TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

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

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GALVESTON, TEXAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1861.

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and fifty cents if paid within six months, and three dollars i JAMES W. SHIPMAN,

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CURRENT TOPICS-EDITORIAL ITEMS.

We are indebted to Senator Hemphill for a copy of the speech of Senator Davis, of Mississippi, delivered in the Senate of the United States, January 10, 1861, upon the President's message on the condition of things in South Carolina.

The course of the Administration on the Fort Sumter question is severely criticised. The position of Major Anderson has been "gained by the perfidious breach of an understranding between the parties concerned." Had that garrison "been called away thirty days, nay, ten days ago, peace would have spread its pinions over this land, and calm negotiation would have been the order of the day." The coercion policy is annihilated, and the right of secession maintained. "If," says Mr. Davis, "this right were admitted, we should have less cause t exercise it, than we have. If admitted, there would be less danger from a dominant section than there is, there would be less tendency to use power, when it was acquired, to the injury of others." We imagine that the following words uttered in Senator Davis's weighty manner, must have produced a thrilling effect: "The time is near at hand when the places which have known us as colleagues laboring together. can know us in that relation no more forever. Unsuccessfully, and I regret it, have I striven to evert the impending catastrophe. For the few days which I remain, I will labor that the catastrophe shall be as little as possible destructive to public peace and prosperity. If you desire at this last moment to avert civil war, so be it; it is better so. If you will but allow us to separate from you peaceably, since we cannot live peaceably together, to leave with the rights many relations which may still subsist between us, drawn from the associations of our struggles from the revolutionary era to the present day, which may be beneficial to you as well as to us. If you will not have it thus, if in the pride of power, if in contempt of reason and reliance upon force, you say we shall not go, but shall emain as subjects to you, then, gentlemen of

the North, a war is to be inaugurated the like

of which men have not seen.'

THE WORKING MEN ON THE CRISIS .- The meeting of the working men of New York, on the 10th, was composed of thousands. Mr. P. W. Groot, on taking the chair, made a speech. He said: "Our factories are closed, and gloom hangs over the city. Stout men, willing to work, cannot find it; and I state what I know to be solid truth when I say that starvation stands at the doors of many a family. We are losing to-day, gentlemen, from this city, \$20,-000,000 per month in Southern orders. How much, think you, if this state of things should last one short year, we in the North should lose through non-intercourse with the Southern States? Five hundred millions of dollars. Sufficient to paralyze the entire commercial and manufacturing interests of the North. That you might understand more clearly the exact commercial position betweet the two sections, here are figures taken from the census report of 1850, and the trade is now very much larger. The South purchases of Northern manufacturers one-third of all the manufactures of the North, She buys \$240,000,000 of the results of your labor. She buys of imported goods which come mainly through this city, and upon which you all reap a profit in handling of \$106,000,000. She pays your brokers, bankers, insurance agents, and commission merchants, and the thousand and one laborers and workmen she employs here in the North, \$62,200,000 a year more; and her Southern travelers who visit this great city, who support our great hotels and dry goods palaces, &c., leave \$53,360,000 more. (Cheers.) And now, fellow citizens. what is the proposition now before the people of the North? Why after the political parly which has, by exasperating our Southern brethren, by producing ill feeling between brothers, after, by a series of abuse and outrage, they have succeeded in driving nearly all this trade from our city, and of turning out of employment thousands and tens of thousands-what do they propose to do next? Why, to commence civil war,

Speeches were made also by Hon, L. S. Chatfield and Marshal Rynders, the latter of whom concluded as follows:

that shall drive every dollar of it away."

I was about to ask again who has brought had no hand in making war—no hand in dis-solving the Union. We have done all in our power to save the country from the horrors of civil war, and we are not bound either by honor or by profession to fight against the South, and so help me Heaven, I never will! (Loud ap plauss.) I made that declaration once in Tamplause.) I made that declaration once in Tammany Hall, and the reason I say it now is to give a correct version of what I did say. I said there and then, as I say now, that if war should come, and I had to fight, and the alternative was presented to me to fight for South Carolina upon this question, or to fight with the Black Republicans against her, I would fight to the death with South Carolina. (Loud cheers.)

The resolutions, which are very strong, start from the basis that "the Supreme Court has decided this to be a white man's government." Among other things it was resolved that the meeting would do all in its power "to oppose, term of the first President, the second should be double the list of paying subscribers.

discountenance and prevent" coercion. movement which will certainly not place his which did not have the signature of both Presiultra anti-slavery papers. The New York Times | the assent of both Presidents, or in the event of District.

speaks as follows of the Major's masterly inac- a veto by one of them, the assent of a majority ivity on the approach of the Star of the West with re-inforcements for Fort Sumter:

Major Anderson certainly acted with somewhat less of decision and energy in this instance than was expected from him by the country. If he knew, or had reason to suppose, that the Star of the West was bringing him reinforcesecond letter, after Gov. P. had informed him of the character and probable errand of the steamer, evinced a very sudden and singular change of intention. He might certainly have stipulated for her safety, and for her remaining in the harbor, until a reply to his message could have been received from Washington.

We trust that Major Anderson's motives for estraining the guns of Fort Sumter were of a edeeming character. As we were not of those who saw any glory in the exploit of his removal from Fort Moultrie, so we shall not join his late not right; and that if it were right, it is not is satirized in the extract from the Times. We hope his first error was of the head and his second of the heart.

OTERO.—That this name does not figure very

no disgrace to the owner of it, who is the Representative of New Mexico. He was roused up for once, however, by a classical remark from Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, to the effect that New Mexico was "a territory in which a turkey-buzzard would starve."

Mr. Otero, (opp.) of New Mexico-Mr. Chairman—(laughter)—Surely the gentleman will permit me to interrupt him? Mr. Sherman—I cannot yield. I shall soon be through, and the gentleman will have an op-

sus, that there is one negro slave man there and eleven negro slave women, and a large number of peons and others.

Mr. Otero,—The peons are the gentleman's

tleman's peers, for they elected him, and they are made citizens of the United States, and are voters, and they have sent my friend here.

BORDER PREJUDICE AGAINST SOUTH CAROLINA. -In a late congressional debate -Mr. Clemens, opp.) of Va., said the course of South Carolina towards Virginia was that the latter must be dispensed with, because she is true to the Union and the constitution. Nearly as far back as we can recollect it has

been too common in the border States to speak of South Carolina with disrespect. We rememwhich we had before we were united, since we ber distinctly the day when some words of this kind came to our own lips; it is now one of our pleasantest remembrances that those words were suppressed by the reflection that, however little harm any expressions of ours might do to any State in the Union, it was at least our duty be well assured of the justice of the slightest lerogatory allusion to a whole people. From that moment we made it a point to gather information about the history of South Carolina, about the character of her population and publie men, and concerning her legislation and the nature of the difficulties which had led to her occusation in private talks and in the newspapers: the result was a full conviction that the actions and characteristics for which she was so often blamed were worthy not only of unqualified praise but of assiduous imitation. Noble, gallant little commonwealth, sans peur et sans reproche! the most perfect representative of the form and spirit of true republicanism known to the world, and, therefore, its most vigilant entinel and most reliable defender. It is our pinion, which we shall change when convinced its error, that the carping critics of South

Carolina might discard what is best in their itizenship for what is worst in the type of ers, with incalculable advantage to themselves. SPEECH OF SENATOR HUNTER, OF VA .- This perhaps the ablest speech of the crisis. Mr. lunter says the question is now no more one of saving or of preserving the old Union. We annot recall the past; we cannot restore the lead; but the hope and the trust of those who desire a Union, are that we may be able to reconstruct a new Government and a new Union, which perhaps may be more permanent and efficient than the old. New ideas, like new forces, have entered the system; they are demanding the legitimate expression of their power," etc. There are portions of the country where population begins to press on subsistence. "In all of the States there is a desire-in some of them a necessity-for further expansion. This has led to the warfare between two social systems, which are not necessarily hostile," but which should rather be mutually helpful. war upon the South commenced in 1820, "when it was declared that the social system of the outh was founded upon sin, was anti-republican, and deserved to be suppressed and repressed by the General Government," etc. The warfare has gone on from a small beginning. until-well, until the election of Lincoln, "What people is it that can stand a constant warfare upon their social system, waged for the purpose of dwarfing and suppressing and destroying it.
The social system of a people is its moral being." "The Southern people number now some thirteen millions, and cover some nine hundred thousand square miles of territory. They have within themselves all the capacities of empire." Is it surprising then that they should not consent to the sudden and total prostration of their social system? No; they will leave the Union, and will consent to a reconstruction only upon

of the Senators of the section from which he came: that no person should be appointed to local office in the section from which the second President was elected, unless the appointment had the assent of that President, or in the event of his veto, the assent of a majority of the Senments or supplies, or was on a mission from the government, it was clearly his duty to protect her at all hazards. His first letter to Governor Pickens indicated a purpose to do so; but his second letter, after Gov. P. had informed him nominate two men to be submitted as caudidates to the people, and he should be declared President who received a majority of the districtsthe districts each voting singly. The Supreme Court should be made to consist of five Judges from each section.

Mr. Hunter is particularly able and conclusive on the right of a State to secede, but we cannot find space for his argument. As to coerthe world, "and, more awful still, to the bar of Heaven?" The seceding States are exercising a right; sooner than yield to your demands, onspicuously in the Congressional reports, is "Republican Senators * * * we bid you to wrap in flames our dwellings, and float our land

"THAT OLD DEBT."

ED. ADVOCATE:- I am profoundly gratified to see in your late issues a lively response to a proposition over my signature in the Advocate of December 13th, for the liquidation of that ponderous "old debt." It was proposed that fifty persons should pledge themselves to pay, be through, and the gentleman will have an opportunity to reply.

Mr. Otero.—The gentleman must yield to a reply to so atrocious and so malicious a libel against the people I represent.

Mr. Sherman.—The gentleman says I must; I say, I wont. I will, however, say I wish no disrespect to the gentleman from New Mexico.

That Territory still stands nominally a slaveholding Territory, though I am told by the census, that there is one negro slave man there and ising Christian enterprises now in the State of Texas. Only a little more than one month has elapsed since that appeal appeared in your columns, and five brethren have responded nobly. Te nor want forty five "more of the same

and the work will be done, and our beloved Advocate having outrode the menacing storms of adversity will nail her colors to the mast and start out upon a smooth sea on her iled interests, shall they not respond to her urthe visible representation of the Redeemer, the the church, and preaches Jesus to thousands, war upon his enemies and cheers on his soldiers o deeds of prowess and victory.

Its weekly visits to the centre table of the rich and the cabins of the poor, are alike sea- is sealed, and the torn heart strengthened. sons of instructive thought and prayer. A single obituary has stirred the fountain of holy emotion in the bosom of many a reader, and sent him to his knees in grateful prayer, to holy combat. It has thrown divine illuminations from the burning torch of christian experience back from the sombre clouds that hung along the confines of Jordan's flood, to cheer the weary pilgrim on his journey, and kindle into flame the subordinating desire of his emancipated soul, "Let me die the death of the his." This engine of holy power, this Adgion, needs help just now, it is suffering for member however humble, is a part of that church, therefore it is your enterprise, your the means to give it instant relief, and in rebeen rich, many of them, but absolutely they have had no time to make money. The majesty of their work forbade even an attempt in that direction. Their work has been

"Enough to fill an angel's hands,

And fill the Saviour's heart." Our manbood has been devoted to it exclusively. until some of our heads are frosting with age, the shadows of the last evening are falling upon our vision, and as our salaries are small, and but seldom realized, and our means but limited. it will absolutely oppress us to give any more to this object.

have the means and can give relief and never feel it. I shall not permit myself to doubt but that you will respond at once to this "old debt" that has puzzled the wits of your publishing committee for years, and that has been and is now an incubus upon the office, the Agent and

the Editor. call at once that they may be better. The dissolution of the Union furnishes no just reason of delay, as Texas will continue to occupy her geographical position and we shall continue to recognize ourselves as Texians, and cannot in any event dispense with the Texas Christian Advocate; and we shall continue to grow cotsafety of their system. Congress shall touch slavery nowhere, except to protect it. But this will not be sufficient. The Constitution must be altered. Mr. Hunter suggests the dual executive, "as proposed by Mr. Calhoun, not in the shape in which he recommends it, but in another form. He would provide that each section should elect a President, to be called a feature. should elect a President, to be called a first and second President; the first to serve four years as President, the next to succeed him at the end do so and meet the current expenses of the of four years, and to govern for four other years, year. I think we had best lay no burden upon the office until we pay off the old debt, and

iscountenance and prevent" coercion.

DROPPED.—Major Anderson, the hero of a case of a tie; and that no treaty should be valid proposition are from the west, and only one from the east. Who will be the next to speak name upon the roll of great soldiers, has been dents, and the assent of two-thirds of the Senate; from the east? God bless Bro. Hancock, and dropped as suddenly as he was hoisted by the that no law should be valid which did not have induce many to imitate his example on the Rusk

Come, brethren, in all Texas to the rescue, give relief, and heaven will bless your store." modesty, though a virtue, should yield to duty, and the example of one or more of our wealthy good works." Let none hold back a single day, but at once do themselves the favor of relieving their consciences, and the cause of God the justice of unburdening the organ of his church and cause in Texas. Rusk, January 24, 1861.

AN INCIDENT-A DEDICATION.

only in fond remembrance.

waters of the beautiful Savannah, gilding the on his knees before the throne of Heavenly the lovely city of Augusta with tints of gold, as Grace. Thus "out of the mouth of babes and she wandered along to the silent tomb, contain- sucklings, God hath perfected praise." ing the casket of her treasure. By her side was the little prattling boy, from whose brow was fading the tender flowers of the third spring. All unconscious of his great loss, and of his mother's grief, he looked up wondering into those tear burdened eyes, as she gazed down upon him, and counted over the many points of

She is now kneeling near the sacred mound n humble prayer: "Grant Thy sustaining, soothing grace; may I say, 'Thy will be done.' "-The angel watchers" are there; the whispered prayer is heard; the oil of consolation is poured | WHERRAS, it is impossible that we can be in on the troubled waters; the balm is given; the star of hope appears in the blackened heavens. gilding the glorious prospects of a happy reunion; and though the melancholy dirge of sevoyage of Peace and Good will to humanity.—
An opportunity is now offered to the friends of the Redeemer, and that form of Christianity emparation is still sounded, yet the soul exults bodied in Methodism, to honor the Lord with alized; the pall of despair resting upon the heatheir money. There are bundreds in Texas who then world is measured in all its vast proporare indebted to the church for all they are, or tions. Such reflections and desires are the chilever will be, and in this the day of her imper- dren of sanctified affliction. With clasped hands rich for our sakes became poor that we through | whispered answer comes, and an invisible finger his poverty might be made rich. The church is points to the practing one, "You have a son." "Yes, Lord, and I give him to Thee; raise him Advocate is the representative of the church, up as a missionary of the cross; an instrument to the organ of the church; it pleads the cause of heal the wounded spirit, and soothe the broken hearted." And with trembling huads upon his weekly. It is His harbinger in Texas, makes little head, the consecration is made, the sacrifice is offered; and clasped to her bosom, the offering is baptized with tears of grief and glad ess. Another whispered prayer, the compact

The offering was not left on the altar forgotten. Through years of realizations and disappointments, her forming hands were busy; day after day faithful prayers clustered around sent him to his knees in grateful prayer, to after day faithful prayers clustered around material for woman's domestic industry. Sheep panoply himself for greater achievements in God's throne, to be answered in "showers of abound in large herds all over our country, our blessings," His little feet were early taught the way to the house of God; his tongue to lisp. "Our Father which art in heaven." All her instructions, admonitions, and corrections, were to the end that he might be ready for the mas ter's call. The mother's faith was severely tried; many arrows pierced her soul. The child of the righteous, and let my last end be like of her love, anxious desires, and earnest prayers was wayward, wild, froward, intractable, rocate of your rights and faith, of your reli- Like gold, her faith was but the brighter for the trial. She lingered but the longer at want of it, it asks it. Shall it ask in vain?— throne of grace. Her efforts were crowned with the Baptist Church on South Gabriel in said It is the property of the church in Texas, every succes. The tidings, joyful tidings came, God's spirit had wrought the work, he was converted. A thrill of pleasure, yea, of unalloyed happiorgan, your paper, and you, dear brethren, have ness, it was to her. He was called to the great work, but was lothe to yield; like one turn receive the gospel boon, "It is more bles- of old, fled from the presence of the Most High. sed to give than to receive." Your preachers Again the prayer of faith prevailed. In a dis in the main are poor men. They might have tant land-he was commissioned, by the church to preach the Gospel. And if it gave her happiness to know he was taken into the fold; that he was a Missionary of the Cross; the blessed ness was greatly enhanced to sit under his mir istry. He stood before her, highly honored of God; a monument of the efficacy of prayer; and on the road to glory, immortality and eternal life. Gratitude to God, and a happines

baffling all description filled her heart. The mother is now in heaven. "She hath done what she could." Almost with her last breath, did she encourage him to faithfulness "If God has called you, of which I cannot boubt, He has a great work for you to do; then my son be faithful." Can he ever forget such an admonition? will such an incentive ever lose its force? God forbid. The voice comes as it were from "the other shore:" "Go on, be faithful." Mothers, can you not do much for God's cause? Place your loved one upon the altar: train him for the high and holy office; ask God to accept the offering and thus raise up an innumerable company to call you blessed O, think of the worth of souls, and thrust out aborers into the Lord's vineyard.

"GRAND PA WONT PRAY."

This was the complaint of little Johnny, bright eyed boy of about five summers. Johnny and his ma had gone to spend the night with Mr. S., who had once been an efficient membe of the church, but who had "let the cares of this world and the deceitfulness of riches, and son : the lust of other things," allure his heart, and engross his mind, until he had well nigh given up religion. He had neglected holding family prayer so long that he had cease to feel remorse of conscience for neglecting a known duty. But not so with Johnny's father. He always made it a practice to pray for the blessings and protecting care of God to rest upon himself and family, during the silent watches of the night. Johnny had got to believe, that to neglect this duty, was only to hazard one's life to the "destroying angel," and for his part he was rather

The night that we speak of, was spent as usual -retiring to bed without prayer. Johnny's Execute your notes, make them payable to J. nurse put him to bed, but observed that he was W. Shipman, agent of the T. C. Advocate and unusually restless; and when asked the cause. his successor in office and send them on, and he replied in a half suppressed sob: "Grand God will bless you, and you shall have the lux- Pa wont pray." Grand Pa heard it, and not ury of an approving conscience. How many without effect. The spirit of the Lord lodged Christian ladies are waiting to respond to this it in his heart. He endeavored to dismiss the call, and are only deterred for the time from trifling saying from his mind, trying to soothe feelings of modesty? Let me remind them that his conscience with the thought that it was such is the importance of the cause, that nothing but a childish whim. But trifling as the saying was, his judgment taught him that it was true; "Grand Pa wont pray." He ensisters might provoke a number, to "love and deavored in vain to sleep, he tried to think of other things, but the spirit had riveted Johnny's remark upon his heart. This caused Mr. S. while the rest were asleep, to retrospect his life. He thought of what he had been, and what he was then; where he had gone, and where he was then going. He was led to ask himsel the question : " Where is the blessedness that ! once spoke of." "How far have I departed from what I once was; how long have I been There was a cloud upon her pure brow; sad- grieving God's Holy Spirit, and neglecting ess shronded the heart. Death had crossed the known duty; and have gone so far that even happy threshhold, where peace and joy had my little grandchild has observed my wickedreigned supreme. The strong arm to from shield ness, and God has put it into his heart to re the wintry blasts was hers no more; the manly prove me for my sins." Such was his anguish heart, where she had so often rested her weary of heart, that, like Peter, he "wept bitterly." He head was hers no more, no longer the receptacle resolved by the grace of God, that for the re of joys and sorrows, of hopes and fruitions; the mainder of his life, he would live up to the dis idol of 'life's young dream' no longer a shrine, charge of his Christian duty. From that time on, "Grand Pa" took up his cross, and every night found him with his Bible in his hand and

A MEETING OF TEXAS LADIES.

At a mass meeting held by the ladies of Burnett county, convened at Mount Pleasant M. E. Church, Wednesday, the 16th day of January. A. D., 1861, Mrs. Louisa A. Barton, wife of Dr. W. Barton, was called to the chair, and Mrs. Mary Moreland was appointed Secretary. On motion, Mr. C. C. Arnett was requested to explain the object of the meeting, whereupon the following preamble and resolutions were

read and severally adopted: sensible to the exciting and melancholy scenes of the day, which are protentious for good or evil, but relying upon Divine providence, and "all things work together for good to them that love Him, we commend to infinite wis dom that which we cannot control; and as a band of sisters, met for the express purpose band of sisters, met for the express purpose of considering woman's rights, not in the light of many of our sisters at the North, who are ambitious for free suffrage or the elective franchise—we neither desire to go to the ballot-box, nor to engage in the political fends of the day, but only desire elevation in that department which infinite wisdom has designed us for," contented at all times to learn in the political school at home, our husbands and fathers being our preceptors. But Whereas, we believe one of the most important

political crises is upon us that has ever trans pired in the history of the United States, of which no finite mind can foresee the result; and commercial depression is inevitable, there

Resolved by the sisters of this association in mass meeting convened, That we renew our plighted faith to our said husbands, and encourage our sons to be true to the South in the day of trouble; we will hold up their hands by the prayer of faith, and with our hands toil to clothe their bodies in the days of their trouble.

2d. Resolved, That no country possesses more natural advantages than Texas does in the raw

world. They in return yield to us a large fleece which our hands can work into jeans and linsey; State excels Texas in its growth.

3d. Resolved, That we solicit our husbands to

our mothers, supply us with the necessary machinery for making domestic goods, and we their domestic wants with every article of clot ing our ingenuity can invent.

4th, Resolved, In order to encourage domestic

county, on the first Thursday in August next at which time each sister of this association shall exhibit specimens of all articles of their manu-facture for inspection before appropriate com-mittees, whose duty it shall be to award premioms to those entitled.

5th. Resolved, In order to raise a fund to carry out the objects of this association, each member shall pay into the Treasury the sum of

twenty five cents.

6th. Resolved, That all moneys raised by this enterprise shall be dedicated to the Lord as a missionary fund, and each sister receiving a premium shall give it to that branch of Christ's Church of which she is a member, to be used according to her direction.

On motion of Mrs. Mary Moreland, the Bro C. C. Arnett was requested to address the meeting, whereupon the said C. C. Arnett responded with a touching and thrilling eulogy upon woman's devotion and patriotism.

Then Dr. W. Barton introduced the following resolution which was seconded by the Bro. S. W. Moreland:

Resolved, That the first meeting exhibit variety of cloths, and the gentlemen award a gold thimble for the best specimen of jeans, a silver thimble for the best specimen of linsey: a silver thimble for the best societimen of finsey; a silver thimble to be awarded to the best speci-men of a lady's dress pattern, and a no, one slay for the best specimen of a coverlet, which was unanimously adopted by the gentlemen. On motion, Mrs. Elizabeth Arnett was appointed Treasurer.

On motion, C. C. Arnett was requested furnish a copy of his address, and that the Texas Christian Advocate be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting, and the Texas Baptist be requested to copy.

On motion, the meeting adjourned until the first Thursday in August next. Louisa A. Barton, Chairman. Mary Moreland, Secretary.

How TENNYSON LOOKS,-Bayard Taylor thus describes the greatest poet of England-Tenny-

"In form and voice, Tennyson is a thorough Englishman; in features, complexion, and hair, a mediæval Italian. His presence impresses you with a singular mixture of Northern force and Southern fire. He is fully six feet high, broad shouldered and large limbed, yet with black hair and eyes, a pale olive complexion, full lips, and a black beard and moustache.— Power is expressed in every feature. His voice is remarkably full and grand in tone, with a little of that monotony which betrays a mind withdrawn and absorbed in its own speculations I should judge him to be one of the least de

COURSE OF STUDY FOR CANDIDATES IN THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE

FIRST YEAR .- The Bible : Historical and Biographical parts, with reference to Watson's Biblical and Theological Dictionary enlarged, with New Biblical Atlas, and Preachers' Text Book. Wesley's Sermons, Volume I. Discipline. Hymn Book. Clarke's Preachers' Manual. Watson's Institutes, Part III. Theological Compend. English Grammar. Compo-

SECOND YEAR .- The Bible : as to the Institutions of Christianity, with reference to Watson's Dictionary, as above Wesley's Sermons, Volume II. Disci pline, with reference to Henkle's Analasys. Hymn Book. Smith's Elements of Divinity. Watson's Institutes, Part IV. Watson's life of Wesley and Observations on Southey. Essay or Sermon, with reference to Quackenbos's Advanced Course of Composition and Rhetoric.

THIRD YEAR .- The Bible : as to Doctrine, with reference to Watson's Dictiontionary, as above. Wesley's Sermons, Volume III. Discipline. Hymn Book. Watson's Institutes, Part II. Whateley's Rhetoric. Essay or sermon, with refer-ference to Vinet's Pastoral Theology.

FOURTH YEAR .- The Bible, generally, with reference to Watson's Dictionary, above. Wesley's Sermons, Volume IV Discipline. Hymn Book. Rivers' Elements of Moral Philosophy. Watson's Institutes, Part I. Powell on Succession. Ruter's Church History. Whateley's Logie. Essay or Sermon.

MORAL VITALITY.

Part of a reply to Mr. Buckle's doctrine that he improvement of mankind is due entirely to intellectual discovery, and is absolutely unaffected by moral and religious causes:

Does it then make no difference to the thought from what source the thinker's inspiration comes—whether from the passions of the bad heart, or the love and wonder of the good or whether he is torn in self conflct, or bringto his meditations the unbroken force of a har monious nature? Are there no states of the will which drain off the whole intellectual force. or turn it into a morbid instrument of delusion? Had moral causes nothing to do with the rise. and nothing with the decay, of the Hellenic and the Roman civilization? Why, then, did the believing in his sure words of promise, that Athens of Pericles sink, with all its accumulated accomplishment, philosopy, and art, to the Athens of Herodes Atticus? and the city of the Scipios descend to deify a Domitian and a Cara-calla? It was at the awakening call of national danger that these great peoples consolidated their social union, and becoming ennobled by the discipline of sacrifice and rich in the traditions of virtue, earned for themselves the materials, the energy, the security, for intellectual advance. And it was when the springs of the common faith and life were first weakened by military power-when private selfishness and licence, under the shadow of public servitude. had assumed the monstrous forms attested b Polybius and denounced by Juvenal, that no only the mental power of the present became enervated, but the very genius and science the past seemed to vivify and bless no more.— Were the hoarded capital of thought and knowledge the true measure and force of human pro-gress, the Alexandria of the Ptolemies should rank higher than the young Greece whose sflu-ence she gathered and appropriated; yet with what barren result were the rock-streams of Helikon and Parnes diverted to the sands and swamps of a mere absorbent nature! whole history of Roman decline is but a protracted proof of the irreversible dependence of social civilization on moral vitality. Paganism, on the one hand, beir of all the culture of the past, entrenched in every stronghold of the earth, commanding boundless material power and the more formidable armory of opinion and of scorn, dignified by countless traditions of he-roism and devotion, and secured alike in the interests of the great, the tastes of the learned. and the passions of the people, was nevertheless unable to hold its own; the concentrated intel-lect and resource of the world wasted away from it through a mysterious inner dearth; and with its lips of proud and delicate speech, with its eye and still brilliant, and its brow still clear; it pined with phthisis at the heart, till the ivery scepter dropped from its hand. And, converse-ly, Christianity, without a favoring alliance in the present or the past, rude in utterance, provincial in garb, inexpert in thought, passes from city to city, noiselessly lifting the latch of private life, and after a word or two entertained as an angel that had entered unawares, and soon, through no other power than that of a new trust and the simple surprise of a divine love, it takes up whatever Heathendom was laying down, stops with a breath of purity the de-cay and desolation of the world, and begins from inward centres that social organism which was to substitute for universal empire an invisible humanity. The civilization which intellec

could not avail to keep, it was reserved for faith to win.—Rev. James Martineau, WATSON, NEWTON, BUNTING.

Three men of our own denomation have, dur

ing the first half of the present century, stood conspicuously above the rest of their brethren Robert Newton's repown rosts mean activities Robert Newton's renown rests upon qualities which do not fairly bring him within the range which do not fairly bring him within the range of co aparison with the other two. He stood alone—the prince of Methodist preachers to the common people. Nor between Jabez Bunting and Richard Waston must the points of resemblance or of contrast be defined too rigorously; nor with any other view than to asign to each his more distinguishing excellences, and to glorify God in both. The former had at his command a greater variety and extent of information. mand a greater variety and extent of information, and was surpassed by no man in clearness and promptitude of conception; in precision and luminousness of definition and of statement; it. force, dexterity, and exhaustiveness of argument in sweeping energy and boldness of appeal; and above all, in that towering strength of wil above all, in that towering strength of will which, combined with the qualities just specified, creates the capacity for the management of men and for the conduct of affairs. But Watson trod daily, with stately yet familiar air, the highest walks of truth; and not seldom presumed into the "heaven of heavens" itself, and breathed "empyreal air;" so that he often spoke rather as one haunted by the memories of things which he had heard, but which it was "not lawful" for him to utter, than as one yet "in the body." In council he pronounced—and that, generally, with great wisdom—much oftener than he attempted to discuss; nor was it always obvious whether he conveyed the results of a judgment exercised and matured by close ways obvious whether he conveyed the results of a judgment exercised and matured by close study of the question, or prompted by the necessities of the occasion only. His heart was full of sympathies; but, perhaps, they were with ideas and with things rather than with men; for his was a proud spirit, and had been bruised at a time when it could hardly bear any touch but that of Him who made it. Yet how vivid is the recollection of the lip, now curling with scorn, and now, quickly, composed into placidity, and now relaxing into a heavenly smile! There were times when ill-health and the indulgence of a desperate avidity for medicine told their tale in alternate reserve and impatience; but never to the poor, or to the consciously feeble minded. Everybody wondered at him: and, if but few could get near enough to

love him, some came within the circle, and felt how pleasant it was to surrender themselves to that strange fascination which invests the most triffing particulars of the character and habits of men truly great with an almost absorbing in-terest. So they used to watch him bore holes into his hats and shoes to let the air in; and to wait, when he spoke, to catch his very few provincialisms of pronunciation; and to try to ear his casual talk with circuit stewards, when they called upon him in a fuss or with frighten-ed local preachers, as they walked bome with him after service in country-places. But his end! How did the creature and the sinner hum ble himself in the sight of the holy God; yet the saint "take hold of" the "strength of the "faithfall Creator," and rejoice in an assured and evertasting peace with him! Shall we ever "see his like again?" God knoweth! There are survivors who still, in not unfrequent dreams, see him, in the pulpit, or walking in the streets, or tretching his long limbs, half sitting and half recumbent, in his chair by the fireside; and when they wake, it is to reflect that if his short but splendid career has found no parallel, per-haps none has been needed; and to pray that the gifts still continued to the Church may be improved as his were, and consecrated with his applicity and intensity of purpose to the honor of the Saviour and to the welfare of mankind,-Life of Bunting.

WHOLE NO. 599.

MEN OF ANGLES.—There is a type of character which may appropriately be dubbed the angular. It is illustrated in men whose disposition is well rupplied with cornices, so to speak, which are constanly obtruded on the comfort of their neighbors. Not that bodily angularity implies necessarily a disobliging nature. Many whose bodily movements are swk ward, are of an accommedating and giving away disposition. But men's angularity almost invariably has an angularizing effect on the carriage of the body. Every reader has doubtless suffered, at one time or another, at the hands—or, properly speaking, at the eibows—of a man of angles. Look out for him when he comes. He takes a manifest pleasure in crowding you into the gutter, although ure in crowding you into the gutter, although has plenty of room on the sidewalk. He atrives to carry his umbrella or cane so poised it it may gonge out the eye of some passer by. He seems to like the fun of walking upon the dress of every lady he overtakes. He goes out of his way to kick a dog. In an omnibus he room as he has paid for, and when he wishes be set down, he announces the fact by pulling he strap with a flerceness which indicates a draire to drag the unlucky John through the apperture. At table he obviously takes it ill when asked to pass anything, and signifies his disdes sure by upsetting the dish which he passes. He is in his element in a crowd, where he reflecting that it is the peculiar inde

he rits of those around him, and by grinding helr corns till they begin to think they've got a miller among them. As for the amenities file, he'll none of them. Long practice has grievo is words. He rejoices in asserting his independence on all possible occasions, without which is shared with him by "the dumb beast that browses on the thistle." He belongs to that class of whom it has been said that their opposition may be reckoned on, to any measure which has not originated with themselves. Howthan they really are, perhaps the office which they perform in the world is salutary, corres onding to that performed by brakes when a train of cars gets on too much headway. may be that men of angles are designed as checks o the too rapid progress of society. A hard headed, obstinate, unreasonable man, when viewed in the light of a brake, is by no means a contemp tible appendage to the cares of civiliza-tion.—New York Examiner.

A Dig at Spiritualism.—The London Lancet as the following dig at Spiritualism:

"There is one transparent proof of imposture r hallucination -the utter barrenness or useessness of all these degrading superstitions -It is not the proper function of a table. At sea, lest tables should indulge in inconvenient vagaries of this kind, they are lashed to the decks, Of what use is it to know what Shakespeare's thost thinks upon a given question in history or norals? Why pay a medium to be told what s contained in the sealed envelope, when you late certainty? Your medium is impotent to see more than other men where the question is to benefit himself or society. Not a fact, not a discovery do we owe to the brotherhood of visionaries. Can they who can read with the converse with spirits, tell us who is the murder-er of that poor child at Road? We have ad-verted to this subject with a reluctance that amounts to loathing. It is a lamentable task to be called upon to notice seriously a moral epidemic, even upon a limited scale, which im-plies such an utter defect of reasoning power such debasing superstition; and that, too, in men and women who claim to belong to the edicated classes. In our self conceit, we deplore he ignorance of our forefathers, who hanged and drowned witches. But wherein lies the ifference between the witches of old and the nediums of to-day? They do the same things, by similar pretended agency, and what they do is of equal value to society. We do not propose to hang mediums, but in the name of common sense, and for the credit of the nineteenth century, let them starve, or find an honest livelihood.

A JUST REBUKE .- The Rev. A. S. Laurie had occasion to exchange pulpits with the Rev. E. H. Chapin, of New York. Many members of Ir. Chapin's congregation have an idea that no body can preach a sermon as well as their pas-tor, and when they enter their church and find a stranger occupying his place, they are apt to turn and go out. So it happened on this occasion that not a few persons departed, and others were on the point of doing so, when Mr. Laurie arose, hymn-book in hand, and gravely remark-ed: "All those who have come here to worship E. H. Chapin will have an opportunity to retire, and those who came to worship the Everlasting G d will please unite in singing the following

EXTRAORDINARY FLOW OF OIL .- A gentleman who has just returned from the oil region, in-forms us that on Friday evening last, the men forms us that on Friday evening last, the men engaged in boring one of the Economite wells, at Tideou,t struck, at the depth of ninety eight feet, a vein of oil and gas, so powerful that it was thrown up some seventy feet above the surface. Such an extraordinary flow of oil was never before seen even in the Tideout rigion, so never before seen even in the Tideout rigion, so fruitful of surprise of this character. Not more than one-third of it was secured, yet up to Wed ne-day morning, one hund ed and forty-nine barrels had been taken up, while the vat, capable of holding two hundred and fifty barrels, was one-third filled. Altogether, some two hundred and thirty-two barrels were secured and the flow still continues.—Pittsburgh Post

THE AMERICAN FLAG IN KENTUCKY. - It will great excitement in the Legislature, and that twenty-three votes were actually cast against it. This is a bad sign for Kentucky.—Cincinnati

A NEW PROPOSITION.

A good sister and most estimable lady, whose name we are not permitted to publish, sends us her note payable the first of January next, for fifty dollars, to aid in liquidating the old debt of the Advocate, and says in her letter-

"I have read in the Advocate Rev. R. Finley's proposition to the brethren, to aid in this noble enterprise, but he said not a word to the sisters. I thought when I read it, "Can for her philosophy. Let them not repine because we not do something?" It perhaps did not occar to brother F. that there were many of them who would feel it a privilege to do something in this way. Do we not owe all our re finement and graces to the influence of religion? Do we not owe our position in society, and our influence upon the sterner sex, mainly to the religion of the Bible? Where is the country, where the religion of the Bible is not, that woman is any thing more than man's slave?

"For many years I have been a constant reader of the "Advocates," and none of them has afforded me more pleasure, and been of more spiritual advantage to me, than our own Texas paper. I will contribute my "mite" to aid in releasing it of its embarrassments."

Such evidences of interest in the success of the Advocate, is matter of great encouragement to us. We earnestly hope that these propositions will be responded to, until the last cen of that old debt is paid, and then truly can the Church say, "The Advocate is ours!" May the good Lord bless and richly reward every

BOOKS BY MAIL.-Brethren will bear in mind that our rule is, to send no books by mail on a AGENT.

Speech of Dr. Carter.-The Austin corre pondent of the Galveston News, after giving an account of the organization of the State Convention on the 29th, says:

"It was then moved to have a recess for the purpose of hearing an address from the Rev. Dr. Carter, who had been invited by many of the delegates and citizens to address the Convention and people generally on this evening. Mr. Carter being introduced to the Convention by Mr. Taylor, Speaker of the House, delivered one of the ablest, most eloquent and most effective speeches it has ever been my pleasure to listen to. He held the vast audience spell-bound by his varied powers of argument and harmonious anecdote, for about one and a half hours, or from a quarter to 10 till a quarter past 11, during all which time there were continued bursts of applause such as I do not recollect ever to for me, even if I had time, to attempt to convey any adequate conception of the convincing arguments and happy illustrations that pervaded the address from beginning to end."

SUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO REINFORCE THE GREAT FORT.—See Esop's fable entitled "The B-y and the members," for the account of an attempt at secession which resulted in favor of the central government. Owing to the precedent of the church to labor for conversions," then established, we offered no resistance to the beef and tongues from the new packing establishment on Dickinson's Bayou in this county, under orders from Capt. Todd. After a full experience of results, we find no cause to regret our acquiesence in the savory invasion. The very best Northern reinforcements of a professedly similar kind will, however, be henceforth excluded on account of inferiority.

REV. LITTLETON FOWLER.-Guilford Jones corrects through the Nashville Advocate the almost universal belief that Rev. Littleton Fowler was born in Kentucky. "I learned from his brother, Hon. W. P. Fowler, of Smithland, Ken-Springs, Smith county, Tennessee. That, the sturning on their personal faith and repent writer informs us, has been a great country for preachers. One revival at Wesley Chapel, there, gave to the Church six preachers : two Raglands, two Joneses; Wm. Moores, now of Arkansas, and Jesse Hoard, now of Texas; and close by, about the same time, John H. Mann, Caleb R. Davis, Erastus B. Duncan, Peter B. Hubbard, Wm. Jared and Robert Williams-all Methodists save one, who is now "a prominent minister in the Baptist Church."

LOUISIANA CONTERENCE .-- The Minutes, neatly printed at the Bulletin office, come to us with he records of the fifteenth session. Amount for 1861, \$10,350. Among the appropriations we find \$1,800 for German Missions in New Orleans. Amounts necessary for superannuates. widows, etc., and Bishop's claim, \$1,810; collected, \$2,629 89. Value of Parsonages, \$30,-Money collected for parsonages, \$9,076 25; for Church buildings and repairs, \$48,103 95. Literary Institutions-Centenary College, of Louisiana; Homer College; Pierce and Collegiate Institute; Female Seminary; New Iberia Female Institute. New Orleans Advocate—8000 subscribers; expenses of publishing for the year, \$14,985 17; receipts from subscribers and advertising, \$14,977 83: assetts, cash, \$324 44; presses, etc., \$3,061 94; due for advertising, \$3,290 82-\$6,677 50; liabilities for borrowed money, \$2,008 11; small debts, \$342 88-\$4,327 71. Numbers in Society-Probationers, 2401; Members, 2461; colored probationers, 1055; colored members, 5834; local preachers, 115. Net increase, 2192 .-Number of preachers appointed, 88; superannated, 2; located, 4.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE .- A pamphlet copy of the Minutes of the 29th session of the Alabama Conference, (published elegantly by the House at Nashville) has been received. The members in society are-Probationers, 9010: members, 36,985; colored probationers, 6045; colored members, 21,956. Net increase, 2575. Ministers in connection with the Conference. 159, Preachers of the fourth year, 18; third. 19; second, 15; first, 26. Amount necessary rary Institutions-Southern University, East Alabama Male College, Glenville Military and call out the militia. Collegiate Institute, Glenville Female College, Centenary Institute, Tuskaloosa Female College, Tuskegee Famale College. Deaths:-John Foust, of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, who was necessarily Robert R. Dickinson, Joseph W. Hightower, absent. Great excitement was manifest as the

Seizure.—Mayor Wood writes to Senator by applause, hisses, groans, hooting, yelling, Toombs that arms intended for and consigned howling, fist-shakings and gesticulations (in the SEIZURE.-Mayor Wood writes to Senate to the State of Georgia, have been seized by the police of New York State, but that the sels and breakdowns, in different departments of the police of New York State, but that the city of New York should in no way be made the audience. A declaration of reverence for our conservative friends admit these facts, and, responsible for the outrage.

REVIVALS.

In religious matters it would seem that th moral force is always ahead of the intellectual Revivals, for instance, sweep over Christendom, and thousands are gathered into the Church before the discussion upon the propriety of re vivals is fairly instituted. Nothing is lost, however, by this order: for when the succeding ar gument has been exhausted, the moral power is fully justified. Therefore, let the men of action, the men of heart and of enterprise in the cause of the Redeemer, go boldly and humbly forward, not fearing that their work shall suffer loss by ensuing criticism. They are the men who make the history of the Church, and furnish material God has not given them in equal measure the power of reflection and the power of execution. These are combined in rare instances, but geneerally they are separated. The Whitefields Nelsons, and Summerfields of the Church are not her Butlers and Watsons. At the beginning of epochs she may have a Paul, a Luther, a Wesley, an Edwards-men equally capable of thought and of action; but this is not the rule for all

The proportion of the bestowment of gifts s greatly in favor of the evangelizing element. One cannot help noticing this in the New Testament enumeration of gifts for the edifying of the body of Christ. The prominence of order and of number appears to be everywhere given to the more practical and aggressive arms of the service. For it is much more important that men should experience religion than that reli gion should be kept in manifest good neighborhood with philosophy, or even that the Gospel should have continuous triumph against intellectual skepticism. Christianity was not first of all adapted to a world of thinkers, simply because there was no such world open to its introduction. Thought follows in the wake of the prog-

ress of religion, and religious philosophy is al ways certain in its order. One of the most elaborate and conclusive arguments for revivals appears in the November number of the North British Review. It was not written, and, indeed, could not have been so well written, before the late actual revivals in America and Europe. God, through the instrumentality of evangelists, produced those revivals; then followed the bis torian; and last of all the philosophical reviewer, who sets about his work in the hope that he may be joyfully helped forward in it by the news of "more revivals"-so confident is he that those which have already occurred can be definitely defended.

Among the positions which he defends are

1. That, "as everything spiritnally good man is ascribed in evangelical churches, to the Holy Spirit, the word Revival as used in them, carries a (proper) reference to this agency."

2. "That, as thus explained, the word (Revihave heard before. It would be utterly in vain val) applies with full propriety to every really advancing condition of the Christian Church," whether rapid or gradual. The rapid movements are not "generically peculiar;" there is no "difference of kind or principle" between them and the gradual development, "but merely of accessories and circumstances,"

3. That "the fundamental position bearing or all questions about revivals, is the possibility and necessity of conversion, and the obligation

4. That "by conversion is understood, in the landing of reinforcements, recently, in the shape evangelical churches, an intelligent and willing Central at Richmond, Va., says: change, under the influence of the wa of God, in which a man, theretofore not saved from sin, passes into peace with God, and into godly living, by trust and love towards Christ, who is the embodiment of all goodness."

5. That this change is "necessary," sive," and conscious or experimental.

6. That the external evidence of it, though not of a kind which enables us to judge absolutely in the case of every individual man, is still "evidence of that kind which does not deceive on the great scale, and in its application

to a great number of cases," 7. That revivals "may occur in any church i which, according to the prevailing teaching, the inherent sinfulness of men is strongly proclaimtucky, that he was born one mile from Dixon ed; in which the salvation of men is represented ance-(repentance and faith), coming, adhering, trusting to the Saviour; and in which this union to Christ is represented as initiating all boliness of life, as well as securing actual forgiveness. On the other hand, in churches where the sacramentarian theory prevails, revivals are not to be expected."

8. That the alarming physical manifestations which have accompanied many revivals did not result "from the Christian religion, but from a startling conviction of the want of it in the minds of men." "When Christian truth had been consciously embraced, they generaised for missions, \$9,499 45; apportionment The exceptions to this rule are not sufficient in number, nor are they of a kind to affect the poreligion the cause of the healthy manifestations

9. That revivals should be accepted with great gratitude, in spite of physical manifestations, though not conducted with a view to them -that revivals are a healthful element in the Paine College; Mansfield Female College; her convictions and activities; and that they church's experence, requisite to the equipoise of are abundantly justified by the concurrence of a "cloud of witnesses" in a testimony which may Bishop M'Ilvaine:

"Whatever I possess of religion began in a revival. The most precious, steadfast, and vigorous fruits of my ministry, have been the fruits of revivals. I believe that the spirit of revivals. in the true sense, was the simple spirit of the more the characteristic of these times as the Lord draws near. May the Lord bless us with it more abundantly and purely."

We repeat: let the bearers of seed go forth--no in the spirit of a worldly and spurious and destructive confidence, but "weeping" over the wilderness of ungodliness, that they may surely "return rejoicing, bringing their sheaves with them."

MOBOCRACY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The twenty-ninth anniversary of the Massa chusetts Anti-Slavery Society commenced its sessions in Tremont Temple, Boston, on the 27th for superannuates, widows, and orphans, \$13,932 ult. The Mayor (Wightman) had expressed 39; collected and applied, \$7808 68. Amount himself strongly in opposition to the meeting of contributed for missions, \$40,637 50; Sundayschools, \$2,230 42; Tracts, \$33. Collections for sible for its protection. Appeal was made, ac-Ministerial Education Society, \$1799 18. Lite- cordingly, to the Governor, who promised protection, even though it should be necessary to

> The meeting convened. After some preliminaries, Mr. May read the 97th Psalm by request Rev. James Freeman Clarke arose to open the sluices of oratory. His speech was interrupted gallery), catcalls, variegated by impromptu tus-

occasion of an intensely luminous and extremely | the South of the necessity of proving, practicalnoisy display of pyrotechnical enthusiasm.

the oil of humor, which was occasionally poured | all other distinct portions of mankind. upon the surface in the shape of what K. N. Pepper would call "ariginal goaks," and choruses, of which latter "Dixie" seemed to be the favorite. Amateur ventriloquists, it is said, also put their dubious art into practice, with excellent intentions, but with rather "indifferent ccess." About this time, in order to sustain his assertion that "Boston was a well-behaved community," Mr. Phillips had recourse to a very strong figure of speech: "I understand that the State House has began to move. (Sensation in the gallery.) I understand it has got half-way down Park street." (Sudden decrease of noisy demonstrations.) Not seeing the shadow of the State-House, the audience resumed its demonstrations at the signal of a voice imitating a bull's roar accompanied by a stave of "Jordan." In this connection Mr. Phillips pulled off his overcoat, after which exciting demonstration "the uproar was redoubled every minute." Mr. P. continued his speech, however, an arithmeti cal reporter meanwhile calculating how much of it was heard, and reaching the conclusion that one word in ten was a liberal estimate. In due course of elevation the people in the gallery finally attained the uncontrollable pitch, and commenced throwing down the cushions of the seats upon the heads of the audience below. The meeting being now regarded a mob, Mayor Wightman entered the Temple, and intimated, decisively, that "the hub of the universe" was getting too fast. His attempt to stop it was partially successful; but the mayor's design to disperse the meeting itself, on which his heart was specially set, was hindered by a lack of explicitness in a written request of the trustees of the Temple. The Mayor was succeeded by a speech from a Mr. Hoyt, who said he had stood by the side of John Brown and was not ow to be frightened by a Boston mob." Free advice was given, says the reporter, that Hoyt should be lynched, in the midst of a grand chorus of cats and roosters, immediately followed by a unanimous and successful call for an adrament. Some persons attempted to remain; a battalion of police turned them out and closed the doors. The Mayor refused to permit them to be opened for an evening session. Next day, in the forenoon, a crowd assembled in front o the Temple; it was not opened to them; and, after an ineffectual effort to secure the Hall of the House of Representatives-which was lost, on motion, in that body, by a vote of one hundred and thirty-six to sixty-nine-the 27th anniversary of the Massachusetts Anti Slavery Society subsided, leaving fifty policemen free to adjourn to Joy street for the rescue of the house of a colored man (not a slave) which was being demolished by an extra mob on its own respon-

NEW WORK FOR OLD CONSERVATIVES.

The Princeton (Presbyterian) Review for January has an elaborate article against secession. It is a fine specimen of style, but the arguments are redolent of sectional prejudice. Several of the Presbyterian papers in the South repudiate the article in the strongest terms. The

surprise with which we have read this produc-With much of it we can agree. are obliged to say that its argument is exceed ingly unfair, its misrepresentations many and injurious, and, what is worse, its spirit far from being such as "becometh the gospel of Christ. We say this with unspeakable grief.

The "argument" is no less volnerable than unfair." Our design in referring to it is not to make reply to the whole or any part of it, but to give a very brief general estimate of its

drift for a particular purpose. Geography, social relations, historical asso ciations, etc., are relied upon as conclusive against secession. To this it might be sufficient to say that secession is, in spite of all these considerations. But we wish to add that however potent such facts should have been to prevent the aggressions which have compelled secession, they furnish no reason at all why the South should submit to degradation and ruin in the Union. There is no argument by which it can be proved that thirteen millions of people mutually interested in any common institution should permit themselves to be governed, in any way, by a neighboring people among whom that institution does not exist. The thing is pre-

So much being true, we wish to suggest t the editor of the Princeton Review and other Northern conservatives, wherein they are wasting strength, and how they may make them selves useful. Let them, first of all, quit trying to deceive themselves with protestations of more friendship for the South than they really feel, sition that sin is the cause of the unhealthy and One-half of what they cheaply say on this sabject is fully as much as we can manage to believe. We want less love and more justice.

If the John Brown raid was not sufficient to keep Northern conservatives awake long enough to defeat Lincoln, it is clear that their vigilance is not sufficiently eternal to be the price of our liberty. We have ceased to expect this: we do not know that it was reasonable in us to have relied upon it at any time; but surely it would be unreasonable for us to do so, under any circum stances whatever, in the future. People among whom slavery does not exist cannot be expected to care for it like those to whom it is directly committed. This we admit; upon this convic tion we intend to act hereafter, forever. The new work which this determination on our part ents out for our old Northern allies, is to do what may be in their power to make the separation fair and peaceable, to the end that the future relations of the two independent sections may be mutually pleasant and profitable. See-ing that we are determined the abolitionists shall not take our cities, we hope that our con servative friends of the North will easily be able to find geographical and other arguments t convince the fanatics of the propriety of attempt-

ing to rule their own spirit. We are told by some timid gentlemen the division of the Union will render slavery very unsafe. Even if this should be the case for a time, it will not take long for the independent South to teach the independent North that her own interests require her to pay full compensation for all damages which she permits her enterprising abolitionists to perpetrate up on their neighbors. These things will not the be all swallowed up in Union, as they have been: which fact, so far from making slave property more insecure, will add tenfold to its security Hitherto our conservative Northern friends hav permitted the abolitionists to steal negroes with out holding them to any accountability; but when the South gets out of a predicament which to use a homely phrase, forces her "to stand to the rack, fodder or no fodder," it may be dis-covered that she can inflict losses rs well as suffer them. Interest out of the Union will constrain the Northern States to give us better fugitive laws than their moral sense was ever

man whom this century has produced" was the they can, by argument and by ballot, to relieve ly, at some trouble to herself and at much great Wendell Phillips followed. The surgings of er trouble to the North, that the most libera excitement grew more fierce and would have construction of free trade does not require been alarming but for the soothing influence of people to make equal terms of commerce with

LINCOLN'S POLICY.

It is said that Mr. Lincoln has written letters promising to favor the Crittenden compromise, so soon as he is inaugurated. We have no doubt that this is the fact: the reason of it, we are equally certain, is not that Mr. Lincoln really likes the Crittenden plan, but that he wishes to in view, in order to perpetuate their supremacy. The fiery reverend is evidently convinced that States. The "sublime indifference" heretofo e all the mischief which can be got out of the manifested by the Black Republican party in Congress, is a part of the same policy. That party was well aware that any concession which would meet the views of the Gulf States, mu-t destroy Black Republicanism; in order, therefore, to preserve its position, it determined to let the Gulf States go out, and is now willing that they should stay out, hoping, however, that the delay in Texas is a sign that she will emain in the Union. An effort to divide the slave States was decided upon by the Black Ropublicans at first; and they have directed their policy to this end in private as well as in public ways. Texas has received more official compliments at the North upon the hope that she would not secede, than her people will ever see in print. That hope will be greatly lessened by the prompt action of her Convention, and especially by the decided majority cast for the ordinance of secession. Still, while nearly all ordinance of secession. Still, while nearly all substitute. Capital and free labor are to be the leading men of the South will continue to agree that the secession movement can derive and ownership have been made the basis hitherits full significance and effect only from unanim-ity, all the leading opponents of the South will be preached in the shop, anarchy on the farm, ity, all the leading opponents of the South will continue to agree in whatever may promote anarchy on shipboard, and from the verge of Southern division. It is clear that the leading Southern division. It is clear that the leading the rights of property are to be discussed as the rights of property are to be discussed as the religious question, involving sin in the capitalist religious question, involving sin in the capitalist religious question. Lincoln's concession policy, and that their total want of confidence in its honesty is the reason why they have, in the circular which we pub lish to-day, advised their State to lose no time in seceding from "a Union already dissolved." We should, perhaps, venture no remark upon

ance which is now in active progress. MR. HENRY COWING .- A Correspondent of the News recently expressed some fears that Mr. Henry Cowing was guilty of abolition designs, and of false pretences in connection with the invention of a steam plow. Since this publication Mr. C. has visited this city, made his appearance before Judge Cole, and exhibited is papers, among which were favorable certificates from a number of our best citizens. The result, as published by the News, in justice to

his claim as an inventor.

this subject, were it not for reasons which con-

vince us that Texas is included with Virginia,

Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and Tennesee in

the programme of a Black Republican perform-

Mr. C. is a peculiar man. He is entirely devoted to a "view." His firm belief is that most of the evils of this world are closely connected with the original curse upon the earth, and that this curse is to be removed under the auspices of the Christian dispensation. Among the means to be employed, a proper system of agriculture is to hold a chief place: at this point he is, indeed, a truly remarkable invention. It has been patented in this country, in Canada, and in England. The dream of the inventor's life is to get it to work. The difficulties which he has experienced in this effort form an affecting and romantic tale, insomuch that Mr. Cowing is almost fain to class himself with the Galileos, Fultons and Watts, and, as he expressed it, "to get soured with the world," We hope, how- AN ORDINANCE to dissolve the Union by ever, that the grand record of their final triumph will repress his tendency to misanthropy; and that if his invention be really all that is nominated in the picture, descriptions, and certificates from many distinguished machinists, he may yet live to see it steaming with its gang of plows across our Texas prairies, and to hear his praise rustled by the thousand-fold harmonies of the resulting harvest. We should not be at all suprised to find Mr. C. reaping more substantial honors from the success of his plow, before the lapse of many years, than any which he received when, in obedience to the suggestion of some strike down the interests and prosperity of the waggish friends, he appealed to the military people of Texas and her sister weakness of the authorities by appearing at a President's levee in full costume as a Texas Colonel, with the design of furthering his application for a patent!

The Advocate and Journal, New York, the Western Advocate, Cincinnati, and the Northwestern, Chicago, have all been enlarged by the addition of four pages. They are remarkably gret, however, that they favor the coercion of and annulled." fine-looking and ably edited papers. We rethe South. No greater errror could be committed. The editor of the Western thinks "it were better that a million lives were sacrificed"

pact, were delegated by Texas to the Federal Government, are revoked and resumed. That Texas is of right absolved from all restraints

thority says: Charleston is perfectly safe from the guns of Fort Sumter. The fort is three and three-eighths miles distant from the city; a ten inch columbiad, at an elevation of 33 de- on the 18th day of February, 1861. grees, will throw a shell about three miles,-There are no such guns in barbette at Fort Sumter, and if there are any casemate gans of that calibre, no such elevation could be had. The upper surface of the gun would strike against the top of the embrasure at an elevation far short of 33 degrees," "An officer who has been twenty-seven years in the American army says Fort Sumter can be carried on the South or gorge side."

THE IEREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.-In August last, Mr. Seward said in a speech at Boston-"In the State of Massachusetts I can play no part, I can affect no disguise;" and "Abraham Lincoln avows himself, for weal or woe, a seldier on the side of freedom in the irrepressible conflict between freedom and slavery. I desire now, only to say to you, that you have arrived at the last stage of this conflict before you reach the triumph which is to inaugurate this policy into the government of the United States."

The South—Europe.—Ever and anon some individual is starting the notion that secession will, in some mysterious way, embroil the South with European powers. Once for all, let it be understood that those powers are too busy at home to attempt any such enterprise on this continent as a conflict with a Southern confederacy. Even if it were otherwise, what has the probability of such a conflict to do with our performance of duty? Let us go straight forward in the honorable course we have adopted, leaving consequences to take care of themselves.

which were even less favorable to the South than Mr. Critteuden's.

A resolution giving a pledge to sustain the President in the use of force against seceding States, was adopted in the House of Representatives by a large majority, and in the Senate every Republican voted to substitute for Mr. Critteuden's.

Clark, of New Hhmpshire, declaring that no new concessions, guarantees or amendments to the Constitution were necessary, that the demands of the South were unreasonable, and that the remedy for the present danger was simply to enforce the laws—in other words, coercion and var. THE SOUTH-EUROPE.-Ever and apon some ward in the honorable course we have adopted, leaving consequences to take care of themselves.

DISUNION-THE NORTH.

New Work for old Conservatives," we have ead a mournfully confirmatory article in the columns of the New York Herald;

The convenience of attacking an enemy afar off, before beginning with those that are near, concentrated temporarily the hostility of agi-tators against the institutions of the South; but t was never intended that the war should finish ere. A late speech by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, exposes with abundant clearness, the final means which the mistaken, short sighted fanatics of the North are to be instigated to adopt, to accomplish the arrogant aims and ends which the descendants of Cotton Mather have slavery movement, is in a fair way of being

Then follows a quotation from one of Mr. Beecher's sermons, in which the benefits of agrarianism and the account which labor has to settle with capital, are not obscurely inti-

The Herald continues: Comparatively speaking, the Southern States may see reason to congratulate themselves that they have nearly approached the term of their difficulties. Fifteen States will form a vast difficulties. Fifteen States will form a vast consolidated empire. At peace among them-selves, unagitated by storms, and, in case that saddest of results shall be realized—the final and dire oppression, to be resisted to the blood by those whom accumulated wealth employs.

This is the prospect that awaits the North in ase of a dissolution of the Union. It may not

come for five years, perhaps not for ten, per-chance not for twenty. It required a quarter of a century to bring abolitionism to its climax. But it is the inevitable tendency of the teachings of those who have constituted themselves an oligarchy of social and religious dogma at the North. Let the conservative portions the country, which are now in the ascendency, be warned while there is time, and repudiate with the all powerful voice of public opinion errors which, if winked at, must result in disster to themselves. The spirit of those persons at the North wh

fuse to hear with patience of coercing the South, or of withholding her share of the com mon property on the plea of revolution, is the spirit which must become prevalent in order to the salvation of the Northern States. That spirit should at once commence the struggle for supremacy. Secession gives it a vantage ground which it should not be slow to take. Let it be Mr. Cowing, appears to be a full vindication of as inactive hereafter as it has been heretofore, his character as a sound Southern man, and of the prediction of the Herald will be speedily

TEXAS ORDINANCE OF SECESSION.

Austin, Feb. 1 .- The Convention met vester day at 11 o'clock, and consumed all day and ast night in Secret Session, discussing the pro-

Gov. Houston sent a communication to the suring it that he would conform with the wishes of Texas whenever their will was ascertained. There will now be no, or very little, opposi tion to the Ordinance.

The Ordinance will be passed to-day at 12 o'clock, and the Commissioner from South Carolina will address the Convention. Austin, Feb. 1, 1 o'clock, P. M .- The follow ing Ordinance of Secession has just passed the Convention by a vote of 166 to 7:

tween the State of Texas and the other States, united under the compact styled "The Constitution of the United States of America." Section 1st. Whereas the Federal Government has failed to accomplish the purposes of the compact of Union between these States in people upon an exposed frontier or to the prop-erty of our citizens; and, whereas, the action of he Northern States of the Union is violative of to declare and ordain that the Ordinane adopted by our Convention of Delegates on the fourth (4th) day of July, A. D., 1845, and af-terwards ratified by us, under which the Re-public of Texas was admitted into the Union with other States, and became a party to the compact styled 'The Constitution of the United

than that secession should succeed. Does he include in that million the lives of himself at d family? Whether he does or not, it is a folly and a sin to talk of settling the present difficulties by a war.

Charleston—Fort Sumter.—A military and the contraction by the qualified voters, on the 23d day of February, 1861; and, unless rejected by a majority of the votes cast, shall take effect and majority of the votes cast, shall take effect and be in force on and after the second day of March, A. D., 1861; Provided, that in the representa-tive district of El Paso said election may be held Done by the people of the State of Texas, in convention assembled, at Austin, this first day Convention assembled, at of February, A. D., 1861.

TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA.

We deem it our duty, as your Representative at Washington, to lay before you such informa-tion as we may possess in regard to the proba-ble action of Congress in the present alarming condition of the country.

At the beginning of this session, now

At the beginning of this session, now more than half over, committees were appointed, in both Houses of Congress, to consider the state of the Union. Neither committee has been able to agree upon any mode of settlement of the pending issues between the North and the Sonth. The Republican members in both committees rejected propositions acknowledging the right of property in slaves, or recommending the division of the Territories between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States by a geographical line.

In the Senate the propositions commonly

In the Senate the propositions commonly known as Mr. Crittenden's were voted against by every Republican Senator; and the House on a vote by ayes and noes, refused to consider certain propositions moved by Mr. Etheridge, which were even less favorable to the South than Mr. Crittenden's

The name of Henderson D. Palmer was accidentally omitted from the superannuated list of the East Texas Conference, as heretofore published in the Advocate.

The name of Henderson D. Palmer was accidentally omitted from the superannuated list of that it is vain to hope for any measures of contents

coerce the Southern States under the pretext of Since writing the editorial under the title of New Work for old Conservatives," we have

an attempt hopeless.
We are confirmed in these conclusions by our

general intercourse; by the speeches of the Republican leaders, here and elsewhere; by the recent refusals of the Legislatures of Vermont, Ohio and Pennsylvania to repeal their obnoxious Personal Liberty laws; by the action of the Illinois Legislature on the resolutions approving the Crittenden propositions; and by the adoption of resolutions in the New York and Monthly and the resolutions in the New York and the resolutions in the York and the resolutions in the New York and the New York and the resolutions in the New York and the resolutions in the New York and the New Massachusetts Legislature. (doubtless to be fol-lowed by others,) offering men and money for

the war of coercion.

We have thus placed before you the facts and conclusions which have become manifest to u from this post of observation where you have placed us. There is nothing to be hoped from Congress; the remedy is with you alone, when

you assemble in sovereign Convention.

We conclude by expressing our solemn conviction that prompt and decided action by the people of Virginia in Convention will afford the est means, under the Providence of God, of averting an impending civil war, and preserving the hope of reconstructing a Union already dis-

J. M. MASON, R. M. T. HUNTER, (Signed by) D. C. DEJARNETTE, M. R. H. GARNETT, SHELTON F. LRAKE,

H. A. EDMUNDSON,

ROGER A. PRYOR,

A. G. JENKINS. Washington City, 22d January, 1861. We are requested to say that Gov. Smith was not in Washington, being detained at his home in Virginia by illness, and that the paper was not presented for his signature, which it is presumed he would have given if he had the opportunity.

LEVITY IN MINISTERS.

EDITOR ADVOCATE : The subject of the following remarks is one of deep interest to every minister of the gospel of Christ. The time was when a preacher might be known by his serious appearance and godly conversation; but how are the mighty fallenhow different now to then; bow difficult to tell a preacher unless you see him in the pulpit, or hear some one call him parson. Levity in conversation has become the "besetting sin" of at

least half of the ministry. How often the pastor visits his flock, over whom the Holy Ghost hath made him overseer, and the first and last thing is hilarity, joking, nonsense., Precious time that ought to be spent in saving souls, is squandered in light, frivolous conversation, and merriment; and after thus abusing his talent, and killing time, he is void of a praying spirit-leaves without prayer, and what is the result?

First-His religious enjoyments and usefulness as a preacher are greatly curtailed. Hear his own confession after passing through such rowdyism: "I don't enjoy that amount of religion that I ought-don't feel in a praying or reaching spirit-have no revivals on my work &c." How can he expect a praving or preaching spirit, or revivals, when he was indulged in sin to such a fearful extent?

I know that some plead that a preacher should not be long-faced, censorious, &c .should be lively and social, so as to gain access to his charge; but all this is only to palliate priety of submitting the Ordinance to a vote of their own evils. Would it not be much better the people, and on a test vote determined to show by their every act and word that they submit it by a vote of 140 to 28. are men of God—that they walk, talk and hold sweet communion with God continually, and in this way called the continually and in blooded stock cannot be found in the continual to the continual are men of God-that they walk, talk and hold this way gain access to their charge?

The second result is-those whom he visits and with whom he associates, are morally contaminated by his levity and nonsense. They, of course, indulge (many of them do,) with him, and are carried down the same filthy, polluted stream of evil-feel themselves religiously injured by his visit, and often wish that he would visit them no more, or else change his conduct. The laity lose confidence in the picty of a light, chaffy pastor-they expect better things of him -- don't expect him to lower the dignity of his office by such condescension A lady within the limits of Southern Methodism once said-"I do hope the Conference will send us a preacher next year who is not so fond of joking." Let this be a rebuke to all who thus indulge. We have no evidence of lightness of conversation, joking, &c., with Christ and his apostles. Preachers should now be as far from such a spirit as they were.

No doubt, if ministers guarded this point more closely, they would be more successful in winning souls to Christ. The Lord help all those who thus indulge, to lay aside the beset-

Garden Valley, Texas, Jan. 8, '61.

NOTE FROM MRS. BUTER. EDITOR T. C. ADVOCATE:

I have just read with painful surprise, in the Central Christian Advocate, published at St. Louis, a call for material for a "Life of Bewley," in which it is suggested that "there might be associated with him some account of the first Missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Texas," etc. "We name Dr. Ruter, Daniel Poe, etc.; and the entire compilation might be entitled THE TEXAN MARTYRS."

Permit me to protest, earnestly, so far as the name and memory of Dr. Rater are concerned, against the suggested association. As the friends of Mr. Bewley choose his biographer, I sincerely hope that they will allow the friends of others the, same privilege. The proposal to represent Mr. Bewley as "a martyr of truth, religion and liberty," involves an issue with public opinion here, with which the memory of Dr. Ruter can have nothing to do. It is not vanity in me to add, that if my husband's reputation is too distinguished to be forgotten, its claim to distinction is founded upon a purity

RUTH RUTER. Galveston, February 6, 1861.

an article in the New York Independent, a religious paper. We copy a paragraph as a choice pecimen of malignant imbecility:

specimen of malignant imbecility:

"We only utter what we believe is the unanimous feeling of patriotic men, North and South, East and West, when we say that the proper officers of the Federal Government ought immediately to institute measures for bringing some of the chief conspiritors in that wide-spread treason to trial. Toombs has gone, like Cataline, from the Senate; but others are still there, who are believed to be as deep as he in the great crime of levying war against the United States. If the legal proof is at hand to convict any Senator or Representative, or anybody else at Washington, of a participation in the conspiracy which is now levying war against the United States. If the legal proof is at hand to convicted, condemned, and (if need be) hanged for the treason. Even Wigfall is not too mean to be made an example of. Let us know whether "we the people of the United States" have a Government which can protect us against traitors. If we have not, then the Union is not worth maintaining—nay, there is no Union to be maintained by our loyalty.

called a meeting, and sent one of their number to accost the preacher in the pulpit, and to declare they could not allow such desecration. Others cried to go on. Dr. Pryor said he was not afraid, and would speak his opinion. A dreadful commotion ensued. Men rose in their seats; women cried; some fainted, and one was carried out in violent hysterics. The pastor and other gentlemen made remarks to pacify the minds of the people. The other exercises were concluded in peace.—Cor. N. Y. Observer.

Edward Payton Weston, of Hartford, Conn., has to pay a fool's forfeit, to walk from Boston to Washington, in payment of a bet lost by the election of Lincoln. The distance is 470 miles, and the contract makes it incumbent on Mr. Weston to perform his journey in ten days, and to arrive at the inauguration. He will leave the State House, in Boston, at noon, on the 22d day of February, and will be obliged to walk forty-seven miles a day until he reaches the clare.

TEXAS ITEMS.

THE STATE CONVENTION met at Austin on he 29th ult. J. Stell, of Leon, was chosen Chairman pro tem. Hon. O. M. Roberts, of Smith, was elected President by acclamation. We publish to-day the ordinance of secession, which passed almost unanimously on the 1st at 124 o'clock.

HIDES .- The receipts of Texas hides at New ork in 1860, amounted to 197,221, besides 97

MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR .- GOV. Houston sent the following message to the Legislaure on the 30th ult:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, AUSTIN, TEXAS,

January 30th, 1861. Gentlemen of the Senate I have the honor to transmit to your honorable body the joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Tennessee, in reference to certain resolutions adopted by the State of New York.

of New York. In these perilous times it is proper that the representatives of the people of Texas should meet at the threshhold every assault upon their liberties, and whether that assault comes in the form of threats or actual invasion, it should be

Having called you together to provide for an expression of the sovereign will of the people at the ballot box, I also deem it my duty to declare that while the freemen of Texas are de liberating upon the question, no impending threat of coercion from the people of another State, should be permitted to hang over them without at least meeting the condemnation of

their Representatives.
Whatever that sovereign will may be, when fully expressed, it must be maintained. Texas as one man will defend it. While the Executive would not counsel bravado, he deems it a duty we owe to the people, to declare that even though their action shall bring upon us the consequences which now seem impending, we will all, be our views in the past and the present what they may, be united.

During the night session of the 1st, the Govrnor sent a communication to the Convention, recognizing it as a legal body, and assuring it that he would conform to the wishes of Texas whenever her will was ascertained.

Such a storm as fell on Thursday night (24th) and yesterday afternoon, we have never wit-nessed in Victoria. The depth measured on an average about 5½ inches. The thermometer was not lower than it had been on former occasions—say at lowest 28 deg. The snow was nearly all off the ground at sundown, and cattle, therefore, did not suffer greatly. It will put the land in fine condition, and ultimately be a blessing. The weather, so far, gives a promise of rops for the coming season. - Victoria Adv.

SHEEP .- G. W. Kendall says, that for the last our years he has realized a clear annual profi of 75 per cent, on the amount he has invested n sheep raising. This is better than printing newspapers.

CLAY. - The geological examination of Texas, which is now going on, has revealed the exist-ence, in great abundance, of the finest clay, for the manufacture of queensware Already steps have been taken to bring the dis covery to practical use.

The Hempstead Courier praises the work of the iron foundry at that place.

BRAZOS BRIDGE.-The first train passed over the Brazos Bridge, span 262 feet, to Chappell Hill on the 29th ult. The road, it is said, will be in running order to Brenham by the 15th. Chors .- The Grayson Monitor of the 23-1

We never saw finer looking fields of wheat The lands of Grayson and Collin are as rich and of the counties of the State. We venture the assertion, that there is more wheat, corn and any other two in Texas. Wheat is selling in McKinney at \$1 50, corn \$1, oats 50 cents; the

The Dallas Herald of the 23d, says :

The wheat fields never looked better than at present. Many farmers are now pasturing their horses and milch cows upon them. For winter asturage the Texas wheat fields are incomparably the best we have ever known, as the dr of fine fat cattle and immense quantities of milk and butter will amply testify. The prospect for an enormous yield was never better than at

The gin-house of Col. Wm, Kennedy, Oyster Creek, was burned recently, together with about 40 bales of cotton.

The New York Herald thinks it probable that "Mr. Wendell Phillips will succeed Lincoln as President of the Northern Confeder-

THE PURITANS.-Referring to the Puritans of New England, an ancient elergyman (Blackstone.) said-"I fled from England to escape the tyranny of my Lord Bishop, but I was glad enough to get back to escape the tyranny of my lord brethren."

Major Anderson kneeled with a rope in his hand during prayers in Fort Sumter on the 27th December. We are glad to learn that the Major is a reverent man; but we think his oracle should advise him to avoid familiarity with ropes.

EXCITING SCENE IN A VIRGINIA CHURCH. An affair occurred to-day in the First Pres-

byterian Church, which has created an intensi

excitement in the city. The Presbyterian congregations had agreed to unite in the services of the day, and were assembled in the Tabb st. Church (Mr. Miller's.) A deep solemnity pervaded the whole audience, and two prayers of great earnestness had been offered by members of the church, in which, as well as in the hymns which were sune the whole conversation or in the service of the church in which, as well as in the hymns of Congress from this district, commenced an address intensely political, sympathizing with its claim to distinction is founded upon a purity which never was questioned, and upon labors which, if few can imitate, none need hesitate to admire. So he left it at his death, now near a quarter of a century ago; it cannot, therefore, with my consent, be subject to "compilation" with a notoriety of yesterday, which is raised to the level of biography only by an alleged complicity in crime.

Respectfully,

RUTH RUTER.

RUTH RUTER.

address intensely political, sympathizing with the secessionists and declaring that the South had done nothing at all of which she ought to repent. Finally he read the 12th chapter of 1. Kings, as being especially applicable to these times; speaking of the stoning to death of Adoraum who was over the tribute, (or as he said, revenue,) and mentioning that the South had done nothing at all of which she ought to repent. Finally he read the 12th chapter of 1. Kings, as being especially applicable to these times; speaking of the stoning to death of Adoraum who was over the tribute, (or as he said, revenue,) and mentioning that the South had done nothing at all of which she ought to repent. Finally he read the 12th chapter of 1. Kings, as being especially applicable to these times; speaking of the stoning to death of Adoraum who was over the tribute, (or as he said, revenue,) and mentioning that the hundred and fourscore thousand men which Rehoboam sent speaking of the stoning to death of Adoraum who was over the tribute, (or as he said, revenue,) and mentioning that the hundred and fourscore thousand men which Rehoboam sent speaking of the stoning to death of Adoraum who was over the tribute, (or as he said, revenue,) and mentioning that the hundred and fourscore thousand men which Rehoboam sent speaking of the stoning to death of Adoraum who was over the tribute, (or as he said, revenue,) and mentioning that the hundred and fourscore thousand men which Rehoboam sent speaking of the stoning to death of Adoraum who was over the tribute, (or as he said, revenue,) and mentioning that the h The speaker said, if any one wished to go he did not care; when about fifty persons, including most of the elders and deacons, and many of the best citizens in the place, at once wer out. Some one at the door cried out "Traitor!
Traitor to his country!" The session at once Traitor to his country!" The session at once called a meeting, and sent one of their number to accost the preacher in the pulpit, and to declare they could not allow such descration. Others cried to go on. Dr. Pryor said he was not afraid, and would speak his opinion. A dreadful commotion ensued. Men rose in their seats; women cried; some fainted, and one was carried out in violent hysterics. The pastor and other gentlemen made remarks to pacify the

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hides at New .- Gov. Houso the Legislath, 1861.

Gov. Pickens now tells Hayne to make a formal de-mand for the Forts, repudiating the President's pro-position that he has not power to give them up, but must leave it to Congress. Pickens further tells Hayne to wait a reasonable time for an answer to the final demand; them, if refused, the Fori must be taken. The Legislature endorses the action.

will follow.

Mr Reynolds, of New York, will report a bill in the House to-morrow, making it mandatory on the President to call out the volunteer militia to suppress

was final and irrevocable,
THE BROOKLYN'S ERRAND.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—The errand of the sloopof-war Brooklyn is supposed to be pacific, and not
with a view of precipitating a hostile demonstration.
Her troops were destined for the Tortugas Works.
Mr. Barrow's despatches to Fort Pickens and the
Naval Gulf commanders were of a most pacific

character
PROTECTION OF FEDERAL PROPERTY.
Washington, Jan. 29—In the Senate Mr. King, of New York, introduced a bill for the employment of volunteers to aid in the enforcement of the laws and for the protection of public property. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

were adopted.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Private reliable letters from Mr. Lincoln urge his friends to conciliation and compromise, and indicate the border State resolutions as a responsible basis of adjustment. Soon after the electoral vote is counted, on February 13th, he will give the public his views on the present origin. views on the present crists.

The Union men are much encouraged by the prompt response to the invitation for commis-

ioners to meet in Washington on the 4th of February.
It is not believed that any border State will

elect a majority favoring secession, affairs being more hopeful.
Secretary Dix has instructed the commander

Gen. Dix also wrote to the Collector of the Port of New Orleans to apply to the Governor

of Louisiana to revoke the seizure of the Gov-ernment Hospital, and ordering the two hun-dred and sixty patients to be removed. Mr. Dix says this was an outrageous barbarity, disgraceful to any age or country.

WASHINGTON, Jan, 28.—A fugitive Slave Law was introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Douglas. It is considered thorough and effective, obviating the objections to the present

PROCEEDINGS OF TAMMANY HALL.

New York, Jan. 28.— Tammany Hall has resolved that their delegates should hereafter be recognized as the only delegates of the Democracy of the city of New York.

On the 231 of January, by Rev. P. Philips, T. E. SNEED, of Austin city, and Miss LIZZIE BURLESON, sister of Capt. E4. Burleson.

By same, Jan. 23. Mr. WILLIAM A. SHAPPARD and

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Jan. 29.—The second hearing before the committee on the personal liperty bill, took place to-day in the hall of the House of Representatives. The floor and galleries were crowded and hundreds were unable to get admittance. F. L. Byrd, W. L. Burk, S. E. Sewall and Wen-

ter of the 28th ult., from a person high in au-thority at Pensacola, that Major Chase is de-termined to maintain an attitude of defence, un-

Leavenworth, Jan. 29.—The admission Kansas as a State creates considerable enthusi-asm among all parties. One hundred guns were fired to day by order of the Republican

Washington, Jan. 31.—Mr. Cochrane, of New York, is reporting a Revenue bill. It is said he fully concurs with the President against secession; also, that the Constitution does not authorize the President to wage war against a seceding State to compel ther to remain in the Union.

The bill proposes to authorize the President to declare such ports to be closed to foreign commerce where a collection of the revenue is The Senate will report a tariff bill on Friday

Private accounts say Hon. A. H. Stevens will e pressed for Provisional President of the outhern Confederacy, to conciliate the conservatives.

The friends of the Pacific Railway bill feel sanguine of the President's approval. The amendments thereto await the action of the

ed by the State troops.

MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

New York, Jan. 31.—A Washington corresondent of one of the New York dailies, says that 3000 men are drilling every night, swearing fidelity to the Union.

favor a Southern Confederacy.

The same correspondent adds that two companies have just arrived from Fort McHenry. PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Harrisburg, Jan. 31.—The House has resolved upon sending commissioners to the Washington Convention, which meets on the 4th of February.

Columbus, Jan. 31.—The Ohio Legislature has authorized the Governor to appoint com-

missioners to Washington. NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.
Raleigh, Jan. 31.—The bill providing for a
State Convention has passed both Houses of
the Legislature. It will now be submitted to

chusetts delegation yesterday, with the excep-tion of Senster Summer, united in urging the sending of Delegates to the border States for Advices of a private character, received here

last night from the South, indicate that a fight will take place within thirty hours. Capt. Meigs, at Tortugas, informs the Govern-ment that he is so fixed as to be able to defy any

to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PACIFIC RAILWAY BILL.

In the Senate the Pacific Railway bill was taken up. Mr. Chandler's amendment, giving six sections of land per taile, and Wilkinson's amendment providing for a Northern route, were adopted.

Mr. Chandler's amendment, giving six sections of land per taile, and Wilkinson's amendment providing for a Northern route, were adopted.

The Legislature of California had balloted seventy-two times without electing a speaker, and the Legislature was still unorganized. From Oregon there was no news of impor-tance, except that another Indian war was au-

THE COTTON QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

BREAD RIOTS IN LONDON.

New YORK, Feb. 1.—The steamship Bohemian, from Liverpool the 17th, via Londonderry the 18th, reports serious bread riots in London. On the 16th, several bakers' establishments were sacked by the mob, and though the police did all in their power to stop it, their efforts were unavailing. The rioters remained masters of the field.

Marriages.

By same, Jan. 23, Mr. WILLIAM A. SHAPPARD and Miss SUE. A. McCUISTON, daughter of Mr. J. McCuiston, By same, Jan. 24, Mr. F. h YLE and Miss MAT. W. KY-

New Advertisements.

ed and hundreds were unable to get admittance.
F. L. Byrd, W. L. Burk, S. E. Sewall and Wendell Phillips made speeches against the repeal of the law.

The citizens of Gloucester were astonished this morning at seeing a large Palmetto flag waving over fort Defiance. The revenue cutter in the harbor sent a boat ashore and cut it down.

VIRGINIA.

Richmond, Jan. 29.—The recent proceedings at fortress Monroe have embittered public feeling. The following was adopted at a large meeting last night:

WHEREAS, the legislature has formally declared that any act of coercion against a Southern State will be regarded as an act of war and resisted with all the means within our power, Resolved, That the attention of the legislature be hereby called to the fact of an overt act of coercion now actually being perpetrated at fortress Monroe.

22.

The Houston Telegraph.

The Largest Paper is the State.

Weekly, three doilars, invariably in advance.

The Largest Paper is the State.

Weekly, three doilars, invariably in advance.

It is now universally acknowledged that the various issues of this paper, reach nearly every tewn in Texas, with the of this paper, reach nearly every tewn in Texas, with the of this paper, reach nearly every tewn in Texas, with the of this paper, reach nearly every tewn in Texas, with the of this paper, reach nearly every tewn in Texas, with the of this paper, reach nearly every tewn in Texas, with the of this paper, reach nearly every tewn in Texas, with the of this paper, reach nearly every tewn in Texas, with the of this paper, reach nearly every tewn in Texas, with the of this paper, reach nearly every tewn in Texas, with the estence.

North Largest Paper is the State.

Weekly, three doilars, invariably in advance.

The Largest Paper is the State.

Weekly, three doilars, invariably in advance.

The universally acknowledged that the state.

Weekly, tight dollars, "

It is now universally acknowledged that the state.

Weekly, tight dollars, "

It is now universally acknowledged that the state.

Weekly,

The commissioners from North Carolina to meet the commissioners appointed by the State of Virginia in Washington on the 4th, are ex-Gov. Reid, ex-Gov. Morehead, ex-Chief Justice

The publisher pays more money for correspondence and to the state of the

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. Review of the Cotton Market.

with a brisk demand; since which prices have been some what irregular, and the lendency slightly downward.

At New Orleans the scarcity of freight room, and the transfer, by the Convention, of the Custom House from the Federal to the State authority, checked business last week; the recent advance in that market had been lost, and the quotations of the previous week resumed

European advices are favorable for the continuance of

present prices, if not an advance.

The receipts of the last week, at this port, were 4,044 bales and sales about 2,600 bales. We quote as follows:
Ordinary 7% 26%, Good Ordinary 929%, Low Middling 10210%, Middling 11211%, Good Middling 122.2%. MATHER, HUGHES & SAUNDERS,
Galveston, Feb. 5th, 1861. Cotton Factors.

Agent's Hotices.

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

Special Inducements to Cash Dealers.

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

From January 8th, to February 5th, 1861. This mark (*) indicates that the books have been apped or forwarded as ordered. shipped or forwarded as ordered.

A=O. M. Addison, \$2 50.
B=R. H. Belvin, \$5; J. M. Binkley, \$12 50*
C=E. A. Coleman, \$1 25; S. M. Carter, \$10*; Geo. W. Carte*; John ta_mer*; T. F. Cook*; Cox & Purcer, \$22*
D=B. L. Despain*; F. C. Dowdy*
F=A. A. Trnman, 30 cents.
G=Thos W. Glass*; T. G. Gilmore*
H=H. G. Horton, \$2*; W. T. Harris*
J=J. P. Jones*
M=W. K. Masten*
R=E. P. Rogers, \$3*
S=J. A. Seruggs*; J. C. Smith*

LETTERS AND FUNDS RECEIVED FOR ADVOCATE

From Jan. 29th, to 4th Feb., inclusive. From Jan. 20th, to 4th Peb., thetusive.

A—Dar. Austin.

B—Win Barnet, 1 n s

C—J. L. Colloin; G. W. Cottingham, 1 n s; W. R. Craven, \$2 J. W. Chatk, 1 n s.

D—J W. Chatk, 1 n s.

D—J W. Ducarrav.

G—Jas. Gravam; J. W. Glass, 1 n s; H. M. Glass, \$2.

H—Wm. A. Ha-ley; Jno. L. Harper.

J—W. J. Doyce, \$10.

K—A. A. K. Hough, 3 n s.

L—Jas. B. Lenty.

M—A. J. Maries; J. Matthews, 2 n s.

P—P. Phillips; P. M. at Mempstead, \$2; P. M. at Danville, \$4.

P—P. PRIMPS, 7, 31.

\$4.
R.—Mrs. J. E. Rogers; E. P. Rogers, \$2.
R.—Mrs. S. Smith, 3 n s, 2 letters; C. B. Sojourner; H. W. Scuth, \$2, 2 n s; J. M. Scale.
W—Mrs. J. W.lhams, \$2, 1 n s, J. R. White; H. N. Watts, \$2, 1 11 8

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are authorized to announce Mr. W. S. DEATS as a candidate for CITT MARSHALL, at the ensuing March election. We are authorized to announce H. J. JONES, of Grimes county, as a candidate for the office of Commissioner of the General Land Office, at the next election. Jan.31.

Andrew Female College.

THIE next session of this Institution will commence on I Friday, February Ist, under the patronage of the Superintendenc of MACON B. FRANKLIN, President, A. M., assisted by a full corps of accomplished, experienced and efficient teachers.

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

TO THE NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

In which young ladies are introduced in the theory and art of teaching and administration, they call especial attention, as a feature, in which we, as Southerners and Texans are deeply interested.

The Ornamental Department is under the direction of an are dealy interested.

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

Music with use of Piano, \$30.

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

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

J. A. THOMPSON, Prest Bd. T.
W. T. Robinson, Sec.

Jun.31—3m.

B. S. PARSONS. Straud, GALVESTON, Texas. PARSONS & MARTIN.

HARRISBURG, Texas DEALERS in the BEST LUMBER & BULLD-avergment of Florida and Calcasieu vellow Pine. Building fencing, boat and other lumber; dressed flooring, celling and weather boards; Sabine cypress shingles and lumber; white pine asshes, blinds, doors, laths, &c.

Window Sash, Doors and Blinds. Church street, [near Catholic Church.] Galveston. ORDERS for any work in my line will be promptly executed. Sash and Blinds always on hand; Doo.s, Window Frames and Mouldings made to order.

N. B.—Planeng done to order.

"The Orders from the country executed with despatch, Jan-21-1y.

HENRY JOURNEY.

A Valuable Family Doctor's Book.

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FOR SALE by J. W. Snipman, at Methodist Book De pository, Galveston.

W. H. Eliott, A. D. McGown, Houston.
Parker & wcCarty, Richmond.
George Metz, Volumbus.

Jan 21—31. Ackerman & Matthews, Navasota. FRANCIS D. ALLEN'S

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

Attention Teachers. A GENTLEM AN and LADY, well qualified to teach a first-class Male and Female School, can find a good situation at Cold Springs, Polk county, Texas. They are wanted immediately. Address JOHN SO, Jan 24-6t Cold Springs, Texas

THE spring session of this Institution will commence on Monday, January 28th, and continue until Commencement day, June 13th, 1861.

Miss Forbes, Miss Haswell, and Mrs. Thrall continue to superintend their respective departments.

TERMS:—Board and Washing everything furnished—\$12 per month (four weeks.) Tuition in Literary Department from \$2,50 to \$5 per month. Music, with use of instrument, \$5 per month.

H. S. THRALL.

dec 13

A GENTLEMAN and LADY, of first-rate acquirements, to take charge of a Male and Female School.

Dec 24

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. Winslow. an experienced nurse and female physician has a Soothing Syrup for children tecthing, which greatly facilitates the process of tecthing by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly easts in all cases. See Executional in account of the public to our New and Pashina absorbing the CLOTHING, HATS, SHOES, &c., of the latest style and selected from the best manufacturers, which we offer at low rates for cash or city acceptance.

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

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See Experiment in another column.

GALVESTON PRICE CURRENT.

Quarterly Meetings, &c.

FORT WORTH DISTRICT. SECOND ROUND. WM, McK, LAMBIN, P. E. January 26, 1861. GOLIAD DISTRICT.

PIRST ROUND.

J. E. George,
Justice of the Pence and Notary Public.
dec.20 Address, Danville, Montgomery Co., Texas.

A Male and Female Teacher Wanted,
A TSAN MARCOS, Texas The citizens in and around
A this place for the purpose of promoting the cause of
education, building up a permanent Male and Female School,
and of securing inst class teachers to take charge of the
same, have formed themselves into an Educational Stock
Association; purchased a commedious two story framed
ouilding to be used as an Academy, and have placed themselves under the patronage of the Quarterly Conforence, on
San Marcos arount. And, are now, exceedingly solicitous
to secure the services of a Male and Female teacher, who
are classical scholars, thoroughly educated, with experience,
and of Southern borth and sentiment, to take charge of the
same. Confidently believing that such teachers can build
up a prominent, first class paying school at said place.
And, for the information of those applying, I would say
that can Marcos is situated in one of the most desirable
portions of Texas.
The land for richness and productiveness, is inferior to
none; the country around, for beauty and variety, is all that
teart could wish; the people, for hospitality, sociability, enterprise and general tatelligence will compare favorably with
any community of people in the State. Morality and vital
godiness being decided in the ascendency. San Marcos,
and the country contiguous, for health, cannot be surpessed;
for eligibility it is peculiarly biessed, being situated on the
public highway, and sage route from Red river, via Austin
to San Antonio, with a tri-weekly mail to and fro.
And from what I can learn, there is a fair prospect of
opening a school with sixty scholars; and in the event of the
employes giving general satisfaction of their competency to
teach, the school will increase to near one hundred scholars.
And I regard it a favorable opening, a desirable location for
any one wishing to build ud a permanent paying school.
For farther particulars address, Gen. John D. Pitts, Sta Marcos, chairman of the committee; or apply immediately
in person, as the patrons des

40 PRIZE MEDALS!!!

Piano Forte Manufacturers, Tremont street, Boston.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE
FOR TAPE-WORM.

Messrs. B. A. Fahnestock & Co.
Gentlemen:—Some years since I recommended B. A.
Fahnestock's Vermifuge to my relative. Mr Charles West,
Jellerson county, dississippt, for a child, eighteen mouths
old, which was supposed to be dying from fits. He gave it
two or three vials, which brought from it a tape-worm
twenty-one feet long, and cures the child. This worm I preserved, and have shown it to planters in this and adoluting
counties. I have sold thousands of bottles of your Vermifuge with perfect satisfaction to the purchase s. If this will
be of any service in calling attention to your valuable remedy,
you are at liberty to use it.

JAMES P. HARPER,
Of the firm of Harper & on Druggists,
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W Purchasers should look well to the institution of the
Wrapper, and see that they are buying B. A. FABNESTOCK'S
VERMIFUGE, and no other.

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style, at the shortest notice.

Particular attention paid to packing and shipping order
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Fitted to the Condition of the Eye.

Mn. G. B. Newnan.—Sir: I take pleasure in recommenting your glasses. I used those I purchased from you vermuch to my satisfaction.

Nov. 13, 1880.

J. L. McKEEN.

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We invite the attention of the public to our New and Fashionable assortment of FALL and WINTER CLOTHING, HATS, SHOES, &c., of the latest style and selected from the best manufacturers, which we offer at low rates for cash or city acceptance.

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

LADIES' and MISSES' BOOTEES, SHOES, GAITERS,

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PEELER PLOW.

I SHALL remain some time at the North, superintending the manufacture of the above Plow. My address is to the care of Messrs. Waring & Sidell, 343 Fulton st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Persons wishing to purchase County Rights to manufacture, sell, and use the above Plow, will address mea above.

DAVID AYRES,

Attorney for the assignees.

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Eighth Semi-annual Term commences on 21st January.

Institute charge for Board and Tuition \$115, to be paid or satisfactorily arranged at the time of entering, and never refunded except in case of casualty or prolonged sick ness.

Address at Bastrop, Texas.

R. T. P. ALLEN, dec 29-1f

We have Now on Sale our Fall and Winter Stock STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, FANCY AND DRESS GOODS.

and the very best description of all varieties of PLANTATION GOODS. PLANTATION GOODS.

These goods have all been marked at the lawest pricees, to suit the times.

Especial care and pains bestowed upon orders received from the country, by

Nov. 29

MOWARD & BURKHARDT.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILL practice in the District Court in which Galveston is situated, as well as in the Federal and Supreme Cours of the State. Office N. W. corner of Church and Centre (21st) streets, Galveston. F. J. VAN BIBBER & CO.,

M. C. McLemore,

COTTON FACTORS, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. sep 20] 44 Carondelet Street, NEW ORLEANS.

Port Sullivaa Institute. THE Third Session of this Institution will open on the first Monday in Sept., under the Presidency of Rev. J. L. CARMER. A. M. Mrs. HELEN L. CARMER, Preceptress of the Female De-The Music Department will be under the charge of Prof. F. R. Pront., the well known composer.

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

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

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April, 1850. SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS. States."—Five Principals of Academies in Washington, April, 1860.

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"Its ORTHOGRAPHY has gradually come to be settled upon as authoritative by a large majority of American authors and publishers."—Washington Evening Stat. April, 1860. as authoritative by a large inajority of American authors and publishers."—Washington Evening Star, April, 1860.

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INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN. INCORPORATED 1819. CAPITAL ONE MILLION.

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

Houston, Oct 1-1y

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

ouse Corner of Third and Railread Streets, Termina of the Central Railread, Will Store and Forward Cotton and Merchandise; sell on commission or advance en sar e for shipment. Cotton, Wool and Hides, consigne to us by the Railroad, will be received Free of Drayage. Orders for Plantation Supplies promptly responded to, when accompanied with Cash or Produce. Bagging and Rope furnished to customers.

REFERENCES : HENRY SAMPSON & CO.,

Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants, No Brayage on Cotton. From and after this date all cotton consigned to us, for sale vill be received free of drayage. HENRY SAMPSON & CO., Cotton Factors, July 1, 1860-1y

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MANUFACTUER of Steam Engines, Boilers, Saw Mills.

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D JOHNSON & CO. Cotton Fastors, Receiving, Houston, Barris co., 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 attention should be accompanied by the cash. The highest cash price paid for hides and country produce.

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RECEIVING, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MER
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At all-termini of Houston and Texas Central Railroad.
Are now prepared to receive consignments at Hompstean
March 2d. 1858. L. ALLEN... ALLEN & FULTON. (Successors to Allen, Bagby & Co.,)
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U Maine and Commerce streets, Houston, Texas, will Store
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Orders for Plantation Supplies promptly responded to when
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PARKER SMITH & CO.,

RECEIVING, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, nud Wholeanle Grocers,
NAVASOTA CITY, Texas.

See Special attention given to shipping Cotton. Liber.
advances on Cotton, Wood, Hides, and Produce generally.
feb23-ly

Il. Dork & Phil. Idvertisements. Insurance against Fire,

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

45 Cedar Street, N. Y. A. S. BARNES & BURR,

F. E. DANA, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, INDIANA, IOWA, THE EASTERN, AND OTHER STATES.

67 Wall Street, New York.

DANIEL PIERSON, Special Partner Carroll & Mead.
WHOLESALE DEALERS in Gentlemen's and Youths
Clothing, 302 Bro-dway, New York dec28'38'y DANIEL GORREN. Importers of 4 Wholernie Dealers in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. SHIRTS, DRAWERS, COLLARS, TIES, & 51 Warren Street, New York. novi!

McGRATH, TWEED & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in CONDICT. JENNINGS & CO. SADDLERY AND HARNESS

McGrath, Rob't Tweed, Jan A. Miller, E. B. Murray

34, WARREN STREET, NEW YORK.
Commission Merchant-Commission Merchant
C. ESTES, General Commission Merchant, No. 45

Cedar atreet, New York, solicits consignments of Cotten, 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, Planter, or other person, embracing Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Shoes and Boots, Hats and Bonnets, Saddlery, Books, Watches, Jewiery, Silverware, Pianos, and other Musical Instruments. Furniture, Carpets, Carriagos, Suggies, Safes, Sewing Machines, Machinery, etc., etc.

Commissions on Sales or Perchases two and a-heif per cept.

Refers to

menisions or Sales or Perchases two and a half
Refers to
Messrs. Heuderson, Terry & Co., New Orleans
"Bektord & Weaver, Mobile.
"Monroe & Bro., Gontates, Texas.
"W. W., Downs & Son., Waco, Texas.
"C. & W. Dirbrell, Halletsville, Texas.
Mr Tignal Jones, San Antonio, Texas.
Jion. E. Hansbrough, Austin, Texas.
Col. T. P. Washington, Webberville, Texas.
Ret. J. W. Shipman, Galveston, Texas.
J. W. Briggs. Esq., Galvesion, Texas.
J. W. Briggs. Esq., Galvesion, Texas.

Plantation for Sale.

A FINE FARM in Williamson county, on Brushy Creek, ten miles from Georgetown and eight miles from Round Rock, is now offered for sale. It consists of 425 acres of land, 52 being in cultivation. This land is upland, mostly prairie, suitable for raising wheat and other grains, and there is splendid stuck range, equal to the b.st in the State. First class improvements on the place, never failing springs. dec., altogether render this a very desirable place for parise-desiring to go into the stock business or wheat raising. The place will be sold low for cash. Enquire of Wil. II. KING, Eq., Houston, or BELLA COLLINS on the place. nov 1-Im

Property for Sale.

A COMFORTABE RESIDENCE in the town of Union Hill, Washington county, Texas. A good location for a Physician or Merchant. a Physician or Merchant.

Apply to G. W. NEBLY, M. D.,
Oct 25-tf Will For Sale,

Will For Sale,

CAN'T GET the kind of Miller I want, and wort have any
other sort; too pushing a business for an old man;
can't get time to pray enough; too far from Church. I intend, by the will of God, to sell out and quit business, at
least such pushing business.
A good Flouring, Corn. and Shingling Mill, (steam power,)
with a large quantity of Cedar timber, and any amount of
land, from one hundred to four thousand acres, for sale on
reasonable terms. Situated ten miles north of LaGrange.

JOHN RABB. Business Cards.

HOFFMAN, IRELAND & EDEY, TEXAS WOOL FACTORS.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 26 Front street, New York.
Consignments and orders solicited. mar31 t. E. Cox Z. P. Clough B. Stroud

cox, clough & co., WHOLESALE GROCERS, Strand, Galveston,
(One door East of the Advocate Building.) rders from the country solicited and promptly attended to Terms—Cash, or City Acceptance [aug 30]

JOHN WESTCOTT, BOOT, SHOE, HAT CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, North East Corner Strand and 22d streets. Also for sale Favor's Camp, Cot and Invalid Bedstead, aug 23

Block & Dean,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS,

Strand. Gaireston.

K EEP constantly on hand a full assortment of every article that may be found in a first class Wholesale Groery establishment, at the lowest wholesale prices. []:26 John Shackelford

Commission, Receiving & Forwarding Merchant, Galveston, Texas.

JAMES T. WARE, WHOLESALE GROCER, Galveston, Texas.

B. M. & E. A. WHITLOCK & Co., New York, Rectal Partners.

Referring to the above eard I eg to announce that have bought the entire interest of A. B. Block and S. W. Pipkin in the house of Block, Ware & Co., and shall continue the Wholesale Grocery business, on my own account, at the old-stand, where I shall be pleased to have my friends call.

[july 12] JAMES T. WARE.

B. NECHOLS & CO., Cotton Fractors and Commission Merchants. Galveston, Texas. All consignments to our address from Brazos and Trinity Rivers and Matagorda Bay, on good steamboats and sating vessels, which have passed inspection and can produce certificates from the Galveston Marine and Fire Insurance Company, are covered by Insurance in our open poictes, flat and keel boats are excepted.

17 Cotton consigned to us, while in store waiting sale or transit, is insured against fire at mederate rates: also on shipments to Pierce & Bacon, Boston—the latter covered by open policies in Boston

B. L. Peel J. F. Dumble Juo, M. Brown Chappelt Hill Houston Washington PEEL, DUMBLE & CO., COTTON AND WOOL FACTORS, GENERAL COMMISSION AND COLLECTING AGENTS, GALVESTON & HOUNTON. JOEL RIGGS, ASHLEY W. SPAIGHT, late of Seima, Ala.

RIGGS & SPAIGHT,

Cotton and Sugar Factors. ENERAL COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANGE may 31 GALVESTON, TEXAS General Agency. J. O. & H. M. TRUEHIEART, Land Locators and Ges., rai Agents, Market street, (nearly opposite the Post Office) Galveston, Texas.

Dealing in Galveston Island Lots, City Property, Texas Lands, Land Certificates. Scrip, and property of every description, real snd personal.

Payment of Taxes, Collection of Claims, and partitioning of Lands into tracts—to suit purchasers—in any portion of the state.

Orders or information relative to any of the above will always receive prompt attention. R. P. HARRISON & CO., (Successors to E. S. Bolling & Co.,) Juctioneers & General Commission Merchants,

Strond street, Galveston.

A LWAYS on hand and daily receiving large stocks of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hostery, Hats, Caps. Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Furniture, Wood and Willow Ware, Crockery, Stone and Glass Ware, Groceries, Produce, Tobacco, Cigars, Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Goods, Yankee Notions, &c. Regular Auction Sales every Monday and Thursday.

B. Boulds Baker, Eugene S B Hing,
Washington Co.
BAKER & BOLLING,
Cotton Factors, Gen'l Commission & Forwarding
Merchants and Collecting Agents,

Galveston. Texas,

WILL give personal and prompt attention to business intrusted to them [Filtheral advances made on consignments for sale or shipment.

All consignments by insurable bests or vessels will be covered by our Open Policy unless otherwise instructed.—[ap 12] Co-Partnership Notice-W. STROTHER, D. C. STONE, Louisberg, N. C. STROTHER & STONE, Cotton Pactors and Commission Merchants.

Galveston, Texas.

Galveston, Texas.

THE undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the above name, for the purpose of doing a General Factorage and Commission business in the city of Galveston.

Pledging prompt and personal attention to all business intrusted to our care, we respectfully solicit consignments o produce, merchandise, &c., either for sale here or shipment.

Galveston, Mar. 17, 1860-22 DEWITT C. STONE.

JOSEPH STOW. Carriage Repository,
Corner Strand and Bath Avenue, opposite II. D St. Cyr's,
Galvesion, Texas,
Where Carriages, Buggies, and every description of vehicle
can be had. Double and single Harness siways on hand.
All those in want of Carriages would do well to call at the
Repository before purchasing elsewhere.
Old carriages painted and trumed in a neat and fashionable style at the above establishment.
Orders from the country thankfully received and promptly
attended to

J. S. & J. B. SYDNOR, Auction and Commission Merchants, Strand, Galveston. Regular Sales every Tuesday and Friday,-febl6 George Ball J. H. Hutchings John Scaly

BALL, HUTCHINGS & CO.

COTTON FACTORS, Commission Merchants & Bealers in Exchange, Strand, Galveston, Texas A. S. LABUZAN. COTTON PACTOR AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

COTTON FACTORS, GENERAL COMMISSION, RECEIVING AND FORWARD-ING MERCHANTS, Strand, Galveston.

I IBBRAL cash advances made on consignments to us for sale or shipment to our friends in New Orleans, Mobile, New York, Boston, or Liverpool. Bagging, Rope and Plantation Supplies, turnished our patrons.

G. W. McMahan & Co., COTTON EACTORS COMMISSION MERCHANTS, dec. 16-17

Office on Strand.
GALVESTON. TEXAS.

John Dean
Willis Randle Fred. E. Santord
Dean, Randle & Co.

(Late Dean & Cramer,) COTTON FACTORS,

AND GRNERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, T. MATHER & W. SAUNDERS, JR., late of Hayneville, Ala C. B. RUGHES,

Mather, Hughes & Saunders,

COTTON FACTORS,

COTTON FACTORS,
GENERAL COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS
AND COLLECTING AGENTS,
Galveston, Texas.

Agents for D. P. au's Cotton Gins and for Plantation
Mills. Also, for Prattylise Genaburgs and Linseys. feb3'50

L UFFORD, Aduction and Commission Merchants
a grand Galveston, Texas. Agent for Dupont's Pow
der, Bridgewater Palats, and dealer in Provisions and West
ern P odtage
February 3, 1860, February 3, 1860,

JAMES SORLEY
Gaiveston.

Sorley Smith & Co..

COTTON and Sugar Factors, General Commission and Shipping Merchants and Collection Agents, Gaiveston, Texas-Gaiveston, Texas-July 1st, 1858.

R. M. BILLINGSLEY.

GENERAL LAND AGENT,
WACO, MCLENHAN COUNTY, TEXAS.
WILL promptly attend to Land matters of every char
seter, in the counties of McLennan, Palie, Bell.
Coryoll, Bocque, Erath, Pale Pinte, Bill and Limestone.
Bev 6-Fy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 .-- House Representatives. Mr. Colfax before accepting the amendment, wished to know whether Texas was going to remain in

Mr. Hamilton said he could only say, as one of its citizens, that he trusted she would not withdraw He believed that it Congress would treat her fairly as a member of the Confederacy, it would have the effect of keeping her in, and such treatment as had been recently accorded, in voting for the support of a mounted regiment, &c., would make it to her advantage to remain in the Union. If she withdraws she would have no right to eojoy mail facilities at the expense of the Government.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 25—The U. S. sloop-of-war Brooklyn had her colors flying yesterday afternoon as a signal for a pilot. Some say that her destination is Pensacola, and that she has two companies on board. Others say she has sealed orders, and her destination is unknown, but it is believed she goes to Pensacola, Florida.

The Brooklyn sailed yesterday afternon with sealed orders. She took two companies from Fortess Monroe She is destined for the relief of Fort Pickens, at Pensacola.

SOUTH OAROLINA.

On the 28th, the Legislature unanimously resolved, that white acknowledging the courtesy of the Virginia Legislature in sending a Commissioner to invite South Carolina's co-eperation in the Convention at Washington, they decline having any interview on the subject pressed, regarding the separation of S. C. as final and irrevocable.

The correspondence of Messis. Hayne and Pickens, while the former was at Washington, was considered in Executive session. It appears that the ultimatum of South Carolina was the surrender of Fort Sumter and the withdrawal of the Federal troops; that South Carolina promised to pay for the Forts, and that Hayne, in obedience to the wishes of Southern Congressmen, withheld the proposition Gov. Pickens now tells Hayne to make a formal demand for the Forts, repudiating the President's pro-

taken. The Legislature endorses the action.

Washington, Jan 29.—There are so many military companies arriving in this city that it is impossible to find quarters for them

Mr. Mallory telegraphed Senator Bigler, from Pensacola, last night, that 1700 men were on the ground ready to resist any attempt at reinforcing Fort Pickens. He further states that if the sloop-of-war Brocklyn endeavors to land troops a bloody fight

President to call out the volume any insurrection,

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 29.—The Legislature of this
State declined to-day an interview with the Virginia
Commissioners, on the ground that their separation
was final and irrevocable,

Secretary Dix has instructed the commanders of the revenue cutters to defend themselves if attacked, and if the assenilants are superior in force, to run the vessels ashore and blow them up.

Gen Dix also wrote to the Collector of the lines are superiors.

THE U. S. HOSPITAL AT NEW ORLEANS.
The affair regarding the Government hospital at New Orleans has been satisfactorily arrang-

central committee.

Monroe She is destined for the relief of Fort Pickens, at Pensacola.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The President has replied to Mr. Mallory's dispatch, and says that the Brooklyn has gone to Pensacola, where she will land provisions at Fort Pickens, and then lie off the fort with troops to assist, should an attack be made by the State forces

There is the most intense anxiety at the Executive mansion to hear from Fort Pickens. An immediate conflict is anticipated by all parties, and the greatest excitement prevails here in all circles.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

On the 28th, the Legislature unanimously resolved, that white acknowledging the courtesy of the Virginia Legislature in sending a Commissioner to invite South Carolina's co-operation in the Convention at Washington, they decline having any interview on the subject pressed, regarding the reparation of S. C. as final and irrevocable.

The commander of the sloop-of-war Brooklyn is ordered to lay off Fort Pickens, after landing supplies, and, if attempts are made to attack the fortress, to bring the Brooklyn's guns to bear on the forces.

The most intense excitement is being felt at the White House to hear from Pensacola. A collision is being strongly apprehended.

Mr. Forney, before a select committee, denimated for the action of the House.

A shrious disagreement is reported to exist between Gen. Scott and the President, and the President.

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The commander of the sloop-of-war Brooklyn is ordered to lay off For

be stopped.

Mr. Magraw, U. S. Consul at Liverpool, has resigned his position.

A messenger has arrived from South Carolina, bringing Mr. Hayne the resolutions of the Legislature demanding the surrender of Fort Sumter. In case the President refuse to give the fort up to South Carolina, it will be attacked by the State troops.

ing fidelity to the Union.

The Breckenridge Guard and Southern Volunteers have united to drill nightly. The latter

the people for ratification.
Washington, Jan. 31.—The whole Massa

REDUCTION OF DUTIES ON SUGAR.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The special tariff committee of the House of Representatives have agreed upon a report to recommend the reduction of duties on sugars.

REV. J. W. MANES will please correspond with the immediately.

Gov. Reid, ex-Gov. Morehead, ex-Chief Justice
Ruffin, and G. Davis.

The following have been appointed to meet
the commissioners of the seceding States in
Montgomery, Alabama, the same day: ex-Gov.
Swein, J. L. Bridges and M. W. Ranson.

ALABAMA.

A bill will be passed by the legislature forbidding citizens of non-slaveholding States from
entering suit against citizens of Alabama, until
her independence or that of a Southern Confederacy is acknowledged by the Federal Government.

The legislature, it is expected, will pass a stay
law.

FLORIDA.

Capt. Barron, U. S. N., has arrived at Pensacola, from Washington. The Pensacola Gazette
learns that he has been ordered there to change
the destination of the Gulf squadron from Pensucola.

The New Orleans True Delta has seen a lettile New Orleans True Delta has seen a letunders, Editor and Proprietor, Houston, Texas.

SOULE UNIVERSITY,

Under the Texas Conferences, Chappell Hill.

General Proprietor, Houston, Texas.

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Under the Texas Conferences, Chappell Hill.

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SOULE UNIVERSITY.

SOULE UNIVERSIT

Corrected for every issue by

JAMES T WARE, Wholesale Grocer, Strand.

Kentucky Bagging 17½ a 19 Candles, sperm 45 a 48 full weight star 25 full w

A Male and Female Teacher Wanted.

CHICKERING & SONS. Tremont street, Boston.

A san evidence that we still continue that rank among Piano Forte masers, which, for so many years, it has been our pride to do, we would take the liberty of calling the attention of the readers of this advert sement to the recent awards made by the Massachusetts Mechanic Association, the American listitute at New York. State Fair of Pennsyl vania at Pittsburg, and State Fair of Himois at Alton, for the best Grand, Semigrande, Farlor Grand, and Square Pianos, At all of these places we have taken the highest premiums for superior ty.

Grateful for past favors we would solicit a continuance of them, which we shall endeavor to deserve by the closest attention to the wishes of our friends, and a determination to please them.

During my absence Rev. J. W. Shipman will attend to the business.

T. A. E BOHNSTEDT.

Sole Agent for the State of Texas,

Jan 10

Nerand, Galveston.

BRICK WITHOUT BURNING.-The process is now proven to be an entire success. For economy and convenience there is no building material in the Western country its equal. For fencing it is a desideratum. Inclose a postage stamp to the undersigned and get a circular.

N. C. RAYMOND,
mar 1-1y

Having recently bestowed much pains and expense it thoroughly overhauling the ST, CHARLES HOTEL, to which were added last year several suites of apartments suited framilies as well as additional sleeping apartments for single gentlemen, the proprietors are now prepared to give it creased accommodations to their numerous friends and parons, and take this opportunity of returning their thanks it the citizens of Texas for the liberal patronage they have received from that State, during the past year.

Spectacles Accurately

Orders from the country, "with a statement of stand condition of the eyes," promptly attended to.

Spectacles sent free by mail to any part of the State.

Pebbles and Glasses fitted to old frames.

MARIETTA .- Sweet and lovely Marietta stood among her class as one of its brightest jewels; as a gem of purest and rarest value .-She was near 12 years of age, possessing a mind extremely precocious for her tender years; and making such proficiency in the English sciences and the Latin language as to excite the pride of fond parents, and to call forth the warmest admiration of teachers and friends.

She was generous and kind to all with whom she was associated, considerate of the wants of the poor, and highly esteemed and beloved by on the 15th of October, 1860. classmates and teachers. Four months ago Ma rietta sought and found the Pearl of great price, not deeming, as many others do, that she was too young to prepare for death. I saw her when first she approached the altar of prayer; I stood over her when her heart melted with a Savior's that he was obedient to his parents, and kind and love. Little did she think in that joyous hour affectionate to his brothers and sisters, and secured that heaven was preparing her soul for the severe ordeal of dissolution. In a few short was well fitted for the responsible sphere of manmonths her lovely mother was torn away from | hood. At a meeting, held at Athens, in September her by death. Her tender heart bled anew 1854, he embraced religion and united himself with nnder this sad affliction; but falling back upon the M. E. Church, South. Up to the time of his the ample consolations which religion affords, death, he lived a faithful and consistent Christian; even to "babes in Christ Jesus," she rejoiced securing the high regard of all with whom he asso around the death bed of her ma, and seemed to clated. The writer first made his acquaintance in entertain a presentiment that she would soon 1857-was often in his seciety, and tenderly united meet her in glory. Yes, around the tomb of her to him in the bonds of brotherly love. He was kind mother, young and beautiful Marietta exhorted and sociable, medest and unassuming in his manners her companions and teachers to prepare and go with her to meet her dear mother in Heaven with her to meet her dear mother in Heaven. Pale from weeping, her constitution exhausted with the fatigue and anxieties of prolonged Stricken down when life seemed most certain, and fatal disease.

It is fearful to die as some die; but oh! how sweet and triumphant the death of the christian; Marietta sweetly fell asleep in the arms of the blessed Saviour. I would, were it possible in this tribute of respect, do justice to her sweet memory; she has gone from the circle of our return no more. The admiration which her youth and beauty, and genius, and accomplishments have awakened still linger fresh in our dise of God. The form that moved so lightly, the eyes that beamed with such tenderness and hope, the lips that ever breathed the accents of sore bereavement. gentleness and truth, the rich locks that rendered the cheek still more transparent in the relief of their raven darkness, and the face filled with the expression of sweetness and beauty, and where no frown ever cast its shadow-all have gone down into the quiet recesses of the grave. HER TEACHER, D. S. C.

Larissa, January 22d, 1861.

An Enigma for Subscribers, My 20, 14, 7, or 10, 9, 16, 19, is its ----, whose

My 11, or 13, 14, 15, 20, 12, 19, is its ----, which you all should desire.
My 4, or 17, 18, 8, 5, —— must be had to keep My 1, 2, 6, 8, And - it is, which this should

The whole hangs on your manner of guessing, Yet the clew to find is not distressing; Thus, when you find out whose name I require,

Know that his pen gives our grandest desire.

FRUITS OF ONE SUMMER'S LABOR. 'Our school has been taught in one of the tents (log tents) at the camp-ground of this circuit. opened with four teachers and twenty-seven six teachers and fifty scholars. Of the latter, two are married men, heads of families; one through the instrumentality of the sabbath

"Three other adults, from twenty-three to thirty-two years of age, were resident at the county poor poor-nouse, who, in the absence of the riches of the riches of the riches of the knowledge of Christ Jesus.' The remainder are as a steward, classicader, or exhorter. He was o under twenty years of age, four of them orphan children, and several without the means of any denortment. His house was always a pleasant home is still encouraging, a revival has lately broken out in the school. The brethren commenced a schools may be to the world!

"We wish to notice particularly the progres of a young man, who has hitherto had only limited opportunites, having never been to example and meet him there. I. H. WRIGHT. and has chiefly pursued his studies by fire-light, made of pitch pine, or what Virginians call memory all four of the Gospels, and went through the first volume of 'Longking's Question on the out missing a word, seven or eight chapters in week, besides two lessons in the 'Question

"in the early part of the summer one of the scholars went to an adjacent neighborhood, which was not only destitute of a sabbath school, but of any day school,—formed a sabbath school, and took charge as superintendent. He opened his school in the old, but almost dilapidated chapel of 'Mayses,' (which is celebated in the history of Methodism.) with four teachers and forty-one scholars, only eight of whom could read. At the close twenty-two could read the word of God. Two of them, ten and twelve years of age, had committed from thirty to fifty verses of Scripture per week. Such have been or no prospect to begin with.
"When the little children were retuning home

the last day of the Sunday school, they were heard saying one to the other, I know our superintendent loves us, or he would never give us so many pretty books, nor take so much pains to teach us.' Is not such praise more to be valued than the highest worldly honor that could be conferred by men? And when the scholars stood around their superintendent, their eyes suffused with tears, their heart filled with love, begging him to pray for them, that they might live faithful, and meet him in heaven made him feel that a sabbath-school teacher' present reward was better than the richest trea sures of the world.

VICTOR EMANUEL.-The King of Sardinia, Victor Emanuel, who looks like a man of about forty years of age, is frank, sincere, vigorou temperate, an early riser, and a keen sportsman long day's shooting better than many of the most active mountaineers, and he generally start on such excursions before sunrise. He makes a very light breakfast, merely a piece of bread and a slice of cold meat or cheese, which but he always makes a hearty dinner, laying aside all etiquette, without court or chamber lains. One day, when out shooting, he met a peasant, who, on seeing the King bring down two partridges, right and left, without his doublebarrelled gun, went up to him and said. "You shoot well, you do." "It was not amiss, was it?" responded the King. "Pernaps you could rid me of a fox that steals my hens?" "Most willingly." "If you do, I will give you two mutte (70 cents)." "Agroed" said the King "I will come to-morrow reconing with my King "I will come to morrow morning with my dog, and shoot your fox." "Give me your hand on it," said the man. The King immediately shook hands with him; and true to his word, went the next morning, found the fox and shot Thank God for that!" exclaimed the peasant. "You have fairly earned your two mutte, and there they are." The King took them, and

fairly gained." The next day, in exchange for the two mutte, his Majesty sent a dress, neck-lace, and earrings for the pea-ant's wife

CENSUS ITEMS.—The populaton of New York is 814,254, crowded into 54,338 dwellings. This is an average of about three families, and fifteen persons, in each dwelling. In Brooklyn the av erage is about one and one half families, and eight and three-fourths persons, to a dwelling.

Ghitnaries.

WM. H. SULLIVAN, son of William and -Sullivan, died of typhoid fever, in Denton co., Texas Brother Sullivan was born in Missouri, on 12th-of Jan., 1837, and removed with his parents to

Henderson co., Texas, in 1849 and settled on Walnut creek. In July, 1858, he was united in marriage with Martha C. Tarver. Of the deceased's boyhood we know nothing, save

tives. He is gone in the morning of his youth, when just entering upon life, full of hope and energy.watching, in a few days she was seized with a hope the brightest. Religious training had shed its benign influence upon his heart, and his life proved that the seed had fallen on good ground.

In the life and death of brother S. we have addi tional evidence of the truth of Christianity, and its power to give happiness, and when embraced in youth, to prepare us for the sacred duties of life .--To the afflicted mother we would say, that your la friendship, and the hearth of her fond father, to | bor of love have not been in vain, but that dear son whom you taught to love and serve the Lord hath gone before you to that better land. To the bereaved father, brothers and sisters, weep not for one who is hearts, while she has gone to dwell in the parahappier than we. But let us be ready likewise. To hath promised to be her friend, and husband, father and brother. May the Lord sanctify to her good this WM. B. TARVER. Athens, January 10, 1861.

> WILLIAM F. BAXTER, son of William C. and Caledonia Baxter, was taken from the afflictions of earth to the rest of good boys, with our Redeemer, November 24, 1860.

Little Willie was a good and promising boy, the idel of his parents, leved by all who knew him. Religious teaching had early shed its benign influence upon his heart; though young, he would ask a blessing at the table-was kind to his mamma, and trushful. But he is no more of earth. The Lord biess and protect the bereaved parents.

MARY NAOMI BAXTER, third daughter of William C. and Caledonia Baxter, was born August 31st, 1858, and died September 18th, 860.

May this dispensation of providence prove a ble sing to the parents. "I take these little lambs," said he "and lay them in my breast. Protection they shall find in me; in me be ever blest." Seguin, January 28, 1861. W. P. READ. Nashville Advocate please copy.

JAMES JUVINALL, died July 12th, 1860. His suffering was short, having had the neuralgia but

State of Ohio When a young man be immigrated with his parents to Illinois. A few years afterward read the word of God; and they have made whom he buried in Missouri while on his way to good progress. One is a worthy member of our Texas, in 1848. In 1850 he united in marriage with Mrs. Nancy Smalley, with whom he lived till his death. Bro. Juvinall embraced religion in 1835 religion, and was lately happily converted to God, and now can say that 'old things are pass- For twenty-six years he walked with God. He was a good man. Strong in faith-fervent in spirit-busyant in hope, and was ever looking for a house county poor poor-house, who, in the absence of whose maker and builder is God. During that pe ther that a cunday-school education. But what for the way-worn preacher, and he was always ready he was affectionate, and father, he was strict withou conversion of eighteen persons, thirteen of whom were Sunday-school-scholars; some of them he was hospitable and loval. A world of such men but eleven years old. What a blessing Sunday as Bro. Juvir all was, would remove all necessity for judges, jurors, jails, and state prisons. But he ha gone to fill his place with the sacramental host above. May his beloved companion and children follow his

> Mrs. MARTHA HUNTER, died at her residence in Fort Bend county, on the evening of the 25th of

January 19th 1861.

She was a native of Virginia: was born Augus 17th 1792; and was married to Dr. Joshua Hunter, 10th of November, 1809. They were among the early settlers of this State, having immigrated in 1822. The anticipated troubles and privations of frontier life was greatly enhanced by a most distressing shipwreck, in which all worldly possessions were lost, the family being cast on the Gulf shores, barely escaping with their lives. Mrs. Hunter en lured hardships like a good and brave woman, animating the dro sping spirits, and infusing new life and energy in the hearts of her family, by her fortitude and heroic conduct. Her three eldest sons participated in the early struggles of Texas. She not only "gave them to the wars" freely, but encouraged them to deeds of bravery and noble daring. Her sympathies were not confined to the brave ones of her own household. but says the account, "Many a weary and hungry soldier can testify to the goodness of heart, warm sympathies, and ready liberality of the good woman." Texas is more largely indebted for the blessings now enjoyed, to the labors of such noble spirits, than has been, or ever will be known or acknowledged. Sister Hunter was a dutiful wife, a devoted mother, and Hunter was a dutiful wife, a devoted mother, and kind neighbor. A near neighbor said to the writer the evening of her death, "I have known her intimately for many years; she is one of the best women I have ever known." A few years before her death, she joined the M. E. Church South, in which the listed and died a control of the state of the she lived and died a consistent member. She gave the writer a consoling assurance of her readiness for her approaching departure, and anticipated happiness. And to others, before he saw her, she spoke hopefully of the future.

A more affecting death scene has seldom been witnessed; such a scene as was well calculated to exalt the aspirations; call forth solemn vows, and impress all with the certainty of death's approach .-May the dispensation be sanctified to the salvation of

JAMES PARRUM POSEY, son of J. C. and Rhoda Posey, was born in Union District, South Carolina, January 25th, 1835, and died at the residence of his fathea in Williamson county, January 3d. 1861.

He embraced religion and joined the Methodist church in Monroe county, Mississippi in 1850, and

He leaves two children, a daughter and son, bereaved of both father and mother, the latter having died about two years since. A short time before his death, he was told by his Physician that he must soon die, he said he was prepared for death. Then after having given appropriate advice to each memorial for the family, requesting them to meet him in heaven, he fell asleep in Jesus in assured hope of J. B. Weitterspure.

Magnotia Cotton Glass, Manufactured at Bridgewater, Massachusetts.

Magnotia Cotton Glass, Which have been introduced into Texas a year ago, have given great satisfaction. We have on hand for sale forty, fity and sixty saw Gins and Planters who wish to buy may take one on trial, and if it does not assert the cotton Glass, which have been introduced into Texas a year ago, have given great satisfaction. We have on hand for sale forty, fity and sixty saw Gins and Planters who wish to buy may take one on trial, and if it does not assert the cotton Glass and Planters.

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AUG. SACHTLEBEN,

HN B. DUNHAM'S, and WM. P. EMERSON'S Grand and Squa PIANOS.
Also, agent for STEINWAY & SONS. Besides these, will always be always be kept on han Square Pianos from CHICK ERING, GILBERT NEW HALL, etc., etc., and

FRENCH AND GERMAN COTTAGE PIANOS. Sole agency for PRINCE & CO'S MELODEONS; Also, MASON & HAMLIN'S, and CARHART & NEED HAM'S, and MARTIN'S GUITARS. All kinds of Musical Instruments. All kinds of Musical Instruments.

Sheet Music Music Books.

Music sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of put rs' prices. Liberal discount to Teachers and Deal

Pianos and Musical Instruments Tuned and Repaired AUG. SACHTLEBEN, Tremont street,

Galveston Male Academy. The Second Year of this Institution will con Monday, Oct. 1, 1860. Rooms in Morian Hall.

Tuition from \$4 to \$6 per month,
sep20-tjan1 C. W. LEFFINGWELL, Principal

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THE undersigned is constantly receiving from the manufacturers, and will keep on hand, a full supply of Sadlery, touch and Plantation Hardware of every description, its: Snaffles, Bits, Buckles, Rings, Stirrups, Pad Trees, saddle Trees, Pad Screws, Cockeyes, Terrets, Swivels, Trace squares, Breeching Dees, etc., etc. Saddlers supplied

with harness, skirting, bridle, calf-skin, seating and russe Leather, draft and buggy Collars, brass and silver plated Gi, and Coach Hames, Thread, Saddlers' Tools, and every hing wanted in the line.

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A LL STYLES of Photographs taken plain or colored in oil, from ministure to life size.

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Assessor & Bussine, dealers in Ambrotype and Photographic Stock and Chemicals. All orders promptly attending 126 Photographic and Ambrotype Rooms,

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

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MPORTERS AND DEALERS IN all kinds of Foreign an

A Donestic Hardware. In addition to a targe and varies
stock, have received from Europe and Northern manufactories.

300 tons English Refined and Sweeds Bar and Slab Iron,
5 tons Cast and English Rister Steel,
5 tons Spring Steel, 300 ass'd sizes Steel Corn Mills,
2 tons Sinb Steel, 50 Corn Shellers.
50 tons Hollow-Ware, 1000 boxes Window Glass,
100 Monse Hole Anvils, 50 dozen Ames' Spades.
50 Wilkinson's Anvils, 50 dozen Ames' Spades.
50 Wilkinson's Anvils, 50 dozen Ames' Spades.
50 Wilkinson's Anvils, 50 dozen Syches,
100 Soild Brass Box Vices, 50 Cultivaters,
50 " Iron " Vices, 20 dozen Syches,
120 Stocks and Dies, all sizes; 500 bags Shot, ass'd;
4000 lbs. Smiths' Hand and Sledge Hammers,
500 M Percussion Caps, 1000 Cast Plows,
1000 coils Mania Rope, ass'd sizes; 1000 Hall's Plows,
50 dozen Horse Collars, 20,000 Zine Paint,
50 dozen Horse Collars, 20,000 Zine Paint,
50 dozen Bind Brides, 10 bbls. Rolled Lindseed Oil,
50 dozen Gotton Cards, 10 bbls. Rolled Lindseed Oil,
50 dozen S. Collin's & Co's Axes, 10 bbls Spri's Turpt'n,
50 dozen II, Collin's & Co's Axes, 10 bbls. Spri's Turpt'n,
50 dozen II, Collin's & Co's Axes, 10 bbls. Spri's Turpt'n,
50 dozen II, Collin's & Co's Axes, 10 bbls. Spri's Turpt'n,
50 dozen II, Collin's & Co's Axes, 10 bbls. Spri's Turpt'n,
50 dozen II, Collin's & Co's Axes, 10 bbls. Spri's Turpt'n,
50 dozen II, Collin's & Co's Axes, 10 bbls. Spri's Turpt'n,
50 dozen II, Spri's Blosk, Panish Brown,
50 kegs Bar Lead, 2 " Japan do,
20 coils ass'd size Lead Pipe, 200 lbs. Paris Green,
10 rolls Sheet Lead, 100 lbs. Chrome Green,
100 pounds Chrome Yellow,
ALSO—A large assortment of Tinware, Japanware, Woodenware, Sadlery, Guns, Ritles and Pistole in great variety
and at low prices.

ALLES L.M. HITCHCOCK

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MARBLE DEALERS AND IMPORTERS of Italian Marble Birect from Italy.

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K EEP constantly on hand the largest assortment in th
State, and (importing Italian Marble direct) offer supe
five inducements to purchasers.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND HEAD STONES, FURNI TURE MARRIE, IMPOSING, PAINT AND HEARTH STONES, AND MANTLE WORK. IRON RAILINGS FURNISHED. COUNTRY DEALERS SUPPLIED.

STRAND PURNITURE DEPOT. NEW FALL STOCK,

BY LATE ARRIVALS. FURNITURE. DEDSTEADS, Rosewood, Mahogany and Wainut.

D SOFAS, do. do. do.

Rureaus and Toilet Tables,

Bureaus and Toilet Tables,
Extension and Falling Leafdo.,
Centre, Card and Pier do.,
Cane and Wood Bottom Chairs,
Tete a Tetes, Sideboards, Warhstands, etc.
Martlug.
White and Checked 4xt. 3xt audied.—Painted Window
Shades and blinds, Transparent Shades, Cords, etc., etc.
Carpet.
A fine stock of Foreign and Demostic Carpeting, Oil loth and Cocoa Matting.

Bed Curtains, Serews, Keys, Springs, Bed Lace, Frings Gimp, Turkey Red, Ornaments and Musquite Nesting. A Few Patent Musquite Frames and Canopy. Ifardware. Iron Bedsteads, Iron Fenders: Plated and Steel Knive and Ferss; Knobs and Hocksfor Wardrobes; Table Cut lery; Wire Cloth, etc.

Looking Ginssen.
Fine French Looking Ginssen, Looking Ginsse Plate
lians for Pictures, Picture Frames, Mcuidings of ever

Stass for Pictures, Picture Frames, Municings of every feacription.

China, Crockery & Glass Ware.

White French China Tea and Coffee sets, Gitt Band Figured and Motto Cups and Sahvers, Nugs, Butters, Candicticks, Intstands, Cologne Botties, Card Baskets, Vasce, &c., &c. White Grante Pinner, Ten and Coffee Sets, Butters, Mugs, Pichers, Tollet Sets, &c., &c.

Glass Ware, Gobbetz, Champaignes, Wises, Cordials, Plain and Cut Glass Table and Bar Tumblers, Becauters, Captiesticks, Longes, Butter and Property Dishes, Jars, Casters, Hanging Lamps, &c. &c.

A fine association of Sterling Silver Table & Tea Spoons, Table and Dessert Forks, Butter Knives, Soup Ladies, Pie Liners, Augar Strainers, etc.

A has and Dessert Forks, Butter Knives, Soup Lames, Litters, Sugar Strainers, etc.

Litters, Sugar Strainers, etc.

Just Receives—Spoons, Ladies, Forks, Knives, Waiters, Ten and Coffee Sets, Castors, Patent fee Pitchers, etc.

Blunck Books, Stationery, Cap, Letter and

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A fine assortment of Cap Paper, Packet and Commercia

Pest, Letter and Note Paper, Bath Post, etc.

Country orders solicited. For sale by

ROOT & DAVIS.

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2 tons Spring steel,
2 tons Slab steel,
50 do Vices,
50 do Vices,
50 do Smith's Blammers,
60 do Axes,
60 do Curry combs,
60 do Curry combs,
60 do Cotton cards,
60 do Cotton cards,
60 do Hores brushes,
60 do Gotton cards,
60 do Hores orushes,
60 do Hores orushes,
60 do Hores orushes,
60 do Hores orushes,
60 do Plow bridges,
60 do Coftee mills,
60 do Long Lead,
60 do Coftee mills,
60 do Long Verliew
60 ibs Chrome do
60 ibs Chrome do
60 ibs Chrome Veilew
60 doz Loose Joint Butte
60 doz Loose

Desirable Property For Sale.

AM NOW offering for sale, in the town of Chappell Hill
Texas, a No. 1 residence, with every necessary improvement and convenience.
Also, a residence suited for a small family, and 40 or 3
cry desirable Lots, suitable both for residences and bus ness purposes.

Chappeil Hill is located in the most desirable portion of Crass, is the site of Soule University and convenient to the Railroud. Any person desiring a bargain would do well to call, as I am determined to sell.

Refor to Peel, Dumble & Co., Galveston and Houston. aug 26m

M. W. BAKER, Chappell Hill, Texas.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

W. A. LEONARD, EDITOR.

Jusper, Texas.

THE Clarion has a large and increasing circulation in Eastern Texas, and particularly in the counties of Jasper, Newton, Sabine, Shelby, Nacogdoches, San Augustine, Angelina, Tyler, Orange, and Jefferson, and is offered to business men as an excellent advertising medium.

Agent in Gaiveston, T. H. O'Callarbun, News Office.

Miscellaneous Adbertisements.

L. C. CUNNINGHAM & CO.'S COMMERCIAL NOTICE.

WE Would respectfully call the attention of PLANTERS and MERCHANTS, in the up-country, to the fact that

FOR WARDING & COMMISSION HOUSE At ALLEYTON, Colorado County, where we will receive and forward Cotton and other product to any port in the United States. We have made very ad where we will receive and forward Cotton and other produce to any port in the United States. We have made very advantageous arrangements with first class houses in Galveston, New Orleans and New York, which will canable us always to obtain the very highest price in either of these markets for any produce which may be consigned to us for sale. We are, also, prepared to make liberal Cash advances upon COTTON, HIDES or WOOL delivered to us. We have a large and commodious Warehouse, and are propared to receive and forward goods and merchandise, which we promises shall be always done promptly; and from our general acquaintance with teamsters who are usually engaged in transporting freight to the upper counties we failet our selves that we will be able to send goods forward with as great dispatch as any house in Western Texas. We have, inkewise, a store connected with our business at that place, where we will always keep a complete stock of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Harts, Boods and Shoes,
Urockery and Hardware,
together with a very general stock of all kinds of groceries (except iquors.) Also—BAGGING and ROPE for planters' use. All of which we will sell at wholesale or retail at the very lowest prices for Casn or country produce.

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

We wheal continue our business in Bastrop as heretofore, where we have on hand, and shall continue to keep, a very

Complete Stock of Goods,

Il our customers. We are also Agents for I. M. Singer & Co.'s Sewing Ma hines, which we will sell at New York prices, with the adlition of freight only.
Likewise, we will buy and sell Land in Western and Midle Texas. We now have indisputable titles to several va uable tracts of Land in our hands for sale at very reduce prices.

L. C. CUNNINGHAM & CO.

FOR THE

PEELER PLOWS.

Bars, Bolts, Catch, Clevis and cast Land Side Bars, Bolts and Catch, for subsoiling Colter and Clamp. Guago wheel and side Steel Bull-tongue blade. Cotton sweep, 18 inch. Wing sweep, 36 inch... Side scooter.
Subsoil
Garden.
Cotton scraper
One-horse turning blade.
Two-horse turning blade.
Three-horse turning blade.

Agent for assignees of the Patent Right.

CHILDREN TEETHING. MRS. WINSLOW,

SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

thich greatly facilities the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS. epend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, Relief and Benlth to your tufants.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the domach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone as nergy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relie-Griping in the convolutions, which, if not speedily remedied, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, and in death. We believe it the HEST AND SURENT REMEDY IN THE W-RLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from testing, or from any other cause. We would say to every AND DIARRIGEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR FREJUDICES, NOT THE PHEJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

A. C. CRAWFORD, Crockery, China and Glassware, Willow and Wooden Ware, &c.,

Iron Building, Strand, Gaiveston, Texas. W OULD invite the attention of House-keepers, Plant-and purchasers generally, to his large stock of Gor nostly of his own importation, consisting, in part, of WHITE GRANITE-CHINA WARE, FRENCH CHINA

White and richly decorated DINNER, TEA, and TOILET WARE, in sets and separate; Ornaments, Vascs, Motto Nugs, Card Trays, &c., &c. GLASS WARE.

KEROSENE OIL LAMPS. Inrivated in Beauty, Simplicity, and Economy. A full sup by of Refined Kerosene Oil always on hand.

Sutter Jars, Milk Pans, Churns, Pitchers, Jugs, Jars. Ste Flues, &c., &c. WILLOW WARE. Childrens' Wagons, Cabs, Gigs, and Chairs; Clothes, Maket and Traveling BASKETS; Brooms and Brushes, all decriptions; Feather Dusters, Looking Glasses, etc.

WOODEN WARE,

SILVER PLATED WARE. A large assortment—Ten and Coffee sets, Casters, ice Pitchers, Goblets, Cups, Molasses Cans, Egg i Waiters, Cake Baskets, Candlesticks, Ladles, Spoons Knives—LOMMUNION SETS. PLANISHED and JAPANNED WARE. TABLE and POCKET CUTLERY.

FRENCH and ORNAMENTAL CLOCKS. MECHANICAL TOYS

Tea Sets, etc. FIRE WORKS. SUPERIOR GREEN and BLACK TEAS

Music on Piane Forte.

Use of Instrument.

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Contingent Fee.

Piculty.

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

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

Miss M. S. BISHOP—Mathematical Department.

Miss M. W. BBB, Principal of reparatory Department.

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

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

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

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

HABITS.—Dipping snuff, and all kindred habits, are unof every day use in every family, usually kept by similar

Dolbear Commercial College OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, inded in 1832—Chartered by the Legislature of Lou with Agricultural and Mechanical Departments Capital Stock \$250,000: n the new and spacious Iron Edifice, known as

STORY BUILDING, S. E. Corner of Camp and Common Street ENTRANCE ON BOTH STREETS. OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

Mrs. Tullis—our Music Teacher—is a Southerner by birth and education, and whether considered as a lady in the social circle, as a Christian in the Church, or an instructres in the Music room, ranks second to none in the State; and "rebus paribus," a Female Teacher for female students is always to be preferred.

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ENGLISH DEPARTMENT—Hon. J. N. CARRIGAN, A. M., h. Sup'l. Education. La., Prof. and Lecturer on Commerc. Law, &c., and M. B. McCARTHY, Prof. DEPARTMENT FOR PENMANSHIP—RUFUS DOLBEAR, Letturer, J. B. GRIFFITH, Prof. PARISH DEPARTMENT, MANUEL. Asbury High School, Thompson ille, Gonzales County, Texas. Mrs. MARY C. HILL, Principal. THE FIRST SESSION of this Institute will commet
Monday February 20th, 1860, under the superintende
of the Texas Conference.

Rates of Tuition, per Session of Five Months.
Orthography, Reading, Writing, Primary Geography,
Montal Arithmetic turer, J. B. GRIFFITH, Prof.
SPANISH DEPARTMENT—MANUEL MARINO, Prof.
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RRETORIC, LOGIC AND ELOCUTION—
This is the only chartered Commercial College in the Southwest, and the oldest in the United States, and has stood for

MORE THAN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY.

on its own merits alone.

Board can be had with the Professors, or other good families, speaking English, French, Spanish or German, from \$5 to \$6 per week.

N. B.—To prevent mistakes, or impositions, Students intended for this College should bring this advertisement or special directions, as there are every winter temporary rooms open for a few months; all, of course, making wonderful pretensions and promises, and posting flaming placards to enlighten the people of New Oricans and the South. When three or more form Clubs, and enter at the same time, ten per cent, will be deducted from tuition.

Catalogues, with terms, opinions of the press and leading men of the nation, etc., sent to all who desire them, by addressing.

dec 15-1y

President

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UST recieved, direct from Boston, a large and welllected assortment of Drugs and Medicines, Oils, P.
int Medicines, Fancy Articles, otc., etc., all genume aresh, which are offered at prices corresponding with a limes. Everything is warranted what it purports to a state of the state of the

Educational.

Bastrop Military Institute. Brastrop Military Institute.

Department of Practical Chemistry.—Institutions will be given daily in the Laboratory from 1st January to 1st June by Prof. Tation, in the following branches of applied Chemistry, viz—Analysis of ores, minerals, mineral waters, gases, &c.

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

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

Photographic Chemistry.—Practical instructions in the art of taking Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melainnotypes, &c., of portraits, landscapes, &c., and in copying as well as in enlarging portraits to cabinet or life size, by means of the chemicals used.

E- This branch is particularly useful to the Architect

New Orients to diniveston and indianola.

From Levee, vin River.—Leave New Orients SUNDAYS, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Galveston TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston TUESDAYS, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Galveston, FRIDAYS, at 8 A. M. or 2 P. M.; arrive at Galveston, FRIDAYS, at 8 A. M. or 2 P. M.; arrive at Galveston, FRIDAYS, at 8 A. M. or 2 P. M.; arrive at O. M. M.; arrive at New Orients, at Levee, SUNDAYS, at 4 P. M.

From Berwick's, vin Ratirond.—Leave New Orients, WEDNESDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Galveston, THURSDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Galveston, THURSDAYS, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Indianola, FRIDAYS, at 5 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.; from Levee, vin River.—Leave New Orleans, Electropiating and gilding practically taught; also medical electricity.

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

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

Fupils may enter both or either of these departments, with at entering the regular classes of the College, at a charge of 50 dollars per session of 20 weeks.

Jan. 16-4f

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

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

Rev. J W. P. McKENZIE, President and Professor

Primary Department, per term,

Primary Department, per term, 430 60
Preparatory 50 60
Preparatory 50 60
Preparatory 50 60
Music on Piano, with use of instrument, 60 60
Music on Piano, with use of instrument, 60 60
Music on Piano, with use of instrument, 60 60
Music on Piano, with use of instrument, 60 60
Music on Piano, with use of instrument, 60 60
Music of forty weeks, 10 60
Students must furnish their own towels and furniture for their room, except bedding, chairs, wash stand, bucket and broom, which are furnished with the room. Firewood cut at the yard. Four students occupy one room—make their own fires and police their own room.

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

The President will have immediate control of the Preparatory and Female Departments, and give his personal assistance whenever required.

The protessorships in blank will be filled by the commencement of the Session, as the arrangements are now being matured to procure competent Professors.

Believing that this Institution will afford as good facilities for study as any other college we ask a share of the public patronage.

Pres. Bd. of Trustees.

Clarksville, Texas, Aug. 22, 1860.

P.S.—The Board of Trustees will please meet at Jefferson, on Thuraday, 25th of October, as there will be import.

P.S.—The Board of Trustees will please meet at Jeffer on, on Thursday, 25th of October, as there will be import nt business to transact.
sept20-ly J. W. FIELDS, Pres.

Chappell Hill Female College. COMMENCED its 10th Session Oct. 1st, 1860, under the superintendence of Mrs. MARY C. HALSEY, assisted by competent teachers. Musical Department under the dection of Mrs. E. S. N. Coos.

TERMS OF TUTTION for Collegiate Year.

Classical and Mathematical Department.

\$50 in the English and do commenced.

Higher English and do commenced 20
Music, with use of Instrument 50
The usual extra Charges for Ornamental Branches, as
Painting in Oil and Water Colors, Ferspective, Drawing, Needlework, &c. 2
Incidental Expenses, per year 2
The Boarding Department will be under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Beaumont, who, by experience in this vocation, are eminently qualified to take charge of young Ladies. The Principal will board in the family. The price of boad for the collegiate year, including washing, lodging, fuel and lights, \$125.00.
Students will be taken for a half session, paying from the Students will be taken for a half session, paying from th me they enter to the close of the year. All payments to bade in advance, or suitable security given, by note, drait otherwise. For further particulars address the Princips Oct. 10, 1:60-1y M. C. HALSEY.

THE THIRTEENTH TERM Galveston Female Seminary

Will Commence Sept. 17th, 1860. Union Chapel Institute,

Payable at the end of the Session.
Orthography, Reading, and Writing,
English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Composition, &c.,
Latin, Greek, Algebra, &c.,
Waste on Plane. sic on Piano, tudents will be charged, after the first month, from e of entrance to the close of the session, to deduction except for protracted sickness.

Palestine Female College.

HABITS.—Dipping snuff, and all kindred habits, are under ban of the College.

Young Ladies attending the College must not receive an attentions from young gentlemen, except brothers and vermear relations.

At Veal's Station, Parker County, Texas.

THE Second Session of this Institution will commence the First Monday in October, 1859, under, the superiendence of J. N. B. HENSLEE as Principal, with a comp

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THE Map is 44 feet square, on a scale of 16 miles to the lines. It contains two smaller Maps, one showing the original land districts, the other the boundaries of the old colonial grants; also a table of counties.

The map is remarkably accurate, full and complete—one that, for the first time, laid down our water courses and divisional lines, indicating counties, land districts and colonies correctly. It is on a large scale, beautifully executed and worthy of public confidence. The late Legislature appropriated money to purchase 200 copies on rollers, one of which is to be furnished to each County Clerk's office for the public use. M. Pressler, the chief traftsman of the Land Office, has bestowed all his spare time for four years upon the work, and deserves a liberal recompense for his zeni and personal sacrifice in endeavoring to accomplish so important an object.

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THURSDAYS, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Gaveston, SATURDAYS

at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M.; arrive

at Indianola, SUNDAYS, at 12 M.; leave indianola, MONDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, TUESDAYS, at 10 A. M.;

arrive at New Orleans, THURSDAYS, at 4 P. M.

From Berwick's via Railroad.—Leave New Orleans, SATUDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS or MONDAYS

at 4 P. M.; leave Galveston, SUNDAYS or MONDAYS

at 4 P. M.; arrive at Indianola, TUESDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, TUESDAYS, at 6 A. M. or 2 P. M.; arrive at Galveston, WEDNESDAYS, at 8 A. M. or 2 P. M.; arrive at Galveston, WEDNESDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Berwick's, THURSDAYS, at 12 M. Aycock & Stewart,
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commencement of the treatment.

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

J. P. BARNETT, M. D.
Rockwall, September 18th, 1859.

I hereby certify that I was afflicted with piles for five years, during which time I was unable to do a day s work, and confined to my bed a great part of the time, suffering intensely. I spent five hundred dollars with different physicians, and received no benefit, but generally was made worse. I finally applied to Dr. Barnett, and in a few days he curred mens sound as I ever was. It has now been two years, during which time I have not felt the least vestige of the disease. I have known him to treat several cases, without failing to cure a single one. The treatment is almost free from pain, and I believe it perfectly devoid of danger. Persons afflicted with Piles would do well to apply to him immediately.

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