S. L. MURRELL

NEW CIRCUIT SUGGESTED .- A corresponde writes us that if we will look at a map of the counties of Chambers and Liberty, we will find that there is quite a large extent of country bounded east by the Trinity and west by the San Jacinto. Now, he says, this country is pretty well peopled, and no preacher has been sent there by the conference. He feels sure that "a most excellent circuit" can be formed-commencing at Cedar Bayon, where quite a large number of intelligent farmers reside; thence to Old River, a branch of the Trinity, where a goodly number of people are settled; thence to West Liberty, where much people live; thence to Tarpington's Prairie, where a fine congrega tion could be gotten; thence to the San Jacinto in the neighborhood of Maj. John Sims, fifteer miles above Lynchburg, and thence to the place of beginning—forming a circuit of 80 miles.— Our informant thinks it an "eligible" appoint

A NEW SOUTHERN RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER .-Growing out of and incidental to the successfu attainment of the necessary funds for the establishment of the "University of the South," at Sewanee, Rev. Mr. Green, a Presbyter of the Diocess of North Carolina, proposes to publish, at Raleigh, in that State, a weekly newspaper, to advance the interests of the Episcopal Church

## The Christian Advocate. GALVESTON, TEXAS.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19.

We hope the preachers who have not yet furnished us a list of the Post Offices in their charges will do so immediately, that we may send out the accounts. Don't forget the Advocate, brethren; we ought to have Ten thousand subscribers now. There are nearly Forty thousand Methodists in the State, and yet we have not Five thousand subscribers among them! Why is it so? We hope soon to have the appears not the least trace in the writings of pleasure of sending it to many, very many

> Our friends who have promised "materia aid" for the Depository about this time, will please not forget us. AGENT.

The editor at Nashville publishes an extrac of a private letter from a prominent Methodist minister in Ohio:

"I have examined the Home Circle, and like it very well. It is edited with good taste, and printed in good style. The Southern people are a great set of ignoramuses if they don't sustain it well. The Sunday School paper don't begin to come ours in mechanical execution; though to equal ours in mechanical execution; though ours is being ruined by a fanatical, abolition editor. The Southern Quarterly is superior to the Northern in every particular. It is better printed, better edited, and has abler contributors. It is too far ahead of Southern civilizations. however, to be sustained: it will go

That calls to mind Sidney Smith's expedient to save the Edinburgh Review. He thought and said that it was too far ahead of the times. and in casting about for a project, made the discovery (as he himself confesses—see his let-ters,) that abuse of the Methodists was very popular with "persons of very moderate intelligence." Whereupon he wrote his slashing review of Methodism, which, we suppose brought in long lists of subscribers. But i gave the assailed Church the championship of Dr. Chalmers, and that terse definition, "Metho dism is Christianity in earnest." We hope our Quarterly will live, and feel certain that it will: but whether it goes down or up, may the same spirit which enabled that other famous Quarterly to make a living out of the church abide with her forever!

THE SURPLUS.-Dr. Summers writes about the large surplus of preachers in the old conferences. He is in favor of a revival of connec tional feeling, and of the power of transfer .-Presiding elders keep back candidates for the the Spirit. The apostle in 1 Cor. 14 speaks ministry because there is no room for them .mainly of two charismata-the prophesying and This is wrong. Let us take all whom we be lieve to be truly called, and let room be found for them somewhere. Older ministers even might leave the old work for fresh fields, and so make room for the younger ones. The Docer-assisted of course by the Holy Ghost-the tor was always willing, as an itinerant, to go anywhere. We are sure of it. More of that nanner, and is enabled to adapt his remarks to spirit is needed. But many of the younger conthe wants of his hearers, which are mysteriously erences, as, for instance, two of those in Texas, have already become self-supplying. Of course, rounding world is not broken off; he is in a state "men of talent," as they are called, can find room here or anywhere; but, upon the whole, if we are not mistaken, the Texas Conferences supply themselves with their own recruits, and the help of an occasional transfer.

This pressure of preachers on the old Confer-Whether his disconnected ejaculations uttered in this state were uttered in a human language ences indicates, as it seems to us, the necessity argement of the mission field, or of something ise. Are we not mistaken in supposing that a preacher in the evangelic sense? Although there is not room for him in the Conference guages in the ordinary sense of the term is out does that hinder him from exercising his abiliies in the vineyard of the Lord? Where there s a will, there is a way. Class-leaderships, Sanday school superintendencies, the prayer meeting, the visitation of the sick and the fath erless and widow, do these afford no openings for acceptable and useful service? "Would to but when they get to be, they cannot all be come pastors of circuits and stations. We be lieve fully in our present orthodox way of making and transferring preachers, but hold, at the same time, that there are other ways to active religious influence,-the promotion of revivals, and the conversion of sinners, than that to which Conference action is the gate.

> MILITARY ENCATION -Some of the North ern Methodist papers taunt us occasionally with having a military school under Methodist pat ronage in Texas. They do not seem to be aware that we thus afford a proof of our Weslevanism Says Dr. Stevens, in the history of Methodism vol. i, pp. 427, 428, "Wesley had a strong re gard for military men; he liked authority, obedience, methodical habits, and courage; he found that soldiers had made good Methodistin Ireland and Scotland, as well as in Flanders and that Methodist soldiers made good preach ers, as in the case of John Haime, Sampson Staniforth, Duncan Wright, and others." And again, "Wesley advised the Methodists to learn the military exercise, that they might the better defend their country when the French threatened to invade it in 1750."

> Our Northern friends are very mild-ma men. It is a pity our military school should, for a moment, disturb their peaceful, pike-making industry.

> DAILY RELIGIOUS PAPER IN NEW YORK .- For ome time past there has been talk about estab lishing a daily religious paper in the city of New York; but, says the New York corres pondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, there was a great difficulty in the way in the reconciliation of denominational differences, so as to bring up persons of every shade of religious belief to its support—the enterprise being a sort of joint-stock concern. This difficulty has been partially overcome—the Episcopalians and Catholic being counted out-and the first number will ap pear about the 15th of February. Rumor says that Mr. Cummings, late of the Evening Bulle tin, of Philadelphia, and Mr. James Spaulding one of the editorial staff of the Courier and Enquirer, are to be the principal editors.

Once when we saw Father Taylor, the sailo reacher, virtuously indignant, this was th cause: Certain Methodist preachers had ac cepted the invitation of a Unitarian pastor t preach in his pulpit, and then refused to invite him to preach in theirs. The old gentlema was angry about that, and sinned not. " Yo say," he roared, "that man has no religion. know better. He got it at my mourner's bench and was as well converted as any of you! And then the old spiritual father buried hi face in his hands and wept, thinking it hard doubtless, that his brethren in the Gospel should ignore or mistreat his son in the same.

The Advocate at Nashville is now printed of beautiful new type, the "face" of which is larger than the old, while the "body" is not larger so that the reader gets as much reading matte as before, but more pleasant to the eye. The Advocate is a great favorite "throughout the THE WAY TO THE FATHER.

"God rest his soul," is an old and good exression. "Flights of angels sing" good men to that rest after the labor of life is past. But ve may rest in God now. It was here amid the conflicts of present life, that the Psalmist called upon his soul to return to its rest in God. Divine Providences are at work all about us, and nothing but that pure repose in God which panying "demonstration of the Spirit." The it is the design of religion to bestow can reconcile us to them. If the soul be centred out of visibly met by the Methodists as to make proof God, it comes in conflict with his work in the unnecessary; the same may be as truly said of earth. "Rest in the Lord" is advised in that the third, and we offer a confirmatory remark Scripture which deals most closely with Providence as it appears in the management of the good cause in its combat with evil. The rest here spoken of is not opposed to activity. The flight. Rest in God is a peaceful ultimate which does not give way when we bear against it for action. It is a support, solid and immovable. Without it, we are as the Psalmist in the horrible pit of miry clay, where his attempted efforts fell exhausted back upon him and sunk him deeper still; or "- as one whose footsteps halt.

Toiling in immeasurable sand."

Where the Savior says, "I will give you est," he is speaking of his office as the reconciler of souls to the Father. In another place He does not reprove Philip for desiring to know or to see the Father, but for failing to see that

He was in the Father and the Father in Him. Well might the disciple say that "it sufficeth us" to know the Divine Paternity. He spoke | Christian profession was the fruit of the Methofor all souls in that expression. We seek the Father. We get glimpses of "the Lord of hosts" and, of the "Great King," and of Him also who is "Mighty in Working," but they do not suffice. The reason is that we are to be, not merely creatures and subjects, but children. To this deep and affecting truth the whole of admits nothing to Methodism except upon what ther be speaks. He receives power, but the Father gives it. He suffers, but it is to bring ereation groans and travails, "the manifestaion of the sons of God" is to be the birth. God at his word—believed, and therefore spoke. He that hath the Son hath the Father also. No man cometh unto the Father but by Him. We make bold to say that Christianity is simply the Here then, we are—a people born of that spirit econciliation of erring children to their Father. There is nothing in it that is inexplicable to us from the filial point of view. The death of the cross is often spoken of as "a way of access" to God as the Governor and Judge of all. But the family government is the perfect form of relationship; and the cross speaks rather to children than to subjects. "Father forgive them," is the prayer which ascends even from the intense centre of the last agony. No manifestation of justice or of mercy in redemption applies to us more forcibly as servants than as sons. Punishment belongs to the family as well as to the State. Why is it that the poet thought of the Bible type of the sting and poison of article will have been accomplished. "Methsin-"the serpent's tooth"-to illustrate the injury inflicted by the "thankless child?" As the order which harmonizes the family is the most perfect, so the disorder which disturbs, it is the worst. Well may it have introduced into the great family of God all the evils which the Scriptures describe; and well may all the suf-

restoration, be required. family came after us. All the reverence of his eachings, and all their tenderness, point us to certain form is necessary to make a man a the Father. Whatsoever condemnation of sin there may be in his agonies, that also refers to the Father, whose holiness is not inferior to his enderness. The redeemed are to be presented to the Father. When the militant period of the Church is past, when the last enemy is vercome, with all rule, and authority and ower which opposed the filial relation of souls o God, then shall the kingdom be delivered up to "God, even the Father," that he "may be all in all."

fering which they present, as necessary to the

Sublime as this period may be, its realizatio by us depends upon our yielding to the parental laim which God makes upon us in the Gospel. God has nourished and brought up children and they have rebelled against him. The Gospel is the witness of that fact, and the provision for its remedy. The philosopher who thinks otherwise, gets right only when, unlearning contempt for the simplicity of the system, and the ocial or intellectual status of the humblest whom it saves, he recognizes the true family bond to which it appeals, and is willing to pray with the thief, "Lord, remember me," or to bow on the same level with her, who stoops

"--- to bathe the Savior's feet

The blasphemer, the persecutor, and the injurious, must take a softer mould; for it is love which he despises and contemns. The neglector must awake to the calls of infinite goodness. Every depth of human wickedness, and every height of human morality is alike adressed in the command to be "born again" into the family of God. To us all "there is but one God the Father, of whom are all things, and we of him; and one Lord Jesus Christ, by whom are all things, and we by him." The claim of the Savior is precisely coequal with the extent of the claim of the Divine Fatherhood. "To as many as receive him, even to them that believe on his name," is power given to become restored to the character and the immunities of the forfeited sonship.

## HISTORICAL AND PRACTICAL

THE ORIGINAL POSITION OF METHODISM-PRESENT NEED

One of the most eminent of those writers wh eal with history in a philosophical spirit, is Isaac Taylor, of England, whose best contribution to that species of literature is his volume entitled "Wesley and Methodism," published in 1851. In that work, at the very outset, he affirms that Methodism is "the starting-point of our modern religious history." He argues thus: the christian religion is a Power which is manifested in certain effects. In the apostolic age, and twice since-in the Reformation and in the Wesleyan revival-those effects were so evident as to declare beyond question the existence of the Power. That which is most real in Christianity, is a divine interposition, maintaining truth in the world, and giving it a fresh expansion from time to time. "The Reformation is held by Protestants to have been such a manifestation of the Providence of God in restoring the Gospel, and in proclaiming it anew among the nations." The fact of the divine governnent was made conspicuous in the Luthera era. "In perfect analogy with the events of the Reformation were those which attended the rise and progress of Methodism." This latter, he asserts, besides its own immediate effects, which can be accounted for on no other supposition than that it was a divinely originated movement in behalf of the kingdom of Christ. has "given an impulse to Christian feeling and profession on all sides." These facts show that Methodism is not, in any sense, a schism.

We are pleased to see that the people of this section of the Union are awaking to the impor-The company of the preachers, their relation to the people, and the effects of their ministry, are confidently cited in proof of the faith that tance of sustaining Southern institutions of learning .- N. O. Pic.

the proper time.

THE BALTIMORE CONFERENCE

God gave the word. For, our author holds that a religious body within which there is vitality, The Baltimore Christian Advocate in one part of a long article declares, "that the opinions of proportion of ministers-that, as a rule, "the community must be judged, not by their pubsupply will come from the mean level of the solished principles only, but by their principles as ciety, as to rank and knowledge-and that the understood and interpreted by themselves." In succeeding portion of the same editorial, the Advocate says that "if the Baltimore Conference had gone" South in the separation, "i first and second of these requirements were so would have gone to an organization holding precisely the same rule on slavery as before.' This is not as ingenuous as it was intended to be. For surely that rule was "understood and interpreted" differently by the Northern and ent and well expressed. After saying that not Southern divisions. The removal of the rule, less than a hundred names make up the Metho-distic fatherhood—"a company large enough, than the result of a state of feeling and opinion bird needs a resisting atmosphere in order to assuredly, to attract an eye that is looking over which existed and must have been known to the wide field of Christian history," he continexist at the time of the separation. The Advocate contends that "the Baltimore

name any company of christian preachers, from Conference has been a breakwater for the the apostolic age downward to our times whose South," and has checked abolitionism at the proclamation of the Gospel has been in a larger North. It concludes by asking fair judgment proportion of instances effective, or which has of the Conference by Southern people—with been carried over so large a surface, with so the assurance that its members receive "cruel much power, or with so uniform a result. No injustice" when they are called abolitionists, such harvest of souls is recorded to have been and with the declaration that the "preachers gathered by any body of contemporary men, are the true friends of the people," and "will since the first century. An attempt to compute not remain in connection with the Northern the converts to Methodistic Christianity would Conferences a day longer" than that on which be a fruitless, as well as a presumptuous underthe people represented by them shall decide the taking, from which we draw back; but we connection to be injurious.

must not call in question, what is so variously The editors at Nashville and Richmond are severe upon the old "Queen among Conferences." They say she is now experiencing the evil effects of her own unnatural policy. "She led the raid on Bishop Andrew;" she defeated the peaceable division of the Church property; We should not quote this from a Methodistic she prevented fraternity after the separation; writer; it is, however, from the pen of a memshe, in a word, contemptuously forsook the house of her friends, and now finds herself almost homeless. But, then, it is human to err. Christ's manifestation conforms itself. He is a he conceives to be the strictest requirements of The old Baltimore was excusable, considering child born, a son given. He submits to parental authority. He preaches, but it is of the Faplained. Mr. Taylor has shown with great supposing that anti-slaveryism constituted a ability that Methodism owes everything, not part of the inheritance, and wrong in the spirit sons unto glory." Under his administration only of origin, but of effect and even of form of her contention for it. She has learned or is in general, to spirituality. Its founder took rapidly learning better. All must live and learn; we do not see why the maxim should be This was the leading characteristic of the move-

denied by or to the Baltimore Conference. FRENCH METHODISM. Rev. J. P. Cook writes to the Nashville Ad-There can be no doubt that Mr. Taylor is more vocate, from St. Pierre, Les Calais, under date simply and profoundly truthful upon the subof Dec. 1, 1859. He is anxious to let us know ect of Methodistic origin, than any other writer. regularly how French Methodism is prospering: Shall we heed this witness from without? How and bro. Hocart is very desirous to get out the Ecangeliste twice a month instead of once, but not tell; but if a few even of our readers give we are to understand that, as Methodist preachers, it their attention, and will permit it to assist their duties to the Conference must always take their religious consciousness to grasp more firmly "the precedence of self-imposed duties, howthe truth of that leading and all-comprehending ever pleasant or useful these may be." That promise-"If ye then being evil, know how to sounds well; it conveys a useful hint; the very give good gifts to your children, how much more thing we all need; but who would have exshall your heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit pected it to come from a French itinerant?to them that ask him"-our object in writing the But, why not? "The field is the world," and the time is coming when the hearty cheer of odism," says Mr. Tsylor, "survives among us, and may long so surcire, in its broad array, and success, or the quickening word of exhortation, shall fly all around the big circuit, or, as the its ample frontage." But he fears that the astronomer would call it, "the sphere." In power is gone, or going. We cannot agree with time, some of our superfluous retardations will him in the extent of his fear; but our caveat be sacrificed after the example of some Chinese may be prejudiced. One thing seems certaincircuit rider's cue, cut off as a drawback and that no allowance which could be made on the left hanging upon some bush in the road to the of some petty skirmish gives them the opporauthority of difference of time or circumstances should be allowed to obscure the simple truth appointment.

We departed from the Father; the Eternal that more-much more - of the early spirit Mr. Cook was the agent of the French Sunference being in want of men for its stations,' highest efficiency, even if it be not necessary to could not spare him any longer, so that he has entered the regular work of the Methodist itinerancy "-where, may he have great happiess and abundant success.

The following paragraph from his letter will nterest our readers :

French Methodism is, at the present time much cramped for the want of men. Only one young man was admitted at the last Conference s a minister on trial, and one ordained, whils there are openings, in various parts of the coun-try, for a dozen more ministers. Pastor Rostan, How the speaker was able to group so many great topics in so brief a space, and disa pupil of Felix Neff, was suddenly taken away from us three months ago, after an active and useful ministry, which had spread over a space of twenty-five years. Pastor Gallienne, who has been president of our Conference, has been obliged, through want of health, to retire to his enss each so satisfactorily-often gathering matter enough for many pages into a short paragraph-and at the same time preserve the native isle in the Channel. We are not, how-ever, discouraged, and the men we have devote their whole energy to the work, preaching in has done it. What the institution is, how it originated; its relation to the vast material some of our circuits, three times on the Sunday, and from four to six times in the week, besides prosperity that surrounds it; its methods and status as compared with the English and German universities; the course of study—with the Greek Testament in the place of honor, the golden chain of the progress, "since it alone is carried through the whole course, from matriculation to graduation;" the physical drill of the student; the relation of all of largest we have in the South Tourist The South The S the student; the relation of religion at home you. It comprises thirty-nine places, visited by five regular ministers and 26 local preachers. to religion in the school; the dependence of Education upon Christianity-all this and more, I have lately heard that a revival has been go ing on in some of the villages; and as a consequence, in one place, the hired preaching room is going to be replaced by a neat little chapel. Here in Calais, after renting for some years the passes before you, clothed in noble language, yet without any of those arbitrary divisional marks which are oftener the tombstones than chapel in which we preach, we have at l bought it, and are now straining every nerve to pay off a debt of \$2,000 which still exists on it.

#### ----A DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.

Such things pester only the best institutions The Baptists and the Methodists are, therefore, demption by the incarnate and crucified Son of sometimes annoyed by an attempt to palm off a God-and this "will be adhered to in its full bad article upon their credit. We copy the integrity and strength," undarkened by mystifollowing from a late Cincinnati paper: ism, and not supplanted by science. There is

"A SPY," ETC .- A notice appears in a south ern Baptist paper, calling attention to the fact that a gentleman by the name of Taylor, "a Baptist preacher from the north," is traveling in the south, who it is feared is "a spy and an abolitionist." The writer of the notice says of Mr. Taylor: "I hope every press of the south, religious and secular, will aid in placing the community on its guard against him, and that and either sent with Gerrit Smith to an insar asylum, or to a penitentiary or a gallows,

o increase the present endowment of nearly This, we presume, is the Mr. Fernando I Taylor who has recently "turned up" in Texas, not this time as a Baptist but as a Methodist

Rev. O. M. Addison, P. E. of the Springfield District, writes that the said Taylor, "accredited as a Methodist preacher," had been preaching for some short time in the counties of Ellis, Navarro, and Limestone, from which region he lecamped about the first of November for parts unknown, taking with him a considerable amount of valuable property, obtained under false pretences. Mr. Addison says: As he stole my trunk, marked with my ac

dress, containing among other things my private papers, he has found it convenient to assume name, and when last heard of was making acks through East Texas, personating my

humble self.

The said Taylor is about 33 years old, five feet three inches high, fair skin, dark hair, large blue eyes, upper front teeth partly decayed, small feet, and weighs about one hundred provided for just as the demand of the public and the growth of the institution will indicate

The Southern Christian Advocate, at Charles me, I feel under obligation to honor him with this notice, and caution the public against his ton, decidedly one of the worthiest members of future villainies. Methodist preachers through the family, appears in a new and handsome out the South, are specially requested to look

out the South, and out for this scamp.

By copying generally, the press will aid in the detection of an arch imposter, and prevent his further depredations on the unsuspect-OSCAR M. ADDISON.

SECULAR ITEMS.

THE RIGHT DOCTRINE .- Mr. H. J. Raymond, in a speech at Troy, N. Y., noted the fact that there were no existing laws against the organization of armed expeditions in one State for the invasion of another. The President admitted so much in his late correspondence with Gov. Wise, stating that the laws authorized him only to protect a State from "foreign invasion and from incursions of the Indians." But, said Mr. Raymond "the invasion of Virginia by Brown shows that the offense is one which may arise; and I say, then, that it is the duty of the North to provide, either by Congressional action or by State Legislation, for preventing its recurrence by punishing, with the utmos severity, any man who may be concerned, directly or indirectly, in its perpetration. [Applause.] Gen. Wool-They are bound to do it.

Mr. Raymond-As your Chairman remarks they are bound to do it-if not by the requirements of positive law, at least by the obligations and duties of national fraternity. It is the duty of every Northern State-it is the duty of New York, to provide by law for the arrest and punishment of every citizen who may set on foot within her limits, or may aid by men or money, any armed expedition against the domestic institutions or the local laws of any other State. [Applause.]"

The speaker added: "Every Northern State is moreover, bound by the positive and peremptory requirement of the Constitution" to throw no difficulties in the way of the recovery of fugitive slaves.

This, now, is the right doctrine. Abolitionsm is a disease of the North, and the North will have to take in hand the duty of effecting

PAUPERISM IN MASSACHUSETTS .- The Deino

cratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, B. F. Butler, who was making speeches and writing platforms from time almost immemo rial, often says a very pointed thing. Lately he affirmed that the maudlin philanthropy of his region would give freely to buy flannel waistcoats for the negroes of the Equator, but not a cent to shield the ill-clad white from the bitter blasts of a New England winter. Statistics are merciless, and he deals in them sometimes; on the occasion referred to he showed that every fourth man, woman and child in the pauper houses of Masachusetts died in the year 1858. The proportion of the Zouave regiment which came out from the terrible attack on Magenta was larger than that of the puritanic paupers which came out of the Massachusetts poorhouses alive, year before last. Not more out of those charnel-houses. The other ninetyseven die. "Alas, for the rarity of Christian charity"-in the places where it ought most to

THE LONDON TIMES ON MEXICO .- "So far," says the Times, "from expecting that Mexico will be able to keep a single province which the United States desire to possess, the preva lent feeling is a kind of desire that the Ameri cans may bring matters to a close by occupying the whole country. To put this miserable bastard Republic out of its misery, to prevent savage revolutionary leaders from hanging. shooting, and torturing whenever the fortune tunity, to restore peace to an unhappy populato open a field for enterprise, to make the im ense mineral wealth of the country available for the world's purposes-all these are things which, seemingly, can be only done by foreign intervention; for the men of the Spanish or half-caste races have had a long trial, and have shown themselves capable only of bigotry, ferocity, and greediness."

We published the gist of Mr. O'Conor's peech at the New York Union meeting, that part, namely, in which he argued that the real point at issue between North and South wass slavery just or unjust?-and maintained its ustice. The N. Y. Tribune speaking of Mr. O'Conor, since the delivery of the speech, says he has never solicited office, but has refused several important ones, "so that he can always afford to be candid and say just what he means Never a trimmer or twaddler, he has arisen without the aid of eminent rhetorical powers, to the head of our Bar, by his rare facility of perceiving and seizing the vital point of the case in hand and holding fast to that." It admits that he has done so in this instance. Men of sense and soundness at the North will gather to Mr. O'Conor's position. Mr. Grow, of Pa., refuses to fight a duel with

satisfactory and unchristian mode of settling difficulties, whereupon certain newspapers, professing to be conservators of public morals publish Mr. Grow as "a base dunghill cock." If they had fought, and Mr. Grow had killed Mr. Branch, those same papers would have given us a narrative of the matter under the head of "lamentable affair," or "melancholy occurrence." Mr. Grow's political principles are objectionable to Southern men, but that is no reason why Southern papers should abuse him for refusing to fight a duel. "Base dunghill cock" is a vile phrase at best, but viler still when applied as in this instance.

Mr. Branch, of S. C., because it is a very un-

Certain explorers from New York recently essayed the discovery of the original sources from which the gold found in the Chiriqui sepulchres was obtained. Some of them have returned, and report a second California in a hitherto unexplored region. Landing on the shores of Chiriqui, the natives fled like wild men at their approach. One of the explorers suspended a large gold cross about his neck The effect was instantaneous-magical. Drop ping on their knees before the revered symbol they received the visitors with a cordial wel-

PEOPLE DIFFER. - Just as we were thinking that Senator Seward was certainly and justly ashamed to set foot in this country again, the paper come to hand announcing his arrival and bril liant reception at New York; the illumination of Albany, when he reached that city, and the greatest demonstration ever known at Auburn, his home, upon his appearance there. He was greeted by a concourse of two thousand persons but the funniest thing was the firing of a "national salute" of thirty-three guns.

A prize of two hundred rupees has been of fered by a Madras civilian for the best essay i English or Canarese, "On the Religious belie of the Hindoos," showing the changes it has unlergone and the state of mind of the natives, es pecially in South India, on the subject.

It is said that Mr. Sala is collecting the paper of Hogarth, the artist, whose life he has been been engaged in writing for three or four year past. The work will first appear in the pages of the Cornhill Magazine.

Le Nord says that the Duke of Modena i about starting a newspaper in the Italian language, to be printed in Vienna, and to advocate his claims. That Press he abhorred, and that public opinion he scorned, he now humbly supLITERARY AND ART ITEMS

It is generally known that Prince Lucien Bonaparte is endeavoring to obtain, for philological purposes, specimens of the several dialects which prevail in England, the Song of Solomon being selected as the subject of interpretation. He has already secured specimens in the Cumberland, Westmoreland, South Lancashire, and many of the Southern dialects; and now requires the "brogue" of Lancashire north of the Ribble. The Prince has visited Lancaster for that purpose, but failed to meet with any one who could assist him in this branch of his in-

The second volume of Mr. Buckle's History of Civilization is stated to be in preparation by Messrs. J. W. Parker & Son. The same pub ishers announce the third volume of Mr. Mas sey's History of England during the Reign of George the Third, and the fifth and sixth volames of Mr. Froude's History of England.

It has already been stated that Macaulay is dvancing to publication with two more volimes of his history; but it is not said that, conrary to expectation, the whole of Queen Ann's short reign will not be contained in them.

Mr. Josiah Allen, of Birmingham, has in the ress a fuc-simile edition of the Duke of Devonhire's quarto copies of Hamlet of 1603 and

Alfred Tennyson has been paid £10 a line for a poem, which is announced for the January number of Macmillan's Magazine. It is entitled Sea Dreams-an Idvil.

On the fourth day of February next, the Cumperland Presbyterian Church will have been in existence fifty years. The Assembly which met at Lebanon, in 1855, set apart the fourth of February as Anniversary day, and each succeeding Assembly has recognized and commended it to the general notice of the Church.

#### TEXAS ITEMS.

GREAT FIRE IN HOUSTON .- The cotton press of T. W. Whitmarsh was burned on Monday last, with about 2,100 bales of cotton, 150 bhds of sugar, a lot of molasses, 13 carriages, several stage coaches and much merchandise. Books and papers lost. Total loss estimated at about

The eyes of the editor of the Clarion visited Orton & Older's circus, recently, and were "rebuked for their presumption" by some "abominable sights"-among the rest, "a female barely clad, essaying to ride, what pretended to be, an act of beauty and grace, which miserably failed in impressing such ideas upon our mind, and a than three out of a hundred children are saved few shabby-looking specimens of the genus homo, aiming at a like end, but with a similar result. All this, we might have endured, but when we were invited to laugh at the vulgar, stale and threadbare jokes of an obscene clown, our cup of bitterness was full."

Daily wagons laden with cotton from differrounding ones, pass our door for the cotton yard of Messrs. Wupperman & Co., of this place, for transportation to Mexico. The mode of transportation is by Mexican caris, which carry from four to six bales each. During Christmas week we noticed a train of some forty in number, and one day last week, one of ten or fifteen.—Seguir Mercury, 11th.

Bishop Gregg, of the Episcopal Church, is on his first tour through Texas. He is well received-and uses the meeting-houses of other

METHODIST CHURCH .-- We learn that the contract for building the new church has been signed, sealed and delivered, so that, in a short while we may be able to announce its completion— We believe that the subscription for its building is still lacking a little. Won't some of our beevolent citizens help it along?-Jasper Clarion. 7th.

WHO CAN BEAT IT?-We are informed that Mr. W. C. McDonaid, overseer on the plantation of Hon. A. F. Crawford, in this county, obtained 3,200 lbs, of cotton to the acre, on twelve acres of creek bottom land. Beat it if you can. - 1h.

No community can prosper, where drones are permitted to consume the fruits of honest indus-try; no society is safe from imposition where outward display, and unblushing assurance, its invariable attendant, are taken as the standard of moral character .- Richmond Reporter.

SALE OF NEGROES, -On Tuesday last, the pubic sale day for January, the following prices were given at auction for four negroes, says the Tyler Enquirer:
A boy 18 years old...

A man 53 years old..... 

The Methodist minister, appointed by the late Conference, arrived last week, and has take charge of this station. If his introductory ser-mon of last Sabbath be taken as a standard, we

rove agreeable to himself .- Gonzales Inquirer. The LaGrange Issue says that negroes hired \$350 to \$300 each per year.

think his ministry among us will be pleasant and profitable to his Church. We hope it will

## HOME WORK.

VEAL'S STATION .- We have just closed a meeting Veal's Station, which has resulted in eight proessions of saving faith in Christ, and in thirteen ccessions to the church. We kept watch-night and pent the last hours and moments of the closing year n prayer, praise, and the relation of christian expeience. To many it was a precious time, while we all with the opening year endeavored, in the strength of free grace, to consecrate ourselves anew to the service of our Heavenly master. Pray for us. The almost constant prayer of my heart is, "Lord revive thy work." Yours in love. ALBERT G. MAY. Parker Co., Jan. 4, 1860.

DECISION OF A JAPANESE COURT .- At a fair Japan, where foreigners were permitted to expose their wares—the story goes—a native purchased a saddle. But the authorities seeing But the authorities seeing him in possession of the unusual article, investigated the matter, and came to these conclu 1st-That a saddle was an appendage to

3d—That a horse was an instrument of war.
3d—That no Japanese was allowed to be in cossession of an implement of war without a pecial license.

4th—That having no special license, the purchaser had no right to the horse, the purchaser had no right to the horse.

chaser had no right to the horse under the above finding, and having no right to the horse had no use for the saddle, was ruining himself in ostentation and wanton extravagance. Therefore it was decided that the saddle be returned to the seller, who should refund the

A PRACTICAL ABOLITIONIST .- A meeting of abolitionists was held at the Assembly Buildings in Philadelphia, on Saturday forenoon, at which Thomas Garrett, of Wilmington, Del., was one of the speakers. He said that for fifteen years he had been a sort of pilot to put the negro in the direction of liberty. In response to a ques-tion, he stated that he had rescued twenty-tech hundred and forty five slaves from bondage He made it a point to tell about this work when ie was asked

All free negroes found in Arkansas on the 1st January are to be sold into slavery. The papers of the State are republishing the act to that effect, so as to give those interested timely

The Alexandria (Va.) papers state that the hiring rates for servants in that city and vicini-ty, on the 2d instant, were much lower than last

ARRIVAL PORTLAND, Capt. Jones, rived here tothose of Thu day later tha at Halifax. LIVERPOOL

to-day, Thurs which specula day's busine market being The bread

the Flora Ten wards of 800 lived have per ANOTHE birth of a prin

to the Spanis It is now Government taking part in magna be res deny that the with the recen of the Pope in involved in n Later advice

Government v defence agair LONDON, De England, is to

Lord Hardin occurred at C cordance with The rioters men were shot DOME

CONF WASHINGTO confirmed the States Marsha

appointments i cess of Congre WASHINGT ments made by confirmed yes Mr. Patterso Cousul at Ger Consul Genera Texas, to San venworth, of ! The Senate as Commissio Hendrick, of

Territory of Ne San Diego. TWO M tle progress w

sherman lacked first ballot. The general portant. Mer to evince a mo of the House. thirty-third b

ilton 69; Git scattering 17. Considerable was declared. ballot was calle The whole same as that choice 111. Gilmer 20; Das The House

In the Sena for the increase Texas. The bi Judiciary. After a short

a lengthy spec secession of t with forcible State thus t sensation. WASHINGTON ing on Monday in Congress, a

prospect of an

as to the future NEW YORK, pondent of the Seward is urgin the House to co or Corwin, as to be elected th ious to the cor pondent of the ticulars of the the Senate. He his way to hi

cratic side, exc received him. nated Hon. Ch of Congress from as Minister to F the Senate to-di THE PEMBERT

LAWRENCE, M berton Mills, i fell, at about 5 d the vast machi and its six hund various departn Every exertion extricate them citizens turned o

ful scene, bearit to their homes, them. A short time the work of extr the dead was s the ruins of the municated to the spread with te

and at half past was a smoulder human bones. After the f save many of th ruins, and it is hundred perishe killed by the fall large number of tally wounded. in various ways.
It will be imp

exact number o PHILADELPHI son, the Preside accepted the P Dr. Fowlkes

Mr. Thompson, vancing the int Mesers. Thon

ated that Macaulay is with two more volit is not said that, conwhole of Queen Ann's ntained in them.

irmingham, has in the of the Duke of Devon-Hamlet of 1603 and

been paid £10 a line for unced for the January fagazine. It is entitled

February next, the Cumhurch will have been in he Assembly which met apart the fourth of y day, and each sucognized and commenice of the Church.

ITEMS.

Ton .- The cotton press as burned on Monday les of cotton, 150 hhds s, 13 carriages, several merchandise. Books loss estimated at about

of the Clarion visited recently, and were "ree rest, "a female barely hat pretended to be, an which miserably failed upon our mind, and a mens of the genus ho. but with a similar reght have endured, but to laugh at the vulgar. kes of an obscene clown,

with cotton from differanty, also from the sur-door for the cotton yard & Co., of this place, for The mode of transcarts, which carry from During Christmas week forty in number, and en or fifteen .- Seguir

Episcopal Church, is Texas. He is well reting-houses of other

-We learn that the con-

verseer on the plantation in this county, obtain-

ary, the following prices for four negroes, says the

1.251 \$5,733

is introductory ser-

WORK.

my heart is, "Lord revive ALBERT G. MAY.

ANESE COURT .- At a fair gners were permitted to the story goes—a native story goes-a native

ras an instrument of war. ese was allowed to be in plement of war without a

special license, the purving no right to the horse addle, was ruining himself wanton extravagance.

OLITIONIST.—A meeting of at the Assembly Buildings

rday forenoon, at which pilot to put the negro in ty. In response to a ques-e had rescued twenty-two ice slaves from bondage tell about this work wher

old into slavery. The parepublishing the act to that

(a.) papers state that the nts in that city and vicini-were much lower than last

NEWS OF THE WEEK. FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP HUNGARIAN. PORTLAND, Jan. 14 .- The steamship Hungarian, Capt. Jones, of the Liverpool and Canadian line, arrived here to-day. Her commercial advices include those of Thursday, the 29th, and are therefore one day later than the news brought by the New York,

MARKETS.
LIVERPOOL, Dec. 29, P. M.—The sales of cotton to-day, Thursday, are estimated at 8,000 bales of which speculators and exporters took 1,000. The day's business closed with an improved tone, the market being slightly firmer than yesterday. The breadstuffs market closed generally steady.

THE COOLIE SHIPWRECK.
The Coolie ship, wrecked in the South Sea, was the Flora Temple, bound to Havana. She had upwards of 800 souls on board, all of whom it is be-

ANOTHER HEIR TO THE SPANISH THRONE. Telegraphic advices from Madrid announce the birth of a princess, after the Prince de Asturias, heir to the Spanish throne.

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS. It is now stated. by way of Turin, that the Papal Government makes it a sine qua non condition of taking part in the European Congress, that the Romagna be restored to it. The Paris journals flatly deny that the Eemperor Napoleon had anything to do with the recently published pamphlet on the position of the Pope in Italy, the authorship of which is still involved in mystery.

LATEST FROM CHINA. Later advices from China state that the Chinese Government were making vigorous preparations for defence against the Anglo-French expedition.

ENGLISH NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Chatham Dockyard, in England, is to be put in a thorough state of defence. Lord Hardinge is dead. A serious military riot occurred at Camp Aldershot, where the British Government are training volunteer riflemen in accordance with the late provision of Parliament. The rioters were only subdued after three militiamen were shot dead, and many others wounded.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- The Senate yesterday confirmed the appointment of Breese as United States Marshal of Northern Illinois, and all other appointments made by the President during the recess of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 .- The following appointments made by the President during the recess were confirmed yesterday by the Senate. Mr. Patterson, of Mississippi, was confirmed as Cousul at Genoa; Mr. Smith, of Mississippi, as Consul General at Constantinople; Mr. Runnels, of Texas, to San Juan del Sur; and Mr. G. H. Lea-

venworth, of New York, to Bay Islands. The Senate also confirmed Mr. A. B. Greenwood as Commissioner of Indian affairs, and Mr. S. F. Hendrick, of Mississippi, as Indian Agent in the Territory of New Mexico.

Mr. H. Hendrick was confirmed as Collector at

TWO MORE BALLOTS FOR SPEAKER. tle progress was made towards the election of a speaker, although two more ballots were taken, and Sherman lacked but three votes of an election on the

The general proceedings of the House were unimportant. Members of both the leading parties seem to evince a more earnest desire for the organization

sary to a choice, 111; Sherman received 108; Ham-

Considerable excitement prevailed when the vote was declared, but without further discussion, the 34th

ballot was called for and taken. The whole number of votes at this ballot was the same as that of the previous ballot; necessary to a choice 111. Sherman received 106; Hamilton 70; Gilmer 20; Davis 8; scattering 16.

The House then adjourned. In the Senate, Lane introduced a bill to provide for the increase of the salaries of the Judges of

After a short session the Senate adjourned.

Inouse Proceedings—secession.

In the House to-day Mr. Gartrell, of Georgia made a lengthy speech boldly advocating the peaceable secession of the Southern States, and maintaining with forcible argument that it was the right of an State thus to secede. His speech created much

ing on Monday has greatly disappointed all parties in Congress, and they are all at sea again as to any prospect of an organization. Any prognostications

to be elected than Sherman, they being less obnoxthe Senate. He says that Mr. Seward, while making his way to his seat in the Senate Chamber, was studiously avoided by every member on the Demo-

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 .- The President has nominated Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, who was member as Minister to France. His nomination was sent to the Senate to-day, and will probably be confirmed. THE PEMBERTON MILLS CALAMITY-200 LIVE

LOST.
LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 11-The walls of the Per berton Mills, in this city, gave way, and instantly fell, at about 5 o'clock yesterday evening, while all the vast machinery of the mills was in operation and its six hundred operatives busily engaged in their

extricate them from their terrible position. The citizens turned out en . masse, and rushed to the fearful scene, bearing the wounded and mangled bodies

A short time previous to midnight, however, while the work of extricating the bodies of the living and the dead was still progressing, a fire broke out in the ruins of the engine house, which quickly com-municated to the mass of the main building, and spread with terrible rapidity over the entire ruin, and at half past past 1 o'clock this morning the mill was a smouldering mass of brick, mortar and charred

nundred perished in the flames or were instantly killed by the falling walls and m achinery. A very large number of those taken from the ruins are mor-

son, the General Agent of the company, together with Mr. Tait, the Land Commissioner, have agreed upon the future policy to be pursued in the prosecution of the work, and the construction of the road is

to be pushed forward with vigor. Messrs. Fowikes and Stevenson have gone to New York, from whence they are to proceed to Austin, Texas, to secure the grants to which the company are now entitled, and to look after the interests of the road.

The stock subscriptions made since the opening of the books on the 17th November now exceed \$700,000 at par.

This amount is to be applied to the construction of the road. Satisfactory offers have been made for all the un sold stock, and the subscription books have been

A transfer office is soon to be opened in this city. Review of the Cotton Market. For several days back prices have been irregular, and ra-ther in favor of buyers, although the demand has been good for clean cotton of the middling grades, and sales for the week exceed 5,000 bales. The steamer Hungarian brings advices from Liverpool to 29th Dec. The cotton market was

slightly firmer at that date.

We quote as follows, remarking that our highest figure are readily obtained for the better qualities.

We regret to have to notice the destruction by fire on yesterday morning of Whitmarsh's Cotton Warehouse at Hous-ton, together with between 2,000 and 3,000 bales of cotton and a considerable quantity of Merchandise, upon which there was probably no insurance, and the loss will fall heavily on planters.

MATHER, HUGHES & SAUNDERS

Galveston, January 17, 1860. Cotton Factors. Markets. New ORLEANS, Jan. 14, 1860.

COTTON—With later European advices at hand early in the day, reporting a dull market at Liverpool, the demand habeen moderate, but the sales have reached about 19,000 bales. Prices have been very irregular, and in favor of buyers, especially for the lower grades, but we retain our previous contribute.

Sugar—Fair to fully fair 6¼ 27% c. per pound. FLOUR—Superfine \$6. Conm—70275c per bushel. Land—Prime 11½ 212c.

Jefferson City, Saturday Evening, Jan. 14.
BEEF CATTLE—Receipts to-day 97 Western cattle. Prices
Western 749c. per ib net; Texas \$10225 per head.
Sheep—Prices \$4 50 @ \$6 per head. MILER Cows—A moderate stock at \$30@80 per head.

VEAL CATTLE—Prices \$7@11 per head.

CATTLE MARKET.

Quarterly Meetings, de.

VICTORIA DISTRICT. Jan. 28th, 29th Feb. 4th, 5th " 18th, 19th Mar. 3d, 4th " 10th, 11th " 17th, 18th District Stewards' meeting at Lavaca, 17th of March.
A. DAVIDSON, P. E.

Agent's Hotices.

JAMES W. SHIPMAN, Book Agent To Whom all Eusiness Matters must be Addressed LETTERS AND FUNDS RECEIVED FOR ADVOCATE From Jan. 10, to Jan. 16, 1860, inclusive.

From Jan. 10, to Jan. 10, 1860, inclusive.

A—John Adams; John Anderson, \$2; R. W. Allen.

B—S. T. Bridges; A. M. Hox; J. M. Baker.

C—G. W. Cottingham, \$2, In s; J. W. Chalk; John Carmer, \$5; John Carpenter; D. S. Cook, \$2; E. Cleveland, \$13,50.

D—A. Davidson, In s; R. N. Drake.

F—W. J. Finley, In s.

G—John S. Gillett, \$2, In s; W. H. Gillam; P. W. Graves; Grant & Compton, \$35.

H—J. W. Hamili; W. H. Hughes, \$2, 2 n s; W. P. Harrison.

of the House.

The first ballot was taken to-day, which is the thirty-third ballot since the meeting of Congress rethirty-third ballot since the meeting of Congress rethirty-

New Advertisements.

Books! Books!!

THE PUBLIC SHOULD KNOW THEM.

EDWARD ING, D. D. S., Church Street, 3d door West of Tremont Street South side of Tremont Hotel, Galveston.

Refers to—S. B. Huribut, M.D., James Soriey, Esq., E. T. Austin, Esq., Messrs, Briggs & Yard, Bailinger & Jack Tucker & League, Rev. J. W. Shipman. jan12-1y ROBERT F. GREEN & CO. COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS CENTRAL WHARF.

INSURANCE COMPANY,

HARTFORD, CONN. INCORPORATED 1819 CAPITAL ONE MILLION.

TWELVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, reibly demonstrating the ability of the Company, and the cessity of insurance. Its Capital and Surplus, (\$2.-10.423 SO) is principally invested in U.S. Treasury ses, State Bonds, and the most secure and reliable Bank eks in the United States. FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS

FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS accepted at terms consistent with solvency and fair profit.

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

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

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

jan12-ly

E. P. HUNT, Agent, Galveston.

Great Bargains Elm Creek and Little River Lands,

Titles are beyond dispute. The above will be sold at Great Bargains. Apply to
D. T. CHAMBERLIN, Belton,
jan12-3m or to ELISHA EMBREE.

Steam Manufactory.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAI LROAD.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14,—Hon. J. Edgar Thompson, the President of the Pennsylv ania Railroad, has accepted the Presidency of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Dr. Fowlkes having resigned the Presidency to Mr. Thompson, is still co-operating with him in advancing the interests of the road.

Messers. Thompson and Fowlkes, and Mr. Steven-

FRANCIS D. ALLEN'S

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

The subscriber having added to his previously large assortment the ENTHE STOCK OF BOOKS OF JONES, ROOT & Co., (late J. M. Jones.) is prepared to fill all orders pertaining legitimately to the Book and Stationery business, viz:

\*\*Miscellaneous Books.\*\*

Embracing a large, fine and well-selected stock of Standard and Popular Works—Classical, Scientific, Mechanical, School, Historical, Law, Medical, Theological, Agricultural, Poetical, Biographical, Miscellaneous, Fiction, Romance, Masonic, Spiritual, Phrenological, Domeslic Economy, Voyages, Travels, &c. New publications by every steamer.

\*\*School Books and Stationery\*\*

The most complete Stock in the State.

\*\*Classics and Languages.\*\*
Latin, Greek, Spanish, French and German.\*\*

\*\*Hank Books.\*\*

Hank Books.

Half and full bound, of all styles, sizes, and varieties. Supe-perior styles of Memorandums, Tucks, Elastic Bands, Paes, Pencil, Index, Bill, Note, Draft, Receipt, &c., &c. Pencil, Index, Bill, Note, Draft, Receipt, &c., &c.

Paper.

The celebrated Windsor and Clifton Mills Premium Papers, comprising a series of Caps, Letters, Baths, Notes, Commercial, Packet, Legal, Blotting and Bill, which, for neatness of design, excellency of finish, intrinsic value, and Low Price, are truly unequalled by any in Texas. Also, a full assortment of Fancy, Cream Laid, Mourning, Colored, Tissue, Drawing, Gold, Silver, Post Office, Wrapping, and Cotton Sampling Paper, &c., &c.

Buff, White and Canary, for Business men and Lawyers.— Also, Linen, Parchment, Post Office, Colored, Bail, Embenatic, Mourning, Embossed, Wedding, and Fancy and Card of every size and quality for the Ladies' and some so opaque as to baffle the scrutinizing gaze of Cupid.

Visiting, (also with Cases,) Wedding, Enameled Bristol Board, Mourning, Tinted, Embossed and Illuminated with new and beautiful designs. Also, Military, Firemen and Civic Ball Cards with appropriate emblematic devices.

Pocket Dinries.

For the year 1860. Forty-four different kinds, with severa new styles for the Counting House. Foreign and Domestic, both Paper and Glass.

Music and Music Books.

A large assortment of the standard Music of the day.

Gold Pens.

In Silver Cases and Desk Holders. Warranted in every particular. Try before you buy.

Steel Peus.

Gillot's, Amalgam, Albata, Washington, Medallion, Commicial, Pig. Harp, French, Barnard's Patent, Jeroloman's, Less Men.

Ivory, Ebony, Rosewood, Boxwood, and Bone, traveling from \$2 to \$25 a set. A great variety of Chess, Backgammon and Chequer Boards.

Albums.

Different sizes and styles of binding; manufactured of superfine paper, assorted colors, and illustrated with fine steel engravings. engravings.

Standard Poets.

Pocket 12mo. and royal octavo edition. Elegantly printed and handsomely bound.

BIRLES—All sizes and in all styles of binding.

BIBILES—All sizes and in all styles of binding.

Prayer Books—A large variety, Episcopal and Catholic, together with denominational HYMN BOOKS generally,
Juvenile and Toy Books, For the "Little Ones at Home," of all varieties, sizes, styles and colors. Also, printed on Linen.

Yonkum's History of Texas,
From the First Settlement; in 1685, to Annexation, in 1846; with Portraits, Maps and Plans. Also, an extended Appendix. 2 vols., 8vo., 1059 pages, strongly bound in sheep.

Sent by mail, free of postage, for \$5.

A' General Variety of Stock,
Comprising, among others, the following leading articles:—Almanaes, Bills of Lading, Blotting Paper, Pads and Sand, Composition and Copy Books. Chaik Crayons. Cash Boxes, Card Cases, Dominoes, Dream Books, Dice, Expeditions Calculators, Engravings, Expense Books, Envelop Boxes, Hasp Boxes, Inds., (fllack, Blue, Red and Blue-black.) Ink Stands and Erasers, India Ruber and Bands, Indelible Ink and Pencils, Ivory Folders, India Ink, Ivory Tablets, Lead Pencils, (of all colors), Letter Boxes, Mucliage, Pen-holders, Prints, Portfolios. Portmonies, Pocket Books, Purses Pictures, Perforated Board, Pen and Pocket Knives, Pencil Leads, Quills, Quill Pens, Rulers, Red Tepe, Ready Reckoners, Reference Files, Sealing Wax, Song Books, Scrap Books, Slates and Slate Pencils, Sand Boxes, Time Books, Transparent Slates, Tooth-picks, Thermometers, Valentines, (in their season,) Wafers, Writing Books, Wallets, Writing Bosks, Wallets, Writing Bosks, Walleton, Chemp Publications.—The most extensive and varied.

Books Sent by Mail.

All orders promptly attended to, and Books forwarded by nail, free of postage, on reception of advertised prices. subscriptions received, or single copies for sale, of the leading Magazines and Literary Newspapers of the day.

Gaiveston, Texas, Jan. 1860. FRANCIS D. ALLEN.

Sign of the Cotton Bale. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN DRY GOODS.

BUCKLEY & BYRNE, TREMONT STREET, Galveston, Texa

Titles good, and begond dispute.

Apply to GEORGE GREEN, Cameron, Milan county

COLLEGE DEPARTMENT | 420 00

Ancient and Modern Languages, each 6 00

Music—Piano and Guitar—each 25 00

Use of 3 00

Drawing, Embroidery, Wax Work—each 6 00

Painting 12 00

School Room expenses 1 50

For Catalogues or more definite information address the President. Sec. Sec. COLLEGE DEPARTMENT.

JOSEPH STOW.

Carriage Repository,
Corner Strand and Bath Avenue, opposite H. D St. Cyr's,
Galveston, Texas,
Where Carrisges, Buggies, and every description of vehicle
can be had. Double and single Harness always on hand.
All those in want of Carriages would do well to call at the
Repository before purchasing elsewhere.
Old carriages painted and trimmed in a neat and fashionable style at the above establishment.
Orders from the country thankfully received and promptly
attended to
jan 5-1y

BALL, HUTCHINGS & CO. COTTON FACTORS. Commission Merchants & Dealers in Exchange,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER I MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

THE Ladies are politely informed that these UNRIVALED and MOST POPULAR MACHINES are now on exhibition and for sale at my store. It is needless to inform the public of their superior merits, yet I can state their qualities is follows:

Stitch, that will neither Rip, Ravel, nor Pull Out.

The attachments for Hemming beautifully can now be spilled to all of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. AND NOT LIABLE TO GET OUT OF ORDER.
Please call and examine, before purchasing elsewhere, systore,
Osterman's Iron Building,
Strand Street, Galveston.
W. E. TORBERT, Agent.

1200 STOVES, for sale cheap, wholesale and retail by T. S HAMMITT & CO. Just Received.

2000 R. HALL & Co.'s No. 1, 2 & 3, Wrought
2500 No. 10, 11, 12, 14, 18 and 20 Cast Plows with extre
points, and for sale low by L. H. WOOD & CO.
Dealers in Hardware, Strand St. 500 Doz. POCKET CUTLERY, cheap by T. S. HAMMITT & CO.

IMPORTANT TO PLANTERS. GREAT SAVING OF HORSE-POWER!

WILSON & BROTHERS' PREMIUM HORSE-POWER. This valuable improvement is, we feel safe in saying, on of the best powers now in use: 1st, its durability, being madnitrely of cast-iron; 2d, its portability, standing as it does now a ground, and may be taken down or put up it freen minutes by any one, so simple is its structure—the thole weighing from 1200 to 1800 lbs., (according to size,) aking it

Altogether Superior to any now in use. The result of experiments which have been made, shows a gain of from 33 to 50 per cent, over the ordinary powers now in use. We feel safe in saying that 2 horses will be sufficient to run any gin up to a 60 saw, with perfect case—whereas, in the old kind, almost invariably, 3 to 4 are used.

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

CERTIFICATES:

Below you have certificates of those who have seen it is all operation, and have them now in daily use: full operation, and have them now in daily use:

ATHENS, GA. 24th February, 7859.

Having witnessed the trial of Messrs. T. H. Wilson & Bros. Horse Power, the undersigned is convinced of its great value. It is simple in construction, and, as there is an increase of speed, without a corresponding increase of driving power, must have dispensed with useless triction consequent upon Horse-Powers of earlier invention. At the trial witnessed it was applied to a 45 saw gin: two horses did the work of three easily.

From a personal acquaintance with the Messrs. Wilson, it is believed they would not repersent anything but the truth in regard to their invention.

W. D. WASH,

Tutor of Mathematics, University of Georgia.

ATHENS, February 26th, 1859

Having been requested to witness the performance of Mr.
T. H. Wilson & Bros'. Horse Power, I did so; and it gives
me much pleasuac to say that I think it the most convenient
as well as the best one of the class with which I am acquainted.

THOMAS WIRAY.

The undersigned having been the Ginner at the recent test of the Messrs. Wilsons' Horse-Power, with his own 45 Saw Gin, is satisfied that the experiment proved that there was a clear gain of 33 to 50 per cent. over ordinary gin-gearing. With two horses the cotton was ginned with greater case than with three on the running-gear of the undersigned. The undersigned, having witnessed the Ginning experiment of the Messrs. Wiison's Horse-Power, confidently believe that there is a clear gain of 33 to 50 per cent. over the Gin-gearing now in common use.

LEWIS LESTER,

E. L. NEWTON, RICHARD BOGGS.

Double Wells, Geo., May 5, 1859.

This is to certify that J. W. & L. L. Moore have now in daily use one of Wilson & Brothers' improved Horse-Powers at their Gin Factory, at this place, driving, with two horses, one Daniel's Planer, one Bail & Bailsro's Tennoning Machine, one Wood La'he, an Engine Lathe and Boring Machine, performing double the work, with the same number of horses, that they did with the ordinary gin-gear, (which was a good cast gear.) I further believe that for simplicity and durability their Horse-Power has not an equal, and will, to use the language of an eminent professor, "last an age without the want of repairs."

W. M. MOORE, Agent for J. W. & L. L. MOORE.

We, the undersigned, fully concur in the statement mad by W. M. Moore, in relation to the Messrs. Wilsons' Horse Power, now in use at the Gin Factory of J. W. & L. Moore CHAS GARDNER, Supt. Shop.

J. M. MATTHEWS JOHN T. TURNER
J. P. TOWNSEND, Machinist
CHAS II, CATON

S. B. ALLEN.

SOME ADVANTAGES.

In the building of a gin-house there is a saving of at least the price of a one horse-power; inasmuch as the running gear is not connected with the house, heavy girders, kingpost, &c., are not necessary. Ordinary girders, such as are used in building a log-house, are sufficient. The joists can be supported by two posts extending from the ground, with out interfering with the machinery. The running gear can be placed on the outside of the gin-house; but if preferred on the inside, the joists need be only high enough for the mules to pass under. The diameter of the circle of the running gear, including leverage, is only twenty-four feet.

\*\*Eps Price, complete, ready for hitching up, delivered in Galveston, \$180

\*\*References:—Editor Texas Christian Advocate, Rev. J. W. Galveston, \$180

References:—Editor Texas Christian Advocate, Rev. J. W. Shipman, McMahan & Gilbert, Mather, Hughes & Saunders, Strother, Clough & Shepherd, or any of the commission merchants of Galveston.

Address

P. PERRY, Galveston, jan12

Agent for the State of Texas.

WANTED. ate employers and others. An early at Address, S. G., Care N. O. Christian Advocate, New Orleans, La.

WATERS S. DAVIS, Strand, Galveston, Strand, Galveston,
(Under Messrs. Ball, Hutchings & Co.,)
S NOW OPENING A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED

Fall and Winter Goods, Such as Blankets, Kerseys, Plaids, Pld Linseys, Flannels, Kentucky Jeans, Satinets, Cassimeres, Osnaburgs, Domes-tice, Prints, Stripes, Bed Ticking, Cotton Checks, Table Linen, Toweling, Hdkis, Muslins, Laces, Gloves, Hoo Skirts, Boots and Shoes, Hats of all kinds, Under Shirts and Drawers, Pocket Cutlery, Table do., Razors, Scissors,

Bastrop Military Institute.

The Sixth Session will open on Monday the 33d Jan.

Isso, under the superintendence of Col. R.T. P. Al.
LEN, the founder, and for many years Superintendent of the Kentucky Military Institute, a distinguished graduat of West Point, and a practical Engineer; assisted by a sive itsculty. The course of study will be that usually taught in the best Colleges, with an extended course is mathematice, mechanice, natural sciences, and civile mathematics, mechanics, natural sciences, and civilent of the pupils being had in special regard. The Institute has an excellent and well sciented Library; an extensive Apparatus, fully adequate to the wants of the lecture room. The success of the Institute has been most gratifying, in deed almost unprecedented, and the Board of Trustees do no heattate to recommend it as unrivaled in the State for thoroughness of instruction and perfection of government.

The Institute charge for inition and boarding, lights, for

NOVELTY IN BRICK MAKING. Burning Dispensed with.

THE LITHOCOLLA CONCRETA, invented by Mr. N. C.

I Raymond, of Austin, Texas, Patented Oct. 12, 1838, is the most economical, useful, and convenient building material be had in the Western States. His dwelling-house, at Austin, 54.42, 27 feet high, with an L. of 26 feet, presenting a continuous wall of 104 feet, is conclusive evidence of strength and durability. Inclose postage stamp, and get a circular. July 21-6m

Dolbear Commercial College

STORY BUILDING. S. E. Corner of Camp and Commo ENTRANCE ON BOTH STREETS.

FACULTY.
RUFUS DOLBEAR, President.
MATHEMATICAL DEPARTMENT—GEO. B. BRACKETT, Prot and J. W. BLACKMAN, Professor.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT—Hob. J. N. CARRIGAN, A. M., late
Sup't. Education, La., Prof. and Lecturer on Commercial
Law, &c., and M. B. McCARTHY, Prof. FRENCH DEPARTMENT-MARC ROUX, Prof.

SPANISH DEPARTMENT—MANUEL MARINO, Prof. GERMAN DEPARTMENT—GEO. GESSNER, Prof. This is the only chartered Commercial College in the Souvest, and the oldest in the United States, and has stood

MORE THAN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY, its own merits alone, loard can be had with the Professors, or other good f s, speaking English, French, Spanish or German, from

Great Bargains in Lands
In Robinson and Leon Counties.

I AM AUTHORISED TO SELL from 1400 to 28000 acres of
Valuable and mostly Heavily Timbered Land at \$1,50 per
acre, in Sections of 640 acres, and in less quantities at \$2
per acre; one-third cash in hand, remainder in I and 2 years,
with 1 per cent. interest, retaining a lien on the land.
These lands lie on both sides of the Navasota, and some
are within 4 miles of the Central Railroad.
By calling at my store, Willow Creek, or on Maj. Daniels
at Frankville, on the east side of the Navasota, purchasers
will be shown the lards.
For further particulars all on David Ayers, Esq., or Geo.
Butler, Esq., Galveston, or on the subscriber,
1011N WOODS,
Dec 15-3m Willow Creek, Robinson county.

OOKING STOVES—The Leader, with reservoir attack-ment, is the most economical and best flat top stove to be ound in Texas. For sale only by T. S HAMMITT & CO. 700 KEGS NAILS, for sale cheap by
T. S. HAMMITT & CO.

300 PIECES Kentucky Bagging, 300 coils machine
and hand made Rope, and 1500 lbs Twins. "Av

A. Nork & Phil. 3dbertisements.

F. E. DANA,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW. NOTARY PUBLIC, ND COMMISSIONER FOR TEXAS, ILLINOIS, OHIO, INDIANA, IOWA, THE EASTERN, AND OTHER STATES. 67 Wall Street, New York.

Reid & Tracy, Reid, Sprugue & Co., HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c., 85 Chambers and 67 Reade St., (my19) New York Hoffman, Ireland & Edey,

Aaron L. Reed

COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 26 Front Street, New York. No. 26 Front Street, New York.

PRODUCE, COTTON, TOBACCO, WHEAT, HIDES, WOOL, &c., &c.,

Prompt returns made. All
Cash Orders for the SOUTHERN TRADE respectfully solicited.

UZAL W. IRELAND,
ARTHUR H. EDEY.

REFERENCES IN NEW YORK.

Messrs. Noses Taylor & Co., B. M. & E. A. Whitlock & o., William Lottimer & Co., L. M. Hoffman & Co., Allen (cLean & Bulkley, Trowbridge, Dwight & Co., Henrys mith & Townsend, Wolfe, Dash & Fisher, Lathrop & Wilmson, A. Hanford, Esq.

ason, A. Hanford, Esq.

SOUTHERN REFERENCES,
Messrs. Payne, Steele & Co. New Orleans, La.
Dean, Randle & Co., Galveston, Texas.
T. H. McMahon & Gilbert,
Block, Ware & Co.
T. W. House & Co., Houston,
Judah & LeBaron, Pensacola, Florida.
A. Virden & Co., Jackson, Miss.
Hon. J. M. Tison, Bethel, Georgia.
William J. Keyser, Esq., Milton, Florida.
T. W. Phelps, Esq., Mobile, Alabama.

T. W. Phelps, Esq., Möbile, Alabama.

Letter from Messrs. B. M. & E. A. Whitlock & Co., Merchants, New York.

New York. October 11, 1858.

Messrs. Hoffman, Ireland & Edey, Commission Merchants, New York.—Dear Sirs: We take pleasure in handing you the name of such houses in the South and West as we think may make or recommend consignments to you of country produce. We feel assured, from our intimate acquaintance, that any business entrusted to you will receive prompt and satisfactory attention. Wishing you every success, we are, respectfully, your friends, mar31-59

B. M. & E. A. WHITLOCK & CO.

GEO, CARROLL W. N. HERRICK BENJ. F. MEAD.

Carroll. Herrick & Mead,
(Lair Pierson & Carroll.)

WHOLESALE DEALERS in Gentlemen's and Youths
Clothing, 49 Chambors street, New York. dec28'58'y

G A. TROWBRIDGE & CO., Importers of 4 Wholerale Dealers in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. and Manufacturers of SHIRTS, DRAWERS, COLLARS, TIES, & 51 Warren Street, New York. nov11

McGRATH, TWEED & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

CONDICT. JENNINGS & CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS. 34, WARREN STREET, NEW YORK. Commission Merchant-

Commission Merchant.

C. ESTES, General Commission Merchant, No. 45
Codar street, New York, solicits consignments of
Cotton, Tobacco, Wool, Hides, and other Produce, to
which he will give the most faithful attention. He also
carefully selects in person any article that may be ordered
by the Merchant, Pianter, or other person, embracing Dry
Goode, Clothing, Hardware, Shoes and Boots, Hats and
Bonnets, Saddlery, Books, Watches, Jeweiry, Silverware,
Pianos, and other Musical Instruments. Purniture, Carpets, 'arriages, Buggies, Safes, Sewing Machines, Machinery, etc., etc.
Commissions on Sales or Purchases two and a-half per
cent.

Messrs, Henderson, Terry & Co., New Orleans.

Eckford & Weaver, Mobile.

Monroe & Bro., Gonzales, Texas.

W. W. Downs & Son, Waco, Texas.

W. W. Downs & Son, Waco, Texas.

Hon. E. Hansbrough, Austin, Texas.
Col. T. P. Washington, Weblerville, Texas.
Rev. J. W. Shipman, Galveston, Texas.

Rev. J. W. Shipman, Galveston, Texas.

Nelson Clanents.

W. B. Cassilly

NELSON CLEMENTS. WM. B. CASSILI YELSON CLEMENTS & CO., General Commissis Merbhants and Cotton Factors. No. 66 Broad street, York. Cash advances made on consignments by T. H. M Mahan & Gilbert, Galveston, Texas. [Nov. 224, 1856 A. C. CRAWFORD.

Crockery, China and Glassware, Willow and Wooden Ware, &c., Iron Building, Strand, Gaireston, Texas.

W OULD invite the attention of House-keepers, Plante and purchasers generally, to his large stock of Goo mostly of his own importation, consisting, in part, of WHITE GRANITE—CHINA WARE,

and complete assortment, new styles.

FRENCH CHINA Thite and richly decorated DINNER, TEA, and TOILET ARE, in sets and separate; Ornaments, Vases, Mottugs, Card Trays, &c., &c. GLASS WARE.

er Jars, Milk Pans, Churns, Pitchers, Jugs, Jars, St. s., &c., &c. WILLOW WARE.

f every day use in every family, usually kept by similar es-ablishments.

ET orders from the country promptly attended to, an-loads Carefully Packed.

may 19

jan 5 DR. GUYSOTT'S

EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA

AND YELLOW DOCK,

Is the most unfailing Remedy for diseases of the Blood and Billious Complaints. It is pleasant, cheap and beneficial. Many persons are suffering under diseases they cannot describe. Loss of Appetite, Dismess of Sight, Wasting of Flesh, Weakness of the Digestive Organs, Skin Bruptions, Sait Rheum, Palpitation of the Heart, Sinking of the Bowels, Incapacity for Study or Business, Rush of Blood to the Head, Failure of Memory, Pains in the Back, Side, Chest or Bones, Ulcers, Old Sores, Mercurial Diseases, Gout, Female Complaints and Irregularities, Boils and general Impurity of the Blood—are horrible—are unwelcome Complaints. If these are your symptoms, this Narsaparilla Compound will be very sure to relieve you. These Complaints, if not soon cared for, assume a vital form People live, in a course of luxury and indulgence, as if they were not responsible for their own lives. The change of seasons are neglected; the blood is neglected; the blood is neglected; the blood of their lives. Look at the racks of constitutions—the mere apologies for physical humanity upon every side; is there no remedy?

INVALID, SUFFERER, READ!

"DEAR SIR: My daughter was reduced to a perfect teleton by Erysipelas and Scrofula. We thought she ust die—Physicians pronounced her incurable. By the essing of God your Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and arsaparilla has restored her to perfect health: Truly yours, "D. L. MARTIN, Scott, Ind."

Mouston Adbertisements.

A. McGOWEN, Houston Brass and Iron Foundry and

Houston Brass and Iron Foundry and MACHINE SHOP,
Houston, Texas,
MANUFACTUER of Steam Engines, Boilers, Saw Mills, all kinds of Plain Castings for Gins; and all other work that may be done at a first-class Foundry and Machine Shop executed with dispatch, and upon the most reasonable terms.

D. JOHNSON & CO., Cotton Factors, Receiving, Houston and Hockley, Texas, would respectfully solicit the patronage of planters and merchants generally. All business entrusted to us will be promptly attended to.

N. B.—Liberal advances made on cotton and produce for shipment. All orders to secure prompt attentior should be accompanied by the cash. The highest cash price paid for hides and country produce.

REFERENCES:

Rev. R. Alexander, Bell County; Rev. J. E. Ferguson, Houston: Peel & Dumble, Houston; Rev. R. Long, Springfield E. B. Nichols & Co., Galveston; Hubby & Wickes, deep 11y

N. W. BUSH....W. O. G. WILSON....W. B. YOUNG BUSH, WILSON & CO., (Successors to Bush & Hargrove.)

RECEIVING, POR WARDING AND COMMISSION MER
CHANTS,
At all-termini of Houston and Toxas Central Ralivad.
Are now prepared to receive consignments at Hempstead.
March 2d, 1858.

JOHN DICKINSON COTTON FACTOR AND COMMISSION MERCHANT HOUSTON, TEXAS.

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

COTTON Factors and General Commission Merchante
Maine and Commerce streets, Houston, Texas, will Store
and Forward Cotton and Merchandise, sell on commission of
advance on the same for shipment.

Orders for Plantation Supplies promptly responded to when
accompanied with Cash or Produce. [Dec. 10, 1857] JOHN S. SELLERS, Commission and Grocery Merchant
(in the building occupied by the late J S. Stephens.)
Houston, Texas. I will keep on hand a good supply of bagging, rope, sugar, coffee, flour, bacon, tard tobacee, nails,
candles, starch, soap, etc., etc., at the lowest cash prices.

Particular attention paid to the selling of Cotton.
June 6—1y

THE BRICK, WAREHOUSE, Taylor's Old Stand, Houston

H. D. TAYLOÑ.

T. N. BAGBY, Cotton Factors and General Commission Merchants. The strictest care given to the selling of Cotton. All shipments promptly attended to.

June 6—1y W. HENRY ELIOT & CO. W. HENRY ELIOT & CO.,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggista, Houston, Texas, dealwers in Drugs, Med-cines, Chemicols, Oils, Texas, Glassware, Perfumery, Putty, etc., agents for Patent Medicines of
every description—sol proprietors of Eliot's Family Medicines! The Hygienic Prangea, a substitute for Calomel, befor-entirely a Vogetable Preparation, and a certain cure for
Allious Fevers, Liver Complaint, Constituation of the Rowels, Nervous Head Ache, etc. Price, one dollar per bottle.—
Eliot's Texas Anti-Bi ious 'lls, superior to any Cathartic
Pill now in use—Price, twefity-five cents pur box. Eliot's
celebrated Cough Mixture, the most valuable Medicines for
Coughs, Pheumonis, etc.—Price twenty-five cents per bottile. Eliot's Diarrhea Mixture, this medicine is unequaled as
a remedy for Diarrhea, Cholic, Choiera Morbus, etc. Price
twenty-five cents per bottle.

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

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

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

PEEL & DUMBLE, Houston, Texas, keep on hand Boardman, Gray & Co's, celebrated Piano Fortes, an warrant all to give perfect satisfaction.
Houston, May 18, 1858.

B. L. PERL, PEEL & DUMBLE. PEEL & DUMBLE.

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

Personal attention given to the sales of Cotton, Hides, or Produce and to the execution of orders extrusted to us. CASH ADVANCES made on Cotton or other consignments sent us for SALE or shipment to our friends at Galveston or New York.

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

an., 5th, 1857.

CHARLES S. LONGCOPE, COTTON FACTOR AND COMMISSION, FORWARD ING, AND RECEIVING MERCHANT.
Commerce Street, Houston, Texas.

Personal attention gives to seeling and shipping of Cotton and other produce. Orders for supplies promptly attended, when accompanied with produce or cash.

Aug. 18, 258. 1y.

Magnelia Hotel. WOODVILLE, TYLER CO., TEXAS. THE undersigned having purchased the above Hotel and fitted it up in most complete style, is now prepared to accommodate his friends and the traveling public in a manner unsurpassed by any house in the State. I intend to furnish the best fare that money can purchase, and to keep a No. I Hotel. Give me a call and judge for yourselves.

apt7-ly

J. I. BUSBY.

Piles and Fistulia.

Tite undersigned having located at Rockwall, Kaufman co.,

Texas, is thoroughly prepared to treat Piles and Fistula;
and from success heretofore had, he is induced to say, that
for every case of Piles treated by him and not cured, he will
defray ail travelling expenses of the patient to and from and
during the stay at Rockwall under treatment, and forfeit all
charges. He proposes to treat Piles without the use of the
knife or caustics in any case. Terms reasonable. Time required to complete a cure, from one to four weeks from the
commencement of the treatment.

Numerous certificates could be appended, but the following
will suffice.

Rockwall, September 18th, 1859.

SPENCER & LEE, COTTON FACTORS, GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MER-CHANTS, AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,

REFERENCES—Horrell, Gayle & Co., New Orleans, Rev. J. W. Shipman, Galveston, Peel & Dumble, Houston, W. J. Hutchins, Houston, Brown & M'Miller, Washington, T. & S. Gibbs, Huntsville, Downs & Sos, Waco, Rev. R. Alexander, Belton.

Paper Ruling, and Blank Book Manufacturing,
Tremont Street, next door to Palmetto House

M. STRICKLAND, having purchased the Bindery formerly belonging to the late W. B. Dunning, and made considerable additions therefor, respectfully informs the Merchants and Business men generally of Galveston and the iterior, that he is prepared to execute orders of any descrition usually done in a first-class Bindery, with promptnes and on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in the South. South.

BLANK BOOKS manufactured in a superior style, ruled to any desired pattern, and warranted equal to any made in the United States.

Law Books, Magazines, Periodicals, Pamphlets, and Music substantially bound, in plain or farcy styles.

FANCY RULING, in various colors.

O'Cld books repaired and re-bound at the shortest notice.

O'Clders from the country solicited.

SNODGRASS, Agent for the sale of Virginia Manufactor tured Tobacco, put up expressly for the Texas tradifiels confident, from his experience in the business, and the advantage of having it shipped direct from the manufacturers, that he can offer inducements to city and country me chants, such as they cannot have offered in any norther "Newark, N. J., Jan. 25th, 1851
"Mr. Bennett,—Dear Sir: We take pleasure in saving that Dr. Guysott's Yellow book and Sarsaparilia gives great satisfaction in every case. A gentleman has just informed us that he had one daughter due of firregularities liss second was rapidly approaching the same end but for the timely use of Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla which has restored her to perfect health
"Yours respectfully, J. B. TRIPP & CO."
Diseases of these kinds are peculiar to this climate, and should not be neglected. The world has no blessing like le-lth. This structe can be procured in almost any town in the State. Dr. Guysott, Manufacturer, and Barres & Parr, Proprieters, N. Y.

SNODGRASS, Agent for the sale of Virginia Manufacturer text and saving sive advantage of having it shipped direct from the manufacturer changing sive advantage of having it shipped direct from the manufacturer change of having it shipped direct from the manufacturer change of having it shipped direct from the manufacturer change of having it shipped direct from the manufacturer changes of having it shipped direct from the manufacturer change of having it shipped direct from the manufacturer change of having it shipped direct from the davantage of having it shipped direct from the chasen the davantage of having it shipped direct from the manufacturer change of having it shipped direct from the davantage of having it shipped d Business Cards.

E. S. BOLLING & CO., Geo. B. McKinstry. AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE. A LWAYS on hand and daily receiving large stocks of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hoslery, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Furniture, Wood and Willow Ware, Crockery, Stone and Glass Ware, Grocerles, Produce, Whisky, Brandy, Gin, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuffs. Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Goods, Yankee Notions, &c. Regular Auction Sales every Monday and Thursday. Will attend strictly to all business entrusted to their care. Particular attention given to the Sale of Country Produce. County Merchants, Pediars, and others furnished on the most reasonable terms.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

BOOTS & SHOES,
(Sales Room over the Store of Andrews & Grover,) Strand, Galveston.

B. A. SHEPHERD, of Houston, and JAMES B. SHAW, late of Austin, have formed a co-partnership under SHEPHERD, SHAW & CO., for the transaction of a General Exchange and Deposit Bu-siness, and the Collection of Maturing Paper for their cus-tomers. They will open their office on the last of December next, in the building formerly occupied by the Cammercial and agricultural Bank in this city. They will be prepared to furnish Exchange in sums to suit, and to collect on all conveniently accessible points in the United States.

PEEL, DUMBLE & CO., WOOL AND COTTON FACTORS. AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

COTTON FACTOR AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, STRAND, GALVESTON.

A LL produce shipped to my address, with Bill of Lading, will be covered by open policy of lusurance when shipments are made on steamboats or versels which have passed the necessary inspection.

To Orders for bagging, rope, and the usual Plantation Supplies, promptly attended to.

J. L. & A. C. M'Keen, COTTON FACTORS,

SENERAL COMMISSION, RECEIVING AND FORWARD-ING MERCHANTS,

COTTON FACTORS, COMMISSION, FORWARDING AND COLLECTING MERCHANTS, G. W. McManan,

Office on Strand, GALVESTON, TEXAS. Willis Randle Fred. E. Santord

business at Gaiveston in 1848; subsequently associated whim Mr Jno. If P Cramer, and since Mr ramer's death to lid firm style has been changed to Fran Rame's Co but seeclation of Mr. Willis Randle and Mr. Fred. E. Sasford.

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

K EEP constantly on hand, a full assortment of every article that may be found in a first class Wholesale Grecery satablishment, at the very lowest wholesale prices, feb379-st Strand, Galvestoa.

T. MATHER A WM. SAUNDERS, JR., late of Hayneville, Ala. C. R. HUGHES, Galveston Texas.

Mather, Hughes & Saunders,

WROLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,

Galveston Farrfield, Lexington Texas. Texas Texas Texas Texas Texas Texas Texas Texas To Factor Strother. Clough & Shepherd.

OTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION Merchants, Strand, Galveston, Texas, will giverennal and prompt attention to all business confided eit care.

GENERAL LAND AGENT,

18,000 lbs ASS TD QUALITIES ZING PAIN!
S50 boxes Assorted Glass Just received and for sa
ow, by feb?

Dealers and Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock, which comprises a full and complete assortment—selected expressly to meet the wants of the trade.

Having made arrangements with manufacturers, I will be constantly replenishing with fresh and seasonable goods in my line of business.

Consignments solicited. Office in Osterman's Build-A. S. LABUZAN,

ING MERCHANTS,

Strand, Galveston.

PERSONAL attention paid to the sale of all Produce shipped to us, and also to filling orders. Liberal cash advances made on consignments to us for sale or shipment to urrifrends in New Orleans, Mobile, New York, Boston, or Liverpool. Bagging, Rope and Plantation Supplies, turnished our patrons. Produce consigned to us covered under our open policy of insurance on inspected vessels, unless "no insurance" is inserted in bills of Lading. Every exertion will be used to give our friends satisfaction

T. G. SANFORD, Wharton County G. W. McMahan & Co., COTTON FACTORS

Dean, Randle & Co. AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, feb759

Galveston, Texas.

Feb759

John Dean, the founder of this House, commenced with the commenced of the

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

OPPOSITE CIVILIAN OFFICE,

T. O. WILSON.

W. H. Ker, S. J. Lee, KER & LEE,

Miller, Montgomery & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

A. B. Block. J. T. Ware. S. W. Pipkin

COTTON FACTORS, NERAL COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS

STRAND, GALVESTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, aug4-ly Lavaca, Texas.

WACO, MCI ENNAN COUNTY, TREAS,
WILL promotly attend to Land matters of every char
acter, in the counties of McLencan, Falls, Best
Coryell Bosque, Erath, Palo Pinto, Hill and Limestone,
nov 4-1v

this duty, he commenced to play with his little son,

in which he stopped suddenly and told his wife he

was unwell, and would lie down. He did so, but

hour from the time he was taken, his spirit fled away

cle of friends. He sleeps, but in hope. Our loss is

his gain. We might say much of the good man's

gain, but we will refrain, knowing his "reward is on

Galbeston Adbertisements.

Mrs. C. BRANARD.

TED PIANO FORTES,

General agent for the State for the above articles, and GROVER & BAKER'S

Celebrated sewing Machines,

New Fall and Winter Goods.

WE are now in receipt of a FULL AND COMPLETE AS SORTMENT OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS, se lected with great care from the Manufactories and Importers consisting in part of

VELVET and CLOTH CLOAKS, of latest style and design

SHAWLS—Bay State, Stella, Rocky Mountain, &c.
Ginghams, Calicoes, Domestics, Sheetings, Towelings,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, and Pant
Stuffs of every description.

FOR PLANTATION USE—Russets, Kerseys, Negro Hats,
Blankets, Linseys, &c.
CARPETINGS—Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply, and Ingrain,
and all kinds of House Furnishing Goods.

Our friends from the country ordering goods from us may
rest assured that their orders will be filled with promptness,
and at the Lowest Cash Rates.

oct 27

HOWARD & BURKHARDT.

A ALLEN L. M. HIYCHOOK

TMARELED SAFE

ALLEN & CO.,

MARBLE DEALERS AND IMPORTERS

of Italian Marble Direct from Italy.

TURE MARBLE, IMPOSING, PAINT AND HEARTH

STONES, AND MANTLE WORK.

IRON RAILINGS FURNISHED.

N. B.—This establishment is entirely independent of, and has no connection with, any other of its kind, in this city or elsewhere.

ap 14-59

MANUFACTURED IN NEW YORK FOR THE PROPRIETOR.

AROMATIC TANNINO NOUTH AND TOOTH WASH,

Clempses and Whitens the Teeth,

MPARTS TO THE BREATH A FRAGRANCE NOT

only agreeable to yourself, but pleasant to all with whom

Its Antiseptic and Aromatic properties are of such a na-

A FEW DROPS

Decayed Teeth, a Foul Stomach,

DISEASED GUMS,

CHEWING OR SMOKING TOBACCO,

OR WEARING ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

Price per Bottle, Fifty Cents.

STRAND FURNITURE DEPOT.

NEW FALL STOCK,

White and Uncaked, Are as a state, Cords, etc., etc.
Shades and bilinus, Transparent Shades, Cords, etc., etc.
Curpet.
A fine stock of Foreign and Domestic Carpeting, Oil cloth and Cocoa Matting.
Willow Ware.
An assortment of Willow Wagons, Cabs and Baskets o

Pine French Looking Glasses. Looking Glass Pint Glass for Pictures, Picture Frames, Meuldings of ever

CLOTHING EMPORIUM

BEDSTEADS, Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut

BY LATE ARRIVALS.

are sufficient to neutralize offensive odor on the br

caused either by

To Orders promptly executed on the most favor

Centre Street, Galveston, Texas K EEP constantly on hand the largest assortment in the State, and (importing Italian Marble direct) offer super-rior inducements to purchasers. MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND HEAD STONES, FURNI-

SILK and WOOLEN DRESS GOODS of every variety.

SHAWLS-Bay State, Stella, Rocky Mountain, &c.

January 5, 1860.

J. E. FERGUSON.

"That is very strange, Mr. Irving," we said "Is that a wild or a tame bird? She seems to have no bird-like timidity."

"No," Mr. Irving rejoined, "she has no occasion to be afraid of any one around here. I pass here sometimes a dozen times a day; but I never molest her, nor she me." Dr. Noyes says: "It was Mr. Irving's cus

tom to buy Christmas toys for the children of

his gardener and coachman, and present them himself. Last Christmas the unpleasant weather kept him within doors, but he was uneasy all day about the children, who received the presents, but, he knew, would miss his visit. The next day he called upon them to enjoy their smiles. In the cars one day, from New York, an Irish woman in the seat could not keep two children quiet. Mr. Irving took one of them in his arms, caressed it, and when the woman got out she thanked him, saying: "You must be a kind, good father, Sir." "No," said Mr. Irving, "I am, unfortunately, an old bachelor." The children at Tarrytown would often put

THE BARON AND HIS VISITOR .- A French gentlemen went to visit a pious Baron. Almost as soon as he came, he began to talk of God in terms which chilled the old man's blood Are you not afraid of offending God who reigns above, by speaking in such a manner?" asked he. The gentlemen said he knew nothing about God, for he never saw him. The Baron made no reply but the next morning showed him around the castle, and took oceasion to point to a very beautiful picture that hung on the wall. The gentlemen admired the picture very much, and said, "Whoever drew this picture knew how to use his pencil."
"My son drew it," said the Baron.

flowers in his church-pew."

"Then your son is a very clever man," he replied. The Baron then went with his visitor into the garden, and showed him many beautiful flowers and trees. "Who has the ordering of this garden?

asked the gentleman.
"My son," replied the Baron; "he know every plant from the cedar of Lebanon to the hyssop on the wall." "Indeed," said the gen-tleman; "I shall think highly of him soon." The Baron then took him into the village and showed a small, neat cottage, where his son had established a school, and where he had caused all young children who had lost their parents to be received and and nourished at s own expense. The children in the house looked so happy that the gentleman was very much pleased; and when he returned to the castle he said to the Baron, "What a happy

man you are to have so good a son."
"How do you know I have so good a son?" good and clever, if he has done all you have "But you have never seen him." know from his works that he is a being of inf

AN OLD METHODIST. - In the New Hampshire Sunday School Convention, as re-ported in the Boston Journal, Rev. Mr. Marshall them-a gem of the green island of the sea. He introduced to the audience Ann Banford: An aged lady stepped upon the platform, a comely woman in black. She spoke out in a clear, loud voice: "It gives me great pleasure to be here and stand before you. When I was a child four years old, my father led me and any brother by the hand to Sunday school, attended the first Sabbath school that Robert Raikes established in the north of Ireland; that I was a scholar at four years of age, and have been in the Sunday school ever since, when member of the church 59 years. I was baptized by Charles Wesley. I love the church, and I citting on the cricket at my mother's feet, I learned a hymn. I couldn't speak plain then, but I can remember the hytan. Should you peated, with great effect, that solemn hymn of John Newton's: " Day of Judgment! day of wonders!

Hark! the trumpet's awfu! sound!"

"Nothing gives me so much pain, she continued, as to see parents go out of church and leave their little children, who stay in the Sunday school. Is it right? No. My father did not do so. He joined the church when he was 1 yeas old; he lived to be 105, and never was backslider. He always went to Sunday school Every night, before I go to bed, I read a chap-ter in the Bible; and O, it is so precious. Chil-dren, we shall not meet again till we meet at udgment. O; may I meet you all in heaven .-Farewell till then.'
The simple, plain unaffected address filled

every heart with emotion. The row of reverend men occupying the platform, and the whole andience were affected to tears. It was one of the

told, greatly to his surprise, that he and the people had resolved to renounce idolatry and

say that they had come to the knowledge of the truth chiefly by the instruction their children had received in the mission-schools. The missionary mentions three districts, containing at the beginning of the year not less than 10,000 heathen, and adds, "but to all appearance, and with the help of God, by the end of the year there will be not one left there."

paration to die—to have his "house in order." His temporal affairs were put in the best posture he could devise, in view of death; and when he had completed his arrangements, he said to the writer of this—"I have nothing more to do but to serve God and his Church, and prepare my soul for death." For some time before his demise, he appeared to be greatly

those who reside in Virginia, viz: Sally Good-all, aged 104, Green county; Sally Steward, aged 100, Appomattox county; and Ann Taylor, aged 102, Madison county.

### Ghitnaries.

MR. P. BLOODWORTH departed this life at the esidence of his son-in-law, James F Madden, Liverpool, Brazoria county, Texas, on the 20th Dec 1859, aged 74 years,2 months and 23 days-of para-

Born in the State of North Carolina, New Hand er county, Sept. 28, 1785; married in Georgia, 1809, noved to Louisiana May, 1811; joined the M. E. Church, 1822, under the ministry of Rev. Wm. Stevenson; lived a consistant and useful member of the ame, acting as leader and steward of the Church many years; had been on a visit to his son's in Inlianola; bid them farewell until they met in Heaven was returning home to Louisiana, through Brazoria county; was stricken down at Sandy Point, lived ive weeks; bore his affliction with Christian resignation, suffered much, but spoke often of Heaven and his desires to meet his children there; was ra ional and strong in faith, which sometimes marks the good man's death; left an indubitable evidence with his surviving children-six io all-that he has gone from the evil to come, and died shouting, " Glo Indianola, Texas, Jan. 4, 1860.

MRS. LOUISA GRIFFIN died at her residence ear Liberty, Liberty county, Dec. 10, 1869, in the 35th year of her age. She was a native Texian .-On the 8th January, 1841, she was united in mar riage to the writer. She was the mother of ten chil dren, five of whom died in infancy; the eldest being twenty-two months old. In June, 1845, she united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, at this place, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. L. S. Friend, now of the Texas Conference. She was faithful to her vows, never having compromised her consecra tion to the cause of our holy religion. Her last pub lic services for the Church were at our last quarterly neeting, to liquidate the claims of the preachers .she was successful when the stewards failed. There was nothing very remarkable in her death-bed expe rience, with regard to her future home. Her days o health and usefulness were under the direction of the religious principles she espoused.

"I cannot be lost ; I know my Savier loves me. were among her last words of anxious meaning .-She suffered much on earth, and whilst we can but sorrow, hope dispels the gloom, and blending with faith wafts our spirits where sorrow never enters.

Liberty, Jan. 1, 1850. New Orleans Christian Advocate please copy.

Mas. LYDIA A. STOUT died at her residence n Fayette county, Dec. 28, 1859, aged 61. Of her it may with propriety be said, that a "Mothe n Israel has fallen '

She was born in Pennsylvania, and removed when quite young to the western part of New York, where numerous family connection now reside. She emigrated to Texas, with the family of her brother-in law, at an early period in its history, and the death of her sister occurring soon after her arrival in the country, a charge of seven motherless children deolved on her: the youngest, an only son, soon folowed his mother to the grave; and nobly did she ischarge the important duty of educating and train ng the six daughters to occupy respectable stations n the Church and in the world.

At the age of seventeen, she embraced religio and united with the M. E. Church, and during the ong period of forty-three years, she never wavered n her course, but maintained her Christian profession with strict integrity She was a Methodist of he "olden time;" a cross-bearing, self-denying Chrictian , "always ready and willing to give a reason of the hope that was in her, with meckness and fear." She was married to Mr. David R. Stout, of Ken-

or a large circle of now deeply bereaved friends. poor were objects of great solicitude to her, and an uniform cheerfulness of disposition endeared the (as she was familiarly called.) was a general favorite composed of eight little boys, and I have often gazed at them with delight, as they met her at the door of

picasing manner.

Her energy of character was remarkable. If any plan of duty or usefulness was presented to her attention, as soon as the details were arranged, she immediately proceeded to action; and her perseverance, in any enterprise in which she engaged, was proverbial.

had to cross the ferry, yet she was always at her

friendship. During her short illness, she suffered much, but bore her affliction with Christian fortitude and patience, and expressed her willingness to de-

The character of a faithful widow, given by St Paul, in 1 Timothy, v: 10, may with truth be applied o the subject of this sketch. "If she have brought flicted, if she have diligently followed every good

May the mantle full on some of the young members of the Church, and may they hear the Master say, "Go thou and do likewise.

La Grange, Jan. 3, 1860.

Mr. WILLIAM WADE died at his home in Austin county, on the evening of the 12th Dec , 1859 .-A Nation Born at Once.—A remarkable display of the power of divine grace among a heathen people, has recently taken place in the island of Celebes. Some missionaries of the Netherlands Missionary Society have labored there for some years with but little apparent success. One of these missionaries however, now describes the wonderful shower of mercy with which they are visited. A native preacher was passing through a village on Saturday to his preaching appointment on the Sabbath, his preaching appointment of the itinerant preachers, and he is, a local property of the had been a member.

Much of his religious life was spent in Mississippi, during the great break up, from 1835 to 1840, and in the ilis and evils of the early settlement of this country; in these scenes the spirituality and strictness of brother Wade's religious life suffered a decline, which he always frankly acknowledged and regretted; but his friendship and liberality to the Caurch knew out little if any abatement. His home of the itinerant preachers, and he is, a local property in the property of the early settlement of this country; in these scenes the spirituality and strictness of brother Wade's religious life suffered a decline, which he always frankly acknowledged and regretted; but his friendship and liberality to the Caurch knew out little if any abatement. His home of the itinerant preachers, and he is, a local property of the early settlement of this country; in these scenes the spirituality and strictness of the country; in these scenes the spirituality and strictness of the office of the cauchy of the early settlement of this country; in these scenes the spiritual opposed to the gospel and the missionaries, with and will be, remembered by all who have enjoyed his a large crowd about him. Trembling with fear, hospitality, as the kind-hearted, liberal-handed, plainspoken brother Wade.

All will rejoice to learn that the last days of bro

Wade, were truly his best. For some months before his death, he lived, to a good degree, in the enjoyment of great peace of mind, and full of the hope of eternal life in Heaven, and in a vigilant state of pre-paration to die—to have his "house in order." His Church, and prepare my soul for death." For some time before his demise, he appeared to be greatly services of their husband in the revolution.— death he was greatly blessed, and expressed his wil.

Among the oldest are Sarah Fitzpatrick, of linguess to die at any time. As his end approached he became more earnest with all, warning and ex-horting to timely repentance. The morning of his death, when his children and grand-children were starting to school, he gave them all a serious and

# Miscellaneous Adbertisements.

Galveston Male Academy grew worse every minute, and in less than one half Rooms under Morian Hall. Hours, from 8 A. M till 2 P. M. from the body to "God, who gave it;" dying in Tuition in Common English studies,

"Higher English, Ancient Languages, &c., \$6 per mon great peace and full of hope of a better inheritance

guages, &c., \$6 per mont frospectus, or to obtain an interview with one of th aers, address the undersigned. in Heaven. Now brother Wade is gone, who will fill his place? is heard on every hand. Who will fill his place as steward at Union Chapel? cannot soon be answered; and, who will fill his place as the German Tracts. friend and helper of the poor and needy, and sick? He was one of the men that will be missed by all; and not soon forgotten by his family and a large cir-

At Chappell Hill, For Sale.

I OWN a very comfortable family residence at the town of Chappell Hill, which I will sell on reasonable terms and at long credit, should the purchaser desire it. It is sinuated on a tract of rich cedar land containing 33 acres, and the residence is about 800 yards from "Soule University." The house has six rooms and a handsome portice, is built entirely of choice cedar lumber, and is thisshed in workmanlike atyle. There are also on the place, kitchen, smoke-house and other necessary out-houses, logether with elsern and well. For a pleasant. healthful and retred residence it is one of the most desirable in the most desirable and interesting neighborhoods in the State, and just he proper distance from the University and the Female Academy. To those who wish to Jurchase valuable property in one of the best localities in the State, where the best educational facilities in the South can be obtained for their children, I would say here is a rare chance for profitable investment.

My terms will be made so easy that there will be no difficulty about the payments. It is also proper to state that the Washington County Rail Road is nearly completed to Chappell Hill, and will be in running order to that place in a short time. No doubt as to title.

For further particulars address me at my P. O., Hempstead, Austin County, Texas.

W. S. DAY. Hempstead, Sept. 23, 1859—29 tf At Chappell Hill, For Sale. Galveston, Texas,
AGENT FOR LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S CELEBRA-CARTHAM & NEEDHAM'S CELEBRATED MELC DEONS and HARMONIONS, for Family and Church us TILTON'S CELEBRATED GUITARS. at all prices from \$50 to \$150 cach. Machines for Family and Plantation use, and every machine warranted. The fact of there having been over 30,000 machines sold is sufficient evidence of their merit.

Circulars describing Machines, Piano Fortes, Melodeons, and Music, sent to any address on application.

Agents wanted for Machines and Piano Fortes.

jan5

C. BRANARD.

L. H. WOOD & CO., Brown & Kirkland,

Strand Street, Galveston, Texas.

MPORTERS AND DEALERS IN all kinds of Foreign an

A Donestic Hardwars. In administration of the stock, have received from Europe and Northera manufactories—

300 tons English Refined and Sweeds Bar and Slab Iron, 5 tons Cast and English Blister Steel.

5 tons Spring Steel, 300 asx's sizes Steel Corn Mills, 2 tons Shab Steel, 50 Corn Shellers, 50 tons Hollow-Ware, 1000 boxes Window Glass, 100 Mouse Hole Anvils, 50 dozen Ames' Spades, 50 Wirkinson's Anvils, 50 dozen Ames' Spades, 100 Smith's Bellows asx'd sizes, 50 Straw Cutters (pat'd,) 100 Smith's Bellows asx'd sizes, 50 Straw Cutters (pat'd,) 100 Soild Brass Box Vices, 50 Cultivaters, 50 from "Vices, 20 dozen Sythes, 120 Stocks and Dies, all sizes; 500 bags Shot, asx'd; 4000 lbs. Smiths' Hand and Sledge Hammers, 500 M Percussion Caps, 1000 Cast Plows, 1000 coils Manila Rope, asx'd sizes; 1000 Hall's Plows, 50 dozen Horse Coilars, 20,000 Zha Paint, 50 dozen Horse Hames, 10,000 bs. White Lead, 50 dozen Gind Bridles, 10 bbls, Boiled Lindseed Oil, 100 dozen S. Coilar's & Co's Axes, 16 bbls Spt's Turpt'n, 50 dozen Cutton Cards, 10 bbls, Raw Linseed Oil, 100 dozen S. Coilar's & Co's Axes, 16 bbls Spt's Turpt'n, 50 dozen Cutton Cards, 10 bbls, Boiled Lindseed Oil, 100 dozen S. Coilar's & Co's Axes, 16 bbls Spt's Turpt'n, 50 boxes The Plate, 2 bbls. Danar Varnish, 1000 lbs. Block Tin, 3 bbls. Copal Varnish, 1000 bs. Block Tin, 3 bbls. Chrome Green, 100 pounds Chrome Vellow.

ALSO—A large assortment of Tinware, Japanware, Woodenware, Sadlery, Guns, Rides and Pistols in great variety and at low prices.

TEXAS SEWING MACHINE DEPOT. Tremont Street, Galveston, Texas.

WEED'S PATENT Lock Stitch SEWING MACHINES MANUFACTURED BY



USED IN THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES!

Using two threads and making the Lock Stitch.

UNRIVALLED IN MARKET.

HOME AND EUROPEAN DEMAND.

A TWELVE-HORSE STEAM ENGINE, made by the New Jersey Locomotive and Machine Company, of Paterson, N. J. May be seen at Messrs, McMahan & Gibert's, who are authorized to sell it low for Cash, puly21-sf. W. H. SHIER, Agent.

tesh, which are offered at prices corrections. What is purports to be. Image. Everything is warranted what is purports to be. Image and complete, and I am quite sure that I can offer better inducements to those who may want articles in my line than any other establishment in Texas.

Dealers, Planters, Physicians and the public generally are respectfull invited to call and examine for themselves and the public generally are respectfull invited to call and examine for themselves and the public generally are respectful invited to call and examine for themselves and in their orders.

[febour.] J. HANNAY.

## Foncational.

San Antonio Female College.

REV. JOS. CROSS, D. D., President, and Professor of Mental Science and Belles Letters. Mrs. JANE T. H. CROSS, Teacher of English Branches, and French and Spanish Languages. Rev. J. J. FABRICUS BRUNOW, Professor of German Lan-guage, Mathematics and Drawing. Miss HANNAH M. ANDERSON, Preceptress of Preparatory Department. Department.
MR. HERRY GROSSMAN, Teacher of Music.
TERMS per session of twenty weeks, payable half in a vance, the remainder at the close of the session. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT. 

CAMERON, MILAM COUNTY, TEXAS.

THIS Institution will open on the second Monday in January, 1860, under the superintendence of William H. Tarver, assisted in the Female Department by Miss L. Hanna, with other competent teachers. Prof. W. Krause will have charge of the Musical Department. Rates of Tuition per Session of Five Months: Orthography, Reading, Writing, \$10 Geography, Arithmetic, English Grammar, 12 Betany, Philosophy, Algebra. 13 Classics, Latin, French, Greek, German, Higher Mathematics.

ematics.

Guitar, Violin,...

Vocal Masic, fifty ceats per month,...

Use of Piano,... Incidential Fee.

Students will be charged from time of entrance to the end of the Session, and no deduction will be made except in case of protracted sickness of at least ten days.

Bills due at the end of the Session.

Board can be had at reasonable rates in Private Families.

For further particulars, address the Principal. [coc22-3m.

McKenzie Institute

McKenzie Institute

Tite Nineteenth Session of this Institute will open on Monday, 3d Oct., next, and continue forty weeks, under the superiot nd-nee of Rev. J. W. P. McKenzie, assisted by a till corps of experienced Teachers. The buildings are large and pleannt, are the Labratory well supplied with apparatus. The two Departments of this Academy will be entirely distinct.

Board, Tutton, Room Rest, etc., in Advance, leither in Cash, or note with Security.

Lingual or Mathematical Department. \$150.00 English Department. \$13.00 distincts. Physio Forte. \$0.00 Use of instrument for practice \$10.00 fordering Tax cach student. \$100 When payment is made by note, ten per cent. interest will be charged on the same from date.

Pupils charged, after the first mouth, from time of entrance, and no deduction will be made under any circumstances, except for protracted sickness.

Parents or Students will be allowed to choose their own physicians.

physicians.
Vocal Music will be taught in the Institute by Pr-1. Plage,
twice a week, an every studen; will be required to take Vocal Music, as a study, unless it is not desired by parents or uardians. Clarksville, Sept. 10, 1859.

GALVESTON FEMALE SEMINARY, PUBLIC SQUARE, GALVESTON, TEXAS. 

each.
The First Term commenced Sept. 15th, 1859; the Second
Term commences Feb. 12th, 1860.
Prompt attendance at the beginning of the term is desirable,
both for the progress of the student, and the organization of
Classes.
Students, however, are received at any time during the 

THIS INSTITUTION will open on the First Monday in Oct. under the presidency of Rev. J. L. Carnen, A. M. Mrs. Helen L. Carner, Preceptress of the Female De

At Veal's Station, Parker County, Texas. THE Second Session of this Institution will commence on the First Monday in October, 1859, under, the superin-tendence of J. N. B. HENSLEE as Principal, with a compe-

tendence of J. Statements.

tent corps of assistants.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS: The above terms strictly adhered to except in cases of pro-

Mrs Ellen S. N. COOK. Teacher of MusicTERMS—Per Session of Twenty Weeks:
Taking in the displayed Department, prisession \$25 to \$25
Properatory 15 to
Primary 12 to
Incidental expenses, per session,
Boar, Washing Lodering, Fuel and Lights 62 to
Drawing and Painting 70 to 10
Embroidery 500

Embroidery 500 For the deep coulars address the Principal, july 28, 1839

Centenary College of Louisiana.

Of the Texas Conferences, CHAPPELL HILL, TEXAS.

fessor of Moral Philosophy and Natural Sciences. Rev. JAS. M. FOLLANSBEE, A. M., M. D., Professor of Latin and Greek and of Modern La

harged for collection. The following are the

RATES OF TUITION

Collegiate Department (per Session)
Preparatory Department (per Session)
Board—In private families, per month, \$10 to \$20 00

Rev. P. C. WILKES, M. D., Agent; P. H. SwearRev. P. C. WILKES, M. D., Agent; P. H. SwearRev. P. C. WILKES, M. D., Tagent; P. H. SwearRev. P. C. WILKES, M. D., Agent; P. H. SwearRev. P. C. WILK

Trabel and Transportation.

SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S **福** New Orleans, Texas, Florida and Havana U. S. Mail Lines.

THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMED that this Company's superior Steamships will run between Texas and New Orleans the coming season via the Mississippi River, and Berwick's Bay via the Opelousas Railroad, carrying the United States Mails, as follows: New Orleans to Galveston and

New Orleans to Galveston and
Indianola.

From Levee, vin Biver,—Leave New Orleans SUNDAYS, at 8 a. m., arrive at Galveston TUESDAYS, at 8
a. m., leave Galveston TUESDAYS, at 4 p. m., arrive at Indianola, WEDNESDAYS, at 12 m., leave Indianola, THURSDAYS, at 8 a. m. or 2 p. m.; arrive at Galveston, FRIDAYS,
at 8 a. m., leave Galveston, FRIDAYS, at 10 a. m., arrive at
New Orleans, at Levee, SUNDAYS, at 4 p. m.

From Berwick's, vin Hailroad.—Leave New Orleans, WEDNESDAYS, at 12 m.; leave Galveston,
THURSDAYS, at 12 m.; leave Galveston, THURSDAYS,
at 4 p. m.; arrive at indianola, FRIDAYS, at 12 m.; areave indianols, SATURDAYS, at 8 a. m. or 2 p. m.; arrive at Galveston,
SUNDAYS, at 8 a. m.; leave Galveston, SUNDAYS,
at 10 a. m.; arrive at Berwicks, MONDAYS, at 12 m.; arrive
at Indianola, SUNDAYS, at 12 m.; leave Indianols, MONDAYS, at 8 a. m.; leave Galveston, SATURDAYS
at 8 a. m.; leave Galveston, THURSDAYS, at 10 a. m.; arrive
at Indianola, SUNDAYS, at 12 m.; leave Indianols, MONDAYS, at 8 a. m.; leave Galveston, TUESDAYS, at 8 a. m.; leave Galveston, TUESDAYS, at 10 a. m.;
From Berwick's via Railrond,—Leave New Or-New Orieans to Galveston, via

From Berwick's, vin Kullrond, MONDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Sabine TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Sabine TUESDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Galveston, WEDNESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston WEDNESDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Sabine THURSDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Sabine THURSDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Sabine THURSDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Sabine THURSDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Berwick's FRIDAYS, at 12 M.

New Orleans to Brazos Santiago, Vis 10 1572205 Saminago,
Vis 10 1573205 Saminago,
Vis 10 1543110104.

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

New Orleans to Havana, via Florida Ports.
Steamships of this line will leave New Orleans for Havana in Florida Ports, on the 14th and 30th of each month.

E. B. NICHOLS & CO., Galveston. or JAS. H. LOCKHART. Galveston. HENRY N. CALDWELL, Indianols. augl8-ly J. C. HARRIS, President New Orleans.

NOTICE—After July 1st, Trains on the B. B. B. & C.
Railway (connecting with stages for Austin, &c.) will leave Harrisburg at 6 o clock. A. M., on Tucsdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
On Mondays. Wednesdays and Fridays, Trains will leave 20 minutes after 8 A. M., connecting at Richmond with stages for San Antonio, Columbus. &c.
Resurring, leaves Richmond every day (except Sunday) at 2 o clock, P. M., connecting at farrisburg with steambouts for Galveston.

J. A. Williams.

Important to Travelers. TYOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY—
If The shortest, quickest, best and most reliable route to all parts of Texas, by steamboat, railread and stage. The ears row run over this road, ally by the following schedule—Leave Houston at 7 a.m.; arrive at Cypress at 8 45 a.m.; arrive at Hempstead 16 26 am; leave Hempstead at 12 m; arrive at Cypress at 1 49 p.m.; arrive at Fenuates 2 26 pm. This is new the great through daily Futed States mad line from Galveston and Houston into the interior, and makes the following connections—At Hempstead with Sawyer supended times of daily four horse past coaches for AUSTIN, via CHAPPELL HILL, BRENHAM, ROUND

post conches for
AUSTIN, via CHAPPELI, HILL, BRENHAM, ROUND
TOP LAGRANGE, BASTROP, WEBSERVILLE
to Austin, twenty four miles less staging than by any other
route. This line connects at Austin, with Sawyor's daily
four horse post concless for
GONZALES, LOCKHART, SEGUIN, NEW BRAUNFELS desirable, ization of and all Western Texas. Tri-weekly mail stages also connect with the road at Hempstead for WACO, via ANDERSON. BOONVILLE, WHEELOCK, CWENSVILLE ALTA SPRINGS, and MARLIN. Connecting at Waco with tri-weekly Stages for BELTON. GEORGETOWN. AUSTIN, WAXAHACHIE, MILPORD, LANGASTER, DALLAS MCKINNEY, BONDAM, PARIS to CLARKSVILLE, And thence to LITTLE ROCK. Arkansas Stages connect with this road for DANVILLE, COLD SPRINGS, PLANTERSVILLE, WAVELEY, HUNTSVILLE, TISCALOOSA, CROCK.

MOORE'S THIRTY DOLLAR, Double Lock Stitch FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

Secured by recent Letters Parent.

IlE advent of this new, most useful and incompara
Nachine, is destined to create a great and decided chan
public opinion upon the subject of CHEAF SEWING

West Troy Bell Foundry,

STABLISHED in 1826.—The subscribers have constantly for sale an assorment of Church. Factory, Bell.s. Steamboat, Locomotive, Plantation, Schoolhouse Bell.s. and other Bells, mounted in the most approved BELLS. and durable manner. For full particulars as to BELLS, many recent improvements, warrantee, diame BELLS, tor of Bells, space occupied in Tower, rates of BELLS, transportation, &c., send for a circular. Bells BELLS, for the South delivered in New York.

BELLS, inity32-1858 West Troy. New York

LAW

Professional Cards.

Cook & Collier,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, AND AGENTS FOR THE COLLECTION OF CLAIMS, COLUMBUS, Colorado County, Texas. COLUMBUS, Colorado County, Teras.

Will give immediate attention to all business intrusted to their care. Schall letters addressed to the firm will be promptly answered.

References given in New York, New Orleans, Nashville, Mobile, Houston, and Galveston, and generally in Western Texas.

Thomas P. Aycock. Charles Stawart, Jr.

Thomas P. Aycock. Aycock & Stewart,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, AND GENERAL LAND AND COLLECTING AGENTS, Marlin, Falls County, Texas.

Marlin, Falls County, Texas.

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

REFERENCES.—Wim, M. Rice & Co., A. J. Burke, Hon, E. A. Paliner, Houston; J. B. & G. A. Jones, Galveston.

June9-1y.

J. W. Nowlin NOWLIN & HERRING. ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WACO, TEXAS,

WACO, TEXAS,

THE WALL AND THE

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

Wm. R. Jarmon. Webb & Jarmon. LAWYERS, COLLECTORS AND LAND AGENTS, LA GRANGE, Fayette County, Texas.

LA GRANGE, Fayette County, Texas.

Will practice in the Counties of Fayette, Esstrop, Travis, Caldweil, Gonzales, Lavaca, Wharten, Fort Bend, Austin, Colorado and Washington, and in the Supreme and Fear-ral Courts at the cities of Austin and Galveston. Collections and Remittances promptly made: Lands located, booght and sold; patents obtained, titles perfected, and taxes paid all over the State.

REFERENCES:

REFERENCES:

New York:—E C. Estes, J. H. Brower & Co., Howes, Hyatt & Co., John Savery & Sons, Martin & Paul, S. Paul, Philadelphia:—Haddock, Reed & Co., J. B. Lippincott & Co., Heskell, Hoskins & t.o., Lasell & Bro.

New Orients:—Perk in & Co., Goodrich & Co., Taylor, Badden & Co. Boston:—Perk et & Go., Goodrich & Co., Taylor, Badden & Co., Estell & Bro.

Galeeston:—Carnes & Trabue, Dean, Randle & Co., Matter, Hughes & Saunders, Briggs & Yard

Houston:—B A Snephord A J. Burke, Peel & Dumble, Austin:—et ol. S. Crosby, S. M. Swenson,

Memphis:—Sem Tato, Pres. M. and C. Railroad; Jas.

Penn, Cashier P. Bank, Tenn,

Nashville:—John L. T. Sneed,

Somerville, Tenn.—Hon, Thos. Rivers.

mar3

James W. Wynne. LAWYER AND LAND AGENT,
HOUSTON, TEXAS.
REFERENCES.—Peel & Dumble, Houston; James W.

CHARLES E. TRAVIS. TTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW CHAPPELL HILL WASHINGTON CO., TEXAS. John T. Harcourt

HARCOURT & ROBSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, COLUMBUS, COLORADO COUNTY, TEXAS, Will practice Law in partnership in all the counties of the 1st Judicial District—in the counties of La vaca and Gonza'es in the 1sth Judicial District, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Galvasion and Austin.

C. HoweTH, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Madiason, Orange County, Texas, Will practice in the Sixth, Ninth, and Fifteenth Judicial Districts, in the latter of which as lives. Particular attention given to business entrusied to him, and especially in the case of those at a distance. W. E. KENDALL, Atterney and Counsellor at Law Richmond, Fort Bend county. Texas with arrelate business in the first Judicial district, and Supreme in Pederal Courts of the State. Also, will act as land aren in buying, selling and perfecting titles in the countries of Fort Send. Brateria. Whation, Colorado, and Austin. (Sept. 13th 1856.

DUFUS F. DUNN, Attorney at Law, Athens, Hender to son county, Texas. Raprannels.—David Ayres, Esq Galveston; J. O. McGee & Co., and W. P. Hill, New-ty-leans.

TURNER & SMITH.

Bonner & Bonner,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, RUSK CHEROKEE COUNTY, TEXAS.

WILL attend promptly to all business confided to 'hem in the counties of Cherokee, Rusk Anderson and Smith—Ensiern Texas—and in the Supreme and Federal Courts. Particular attention given is Collections, and in vestigation of Land Titles, and will act as Agent in the rate of Lands. Frough remittances by Exchange on New Or

Ben. T. Harris,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Beliville, Austin County, Texas.

PRACTICES in the Supreme and Federal Courts
Austin and Galveston, and in the District Courts
useffile. Bracerins, Ceborado, Fayette, Fert Bend, M.

orda, Wharton and Washington counties.

Tarver and Metcalf.

O. A. McGINNIS, Attorney and Counsellor at Law De Lagrange, Fayette county, Texas Strict and prom attention given to the Collecting Business, the Purch se and Sale of Real Estate, and Perfecting of Land

URGEON and PHYSICIAN, respectfully tenders his pro-fessional services to the citizens of Galveston. Office on remout street, two doors north of Pilant's Drug Store, up

POOMS on Market st., over J. W. Frank's Dry Good Store, and early opposite the Postothee.

References—Wessers, I. G. Williams & Co., Hon. F. H. Merriman E. P. Hunt. Esq., Capt. John G. Todd Daniel W. Gillett. Esq.

T. J. Heard M. D.

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Garveston. Office over Pilant's Drug Store, Tremont street.

November 20, 1857-ly. Celebrated 38 Prize Medal Pianss.

T. A. E. BOHNSTEDT, Agent for the above justly cele-brated firm, having established a Repository for Pianos in the retail store of Messys. Armstrong & Bro., Tremon street, Galveston, begs to invite the attention of the citizen of the State to the 16 different styles of Instruments kept of

EDICINE is a progressive science. The great trunk daily puts torth bravehes and each branch is bearing fresh fruit. I consumption is attracting mor, attention than any other malady, bence the variety of remedies recommended in phthisis. Amongst these is the

New Yea can see f -Emigr -Taxes Morgan's ses-185 Castles-South. New Yes is usual am several othe night, the l watch the with great Trinity, rin and Home, Last Rose o chimed wit if performe These, of

the whole the univers string out friendly s delightful can do this way. the Gothan venerable ! our meetin like Dr. Ha do next, si sent roting

> Daring ! mense fa on some r are the Mayor

printed Mr. Littlej message for the col 815.071. vorite wil 1859 hs

> less than ! tles. Not property. was gain Who can For the aing the y cious visi (God bless

great moi

been with Christ, le