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

VOL. VII.---NO. 30.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1861.

WHOLE NO. 602.

The Texas Ehristian Advocate. during the life time of the donor. Whereas any science, I throw in a couple of mites to that divine ideas, and on the last day of the last year OFFICE, STRAND, GALVESTON.

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TERMS .- Two dollars Per Annum, in advance ; two dollars and fifty cents if paid within six months, and three dollars if

JAMES W. SHIPMAN, Publishing Agent, To whom all Business Letters must be addressed.

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those inserted six months, 35% per cent., on those have one year, 50 per cent.

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LETTER FROM LAST YEAR'S CIRCUIT.

BRO. CARNES: -- I have just made a flying visit to Linden Circuit, Cass county; the place where I spent the last year so pleasantly as preacher

I found the people deeply excited upon the political issues of the day, believing that secession is the only remedy for the South under the threatened pressure of the "irrepressible conflict." They believe, and rightly too, that we have borne with patience the wrongs of our Northern brethren, "and that forbearance has ceased to be a virtue." They are now willing to act as Abraham did with Lot, when their servants wrangled by the way. They feel that heaven has fixed upon them a responsibility in the protection and religious education of the slave-they dare not, they cannot abrogatethat as Jesus found the institution in the world and taught masters and servants how to act toward each other, never saying a word about its abolition, they do not aspire to be holier than their Divine Master. Is it not "enough that the servant should be as his Lord?"

Changes have taken place. The gray headed matron has been torn from her husband and children since I left them, as well as the young and gentle maid just blooming into womanhood. Bro. Frazer and Sister Hardy have been brought to mourn like the stricken dove, the one an affectionate wife, and the other a lovely daughter, triumphant and await the arrival of friends be-

zie Institute, while preparing for the ministry. As evidence of his parental affection, deep piety, and preparation for heaven, and for the good of ten to his mother about two months before his

treatment of those blessed privileges, and my

I think what a good mother you have been to me. While small, you taught me there was a God. You directed my tender footsteps to the Sabbath School and to the house of prayer.—
(God will bless those mothers who try each God will bless those mothers who try each fond endearment to bring their children to the Sabbath School, and lead themselves the way.) O how my heart leaps for joy when I think of the sweetest of all, how, when the evening shades appeared, I was called around your knees and taught to say that simple yet impressive prayer. "Now I lay me down to sleep." I thank God I have not forgotten those early teachings; but before I lay me down to sleep, I can kneel down by my bed side, and pray God to protect my father, mother, brothers and sister, and if it should be his will that I must die while away is a level as to intelligence with our operatives; and in the fond endearment to bring their children to the less noisy and late the dominant English view of it has no reference to your honor or independence, and absolutely refuses to go beyond the circumference of its own main chance. I am also well satisfied that the meanness of that view is not greater than its error. Its source is the prevalent ignorance concerning slavery. The "Times" and all kindred English authorities believe that your slaves are forever on the verge of insurrection; they think, too, that your white people are about on a level as to intelligence with our operatives; without giving due attention to the less noisy and more unostentaious process of religious education. It is to the credit of John Wesley that he never fell into this error. If every Methodist preacher would, in the fear of God, attend more particularly to the slow and plodding means of doing good which the Source of Feligious education. It is to the credit of John Wesley that he never fell into this error. If every Methodist previous process of religious education. It is to the credit of John Wesley that he never fell into this error. If every Methodist previous process of religious education. It is to the credit of John Wesley that he never fell into this error. If every Methodist previous process of religious education in the least noise process of religious education. It is to the credi David is gone to heaven. Then you can say,

-a jewel in the coronet of his mother and father, that shall become more and more effulgent forever. If the mother of the Gracchi did well lived beloved and died regretted.

Yours truly, W. B. Hill.

SOULE UNIVERSITY.

MR. EDITOR:-In view of the fact that it is very important and desirable to have our friends and the public generally, posted in reference to our great central educational enterprise at Chappell Hill, Soule University, and more especially in reference to the liberal policy which has been

person paying the sum of \$500, secures a cernterest, annually, payable to the Board of Trustees of said University within ten years, the interest payable invariably in advance.

All persons wishing to obtain certificates of University, will please let me hear from them. My address is Chappell Hill, Washington coun-THOS. F. COOK, Agent.

LETTER ----, No. ---I hereby certify that has this day executed his promissory note for the sum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, payable to the BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF SOULE UNIVERSITY, in

or incustees of soule university, in consideration that said Institution grants to said or his assigns, the privilege of EDUCATING ONE STUDENT, without further charges for tuition fees, in perpetuity; provided, that the bearer of this Certificate pays, annually, in advance, at the University, the interest on said Note before said privilege can be granted.

WHAT AN "ENGLISH LETTER" SHOULD BE. OTHERSIDE, February, 1861.

My introduction to your readers would not be English if it were not grave. I must moralize, merely to keep up the national reputation. To begin, then: the English, like the Americans, are manifestly a great people. But the English have one or two very annoying faults, which sadly mar the proportions of the national character. These faults are all the more troublesome that they appear to be closely related to very good qualities. One of them is, moral pride. That the English are in advance of many other nations in moral culture, is indisputable; their error is that they pride ourselves upon it, and, like the Jews, haughtily condemn in others what they complacently allow in themselves. This pride leads them not only into mistakes, but into divers sins, one of which is a reckless underrating of all who happen to stand in real or apparent opposition to them. For one, I am heartily ashamed of the recent exhibitions of this despicable vanity in leading English papers, who filled seats in the earthly Church last year, with reference to the troubles in your country. but are now gone to occupy seats in the Church | 'The Times and its echoes are fully persuaded of their capacity to judge of your affairs, and of their right to "deal damnation" upon every I recollect well a young man on that circuit phase of them which seems to threaten English who was always found at my right in the church, interests. There is no elevated state-manship, an attentive and prayerful listener. He is now no accuracy of information, nor any of the "leader" upon your "crisis." I regret this,

more for England's sake than for yours. The injuring is always a greater sufferer than the The "Times" gives you long lectures on the the young will you be kind enough to insert immorality of your Southern social system, side this seemingly prophetic extract of a letter writ- by side with confessions that the English system is a mine which may at any moment explode with terriffic effect. It is clear that English safety, and not your honor or advantage, is the life I am called upon to address you in the form secret of all the "views of the English press" on the "American question." The Times ad-"When I cast my mind back while enjoying mits that "to put the case in the mildest form, the pleasures of home, I am made to regret my three-fourths of our cotton supply has become uncertain, one-third of our trade is in jeopardy, conduct toward that good Being who has be. and the earnings of one-sixth of our population stowed them upon me ever since my first recol- may be rendered precarious." Whereupon is lection. * * Although it is hard to leave so goes off into denunciations of slavery and exhordear a home where my father, mother, brothers tations to activity in the discovery of new cotand sister dwell, which to me is the happiest ton-fields. This, you will remember, is the same place in the wide world, it becomes necessary paper which but recently ridiculed Lord Broughin the course of time for every "bird to leave am for his endeavors to get cotton for the Engits nest "---for every son, when he has grown lish market, outside of your Southern States.-old enough, to leave his home and exert himself Then, quoth the Times, slavery could not be for his own support, as well as for the advance- wholly a bad thing, because it kept English ment of his fellow creatures, and thus improve spindles in motion; and, besides, if Lord in the Church of God.

The cause of this sad state of things, whereve the talent given him by his Maker, and act his part in the great drama of life. * * * But notwithstanding I am away from home and among strangers—yet my God is with me, to brighten my hopes and protect me in my weakthe talent given him by his Maker, and act his Brougham should discover a soil and climate in righten my hopes and protect me in my weakess.

"You know not how dearly I love you, when way the Times then talked; now, it puts self, but pushed to unjustifiable extremes, has your slave-labor in the most dangerous aspect, and the second of the American plantations? This is the periodic seasons of religious revival, true in itself, but pushed to unjustifiable extremes, has led many to trust too much to extraordinary should be his will that I must die while away a level as to intelligence with our operatives; from home, the news may be carried back that hence they hear of political troubles in your country with trepidation, believing, as they do, in the language of the Post, that these troubles the language of the Post, that these troubles the revival system; on the contrary, they would not be understood to discountenance the revival system; on the contrary, they would though my son is dead, I shall meet him in the language of the Post, that these troubles "must cause the labor of the field to be abandoned." My own observations in the Southern he wrote the above letter. He was a good boy | States, convince me of the exact contrary. I

and I feel sure that the character of your gov ernment and of your people is such that a secesin raising her sons for her country, they did sion of the Southern from the Northern States better in training David for heaven. He joined may be effected without any serious check to the Church when he was eight years old. He Southern industry. A little actual knowledge of your country is a great comfort in England, about these times. English newspaper editors do not know the difference between abolition authority and the truth. The worst book on slavery ever written by an abolitionist of the Garrison school, provided it contains anything purporting to be fact, ministers to the English rage for information, and is received as truth, while any showing from your side of the question is thrown aside as prejudiced and unre-

adopted on the part of the Board of Trustees in understand your crisis. I do, however, claim regard to the scholarships, and as it will be im- to know, as I have said, that many of the leadpracticable for the Agent to see and have an interview with all who may wish to secure certificates of scholarship, he desires to say through the medium of the Advocate for the information believing that the time has come when individinterview with all who may wish to secure certificates of scholarship, he desires to say through the medium of the Advocate for the information of all whom it may concern that there are two grades of scholarship, to-wit: \$300 and \$500; any person paying the sum of \$300 secures the privilege of keeping one student in the University free of any further charge for tuition,

end; first, the acknowledgment of the conviction tificate of scholarship which is perpetual and that your Southern civilization is abreast of the to secure a certificate of scholarship, who may not find it convenient to pay in advance, will which God and man will hold you accountable, be required to give a Note with ten per cent. to settle your concerns in your own way, without regard to the views of the ignorant or the

One caution: beware how you hold England as a whole responsible for the utterances of her scholarships, or that may desire information in "able editors," who, like your own, are for the reference to any matter appertaining to Soule most part desperate sensationists, and exaggerate only to be read. A number of the most influential statesmen of England entertain views of the Southern States and their institution which even a South Carolinian would not hesitate to endorse. Yours,

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

REPORT ADOPTED BY THE ALABAMA CONFERENCE Your committee on Sunday-schools beg leave

They would humbly ask if the Sunday-school has assumed its true importance in the minds of our ministers? Is it regarded as a subordinate adjunct of the Church, to be fostered or neglected according to the varying tastes of the pastor and circumstances of his charge, or is it looked upon as a vital part of every true Church organization, insomuch that without the Sunday-school the Church, whatever be its present prosperity, has no foundation for a permanent existence, no promise of future success? Your committee would respectfully urge that this latter is the true theory of the Sunday-school, that it is not an adjunct of the Church, not a helping association separate from the Church, but enassociation separate from the Church, but en-ters vitally into every true Church organization. Not until this truth is fully acknowledged will the Sunday-school assume in our minds its real

and due importance. In comparing the Church organization of the present day with that of the apostolic fathers, your committee have searched in vain outside of the Sunday-school for the counterpart in the Churches of modern times to the catechumenics

f the ancient Church. Some pretend to find it in our probationary Church membership. But does the probationer go through any course of instruction in doctrina and religious truth? He is required to attend the class-meeting; but the class-meeting, let it be remembered, is not a means of instruction, but of grace, and he is expected to attend that as much after as before his probation comes to an end. In the Sunday-school alone can be found the modern counterpart of the ancient catechumenical system.

atechumenical system.

Your committee are not ignorant of the fact ture of the ancient Church was postapostolical in its origin. They would not urge tradition as authoritative. But while they believe that no special form of ecclesiastical polity has been divinely imposed in all its details upon every age, they earnestly contend that there are certain features of Church organization which the very genius and spirit of Christianity demands in all ages, under all circumstances, and without which no Church can be a Church in the true and complete sense. One of these features is the

catechumenical system, or, to speak of it in its modern form, the Sunday-school.

It is humiliating to confess that this essential institution of the Church does not fulfil in modern all the purposes it accomplished in ancient times. The ancient catechumenical system had a constant reference to Church membership: its distinctive aim was to prepare the catechumen by sound doctrinal and religious instruction, for membership in the kingdom of God upon earth. It is deplorable to be reminded, on entering the modern Sunday-school, that this does not seem to be the constant and distinctive aim. Forgetful of this aim, the pastor and his flock neglect to infuse into it that strong religious element which should be its vitalizing principle. Selfamilies, committed often to the instruction of the young and gay, the child does not feel that

would make less noise upon earth, but in the Church above it would show larger results. In Their only design is to warn against a too ex-clusive reliance upon these extraordinary means

T. S. ABERNATHY, Jr.,

HURRIED DEVOTIONS.

Fugitive acts of devotion, to be of high value must be sustained by other approaches to God, deliberate, premeditated, regular, which shall be to those acts like the abutments of a susbe to those acts like the abutments of a sus-pension bridge to the arch that spans the stream. It will never do to be in desperate haste in laying such foundations. This thought-ful duty, this spiritual privilege, this foretaste of uncorporeal life, this communion with an un-seen Friend—can you expect to enjoy it as you would a repartee or dance? In the royal gallery at Dresden may be often seen a group of connoisseurs, who sit for hours

In the royal gallery at Dresden may be often seen a group of connoisseurs, who sit for hours before a single painting. They walk around those halls or corridors, whose walls are so eloquent with the triumphs of Art, and they come back and pause again before that one masterpiece. They go away, and return the next day, and again the first and last object which charms their own is that canyas on which Ganine has

discover some new beauty, and a new joy."

I have seen men standing in the street before transferable, as will be seen from the form of the certificate annexed. Any person desiring to seem a cartificate of scholarship, who may the corresponding admission that you should not to seem a cartificate of scholarship, who may the corresponding admission that it is your duty—for thoughts, what ideals of grace can Genius extended to the certificate of scholarship. press in a painting, demanding time for their appreciation and enjoyment, like those great thoughts of God, of Heaven, of Eterntty, which thoughts of God, of Heaven, of Eternity, which the soul needs to conceive vividly in order to know the blessedness of prayer? What conceptions can art imagine of the "Divine Child" which can equal in spirituality the thoughts which one needs to entertain of Christ in the "prayer of faith?" We cannot hope, commonly, to spring into possession of such thoughts in the twinkling of an eye.—The Still Hour.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON DAVIS.

America, Friends and Fellow-citizens:

Called to the difficult and responsible station of the Chief Magistrate of the Provisional Government, which you have instituted, I approach the discharge of the duties assigned to me with humble distrust of my abilities, but with a sus-

oromptness in making out and handing in your of a permanent Government to take the place of this, which, by its greater moral and physical power, will be better able to combat with

ernments rest upon the consent of the governed, and that it is the right of the people to alter or abolish them at will, whenever they become des-tructive of the ends for which they were es-

tablished.

The declared purpose of the compact of the United States, from which we have withdrawn, was to "establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the ble ings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity;" and now, when in the judgment of the sovereign States composing this Confederace, it has been perverted from the purposes for which it was ordained, and ceased to answer the ends for which it was established, a peaceful appeal to the ballot- box has declared that, so far as they are concerned, the Government created by that com-

pact should cease to exist.

In this they have merely asserted the right which the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776, defined to be "inalienable." Of the time and occasion for its assertion and exercise, they, as sovereigns, were the final judges, each for it-

The impartial and enlightened verdict of mankind will vindicate the rectitude of our con-duct, and He who knows all hearts, will judge

The right, solemnly proclaimed at the birth of the United States, and which has been sol-emnly affirmed and reaffirmed in the bills of rights of the States subsequently admitted into the Union of 1789, undeniably recognized in the people the power to resume the authority dele-gated to it for the purpose of government. By this right the sovereign States, here re-presented, have seceded from this Confederacy, and it is an abuse of language that their act has

been denominated revolutionary. They have formed a new alliance, but, within each State, its government has remained the same, nor have the rights of person or proper-

ty been disturbed.

The agent, through which they communicated with foreign nations is changed, but this does not necessarily interrupt their international re-

sition from the former Union to the present Con-ferary has not preceeded from a disregard, on our part, of just obligations or any failure to per-form every constitutional duty; moved by no interest or passion to invade the rights of oth eas; and anxious to cultivate peace and com merce with all nations-if we may not hope to avoid war, we may at least expect posterity will acquit us from having needlessly made it.

Doubly justified, therefore, by the absence of

sion of others, there can be no reason to doubt
that the courage and patriotism of the people
of the Confederate States of America will be
found equal to any measure of defense which
their honor and security will require.
An agricultural people, whose chief interest
is the export of commodities, required in every
manufacturing country, our true policy is peace
and the freest trade which our necessities will
require.

whom we would sell and from whom we would buy, that there should be the fewest practical

There can, however, be but little rivalry be tween our people and any other manufacturing community, such as those of the Northern and Eastern States of the American Union. It must follow, therefore, that mutual interests will invite to good will and kind offices on both

restrictions upon the interchange of these com

If, however, passion or lust of dominion If, however, passion or lust of dominion, should cloud the judgment or inflame the ambition of these States, we must prepare to meet the emergency, and maintain, by the final arbitament of the sword the position which we have assumed among the nations of the earth.

We have entered upon a new career of independence, and must be inflexible in maintaining it, though pursued through many years of controversy with our late associates of the Northern States.

We have vainly endeavored to secure tran quillity and obtain respect for the rights to which we were entitled, and as a necessity, not which we were entired, and as a necessity, not as a choice, we have resorted to the remedy of separation, and henceforth our energies must be directed to the conduct of our own affairs and the perpetuity of the Confederacy which we have formed.

have formed.

If a just perception of mutual interests shall permit us peaceably to pursue our separate political career, my most earnest desire will have been fulfilled. But if this be denied us, and the integrity of our territory and jurisdiction be assailed, it will but remain for us, with firm

be assailed, it will but remain for us, with firm resolve, to appeal to arms, and to invoke the blessings of Providence on a just cause.

As a consequence of our new condition and relations, and with a view to meet anticipated wants, it will be necessary to provide for the speedy and efficient organization of branches of the Executive Department, having special charge of foreign intercourse, finance, military affairs and total service.

For purposes of defense, the Confederate States may, under ordinary circumstances, rely mainly upon their militia; but it is deemed advisable, in the present condition of affairs, that there should be a well insturcted and disciplined army, more numerons than would usually be required for a peace establishment.

I also suggest that, for the protection of our barbors and commerce on the high seas, a navy be organized. But this, as well as other subject appropriate of our necessities, has doubtless engaged the attention of the Congress.

With a constitution differing from that of our fathers only so far as it is explanatory of our well-known intention to be freed from sectional conflicts, which have interfered with the pursuit of the general welfare, it is not unreasonable to expect that other States from which we have recently parted may seek to unite their for-tunes with ours under the Government we have

For this your constitution makes adequate provision, but beyond this, if I mistake not, the judgment and will of the people are that a reunion with States from which we have separation. ted, is neither practicable nor desirable. To promote the happiness of a confederacy, it is requisite that there should be so much homo geniety that the welfare of every portion be the aim of the whole.

Actuated solely by the desire to preserve our own rights, and promote our own welfare, the separation of the United States has been marked by no aggression upon others, and followed by no convulsion. Our industrial pursuits have Actuated solely by the desire to preserve our received no check. The cultivation of our fields has progressed as heretofore, and even should we be involved in war, there would be no considerable diminution in the production of and to love and esteem his beautiful young wife, were in reality advantage against her and decided to the same and the same are same as the same and the same and the same are same as the same are same are same as the same are same as the same are same are same as the same are same

ment from which we have separated, a policy so detrimental to the civilized world, the Northern States included, could not be dictated by the strongest desire to inflict injury upon us.

But if the contrary should prove true. the folly and wickedness of our aggressors. In the meantime there will remain to us, beides the ordinary remedies before suggested,

the well-known resources for retaliation upon

You will see many errors to forgive, many deficiencies to tolerate; but you shall not find in me either want of zeal or fidelity to the cause sed her through her illness, and when her health

not our system of government. The Constitu-tion framed by our fathers is that of these Con-federate States. In their expositions of it, and in the judicial constructions it has received, we

made are not weighed in the balance against honor, liberty and equality.

Obstacles may retard, but they cannot long

prevent the progress of a movement sanctified by its justice and sustained by a virtuous people. us therefore invoke the God of Fathers to guide and protect us in our efforts to perpetuate principles which, by His blessing, they were able to vindicate, establish and transmit to their posterity. With the continuance of His favor, ever gratefully acknowledged, we may hopefully look forward to success, to peace and to product to

Score of Miracles.-The Gospel miracles differ from all others in their nature and frequency, and in the disinterestedness which charcterized them. Neither the Savior por Itis disciples ever wrought a miracle for their own personal benefit. Dr. Carson well says:

"Trophimus have I left at Miletum sick."-Did you, Paul? And why did you leave him sick when you possessed the power of working miracles? Why were you so profuse of your miracles i Why were you so profuse of your miracles in Melita, while you are so sparing of them among your best friends? For the very reason of showing that miracles are rather for the proof of the Gospel, than for the private benefit even of the heirs of glory. God is sovereign in this as well as in everything else. Jesus bested the case of the historical ways. healed the ear of the high priest's servant, while Paul did not heal his friend Trophimus. The The discretion or caprice, but by the suggestion of the Holy Spirit. This, then, is a providential fact, the record of which, though to human wisdom trifling, is yet of great importance to the children of God. They are not to expect that they will always be free from sickness, or that their sickness will be soon dismissed. They have reason to trust that God will always be

with them, and will turn everything to good for them. But they must submit to Him as a

overeign who gives no account of his matters.' THE COOLEST THING ON RECORD -An Incident of the Mexican War.—As Gen. Scott's army was marching triumphantly into the City of Mexico, says an exchange, a procession of monks emerged from the gate of a convent situated on the eminence to the right, and advanced with slow and measured tread until they met the army at right angles. The guide or leader of the procession was a venerable priest, whose hair procession was a venerable priest, whose hair was whitened with the frost of many winters. was whitened with the frost of many winters. He held in both hands a contribution box, upon which there was a lighted candle, and when within a few feet of the army the procession halted. As the army proceeded, many a true believer in St. Patrick dropped some small coin or other into the old priest's box. And, when it was observed that a soldier was searching in his pockets for something to bestow, the old priest would step forward and hold his box to receive the donation.

priest would step forward and hold his box to receive the donation.

Ultimately there came along a tall, gaunt, limber sided, gander looking Yankee, who, on seeing the poor priest, thrust his hands into the very depths of his breeches pockets, as if in search for a dime, or something of the kind. The priest, observing this movement, advanced, as usual, while Jonathan, holding forth a greasy leaking roll of paper, companied very deliber. as usual, while Jonathan, holding forth a greasy looking roll of paper, commenced very deliberately unfolding it. The old priest anticipated a liberal donation, and put on an air of the most exquisite satisfaction. Jonathan continued to unroll piece after piece of tri-twisted smoking tobacco. He next thrust his hands into another pocket, and drew forth a clay pipe, which, with the utmost deliberation, he proceeded to fill by pinching off small particles of the tobacco. When this was done, having replaced his tobacco in his breeches pocket, he stooped forward and lighted his pipe by the old priest's candle, and making an awkward inclination of the head, (intended, perhaps, for a bow,) he said, "Much obleeged to ye 'squire," and proceeded on.

EXTRAORDINARY ADVENTURES OF AN ENGLISH LORD. [From the Chicago Democrat.]

We have just been furnished with the particulars of one of the most extraordinary histories of real life ever written, confirming, in a very remarkable manner, the trite adage that truth is stranger than fiction. The most remarkable

is stranger than fiction. The most remarkable portion of the history we are about to relate is, that it is entirely true.

In the year 1837 or 1838, Sir John N. Fenwick, of Fenwick Hall, England, a wealthy nobleman, married Clara Seymour, the daughter of a poor clergyman, who lived on the Cumberland Hills, and at whose house Sir John had been detained some weeks by an accident, received while upon a hunting excursion. The father of Clara Seymour died a short time beaim of the whole.

When this does not exist, antagonisms are engendered, which must and should result in separation.

father of Clara Seymour died a short time before her marriage, and she brought to her husband no dower but her beauty and her love. The wedded pair made the tour of the Conti-

to report that, on account of the imperfect statistical data laid before them, they would respectfully decline to say anything with regard to the comparative progress or decline of Sundayschool interests during the past year. They would urge a stricter regard to precision and promptness in making out and handing in your statistics.

The discharge of the duties assigned to me with humble distrust of my abilities, but with a sustaining confidence in the wisdom of those who taining confidence in the wisdom of those who in the comparative progress or decline of Sundayschool interests during the past year. They would urge a stricter regard to precision and promptness in making out and handing in your statistics.

Looking forward to the speedy establishment of a permanent Government to take the place of the duties assigned to me with humble distrust of my abilities, but with a sustaining confidence in the wisdom of those who taining confidence in the wisdom of those who in the occurrence of the dites assigned to me with humble distrust of my abilities, but with a sustaining confidence in the wisdom of those who is taples which have constituted our exports, and in which the commercical world has interests scarcely less than our own.

This common interest of producer and constituted our exports, and in which the commercial world has interests scarcely less than our own.

This common interest of producer and constituted our exports, and in which the commercial world has interests scarcely less than our own.

This common interest of producer and constituted our exports, and in which the commercial world has interests.

The discharge of the duties assigned to me with humble distrust of my considerable diminution in the production of staples which have constituted our exports, and in which the commercial world has interests which have constituted our exports, and in which the commercial world has interest.

This common interest of producer and constitute our exports, and in which the commercial world has interest.

This co This common interest of producer and consumer can only be interrupted by exterior force, which would obstruct the transmission of our staples to foreign markets, a course of conduct which would be as unjust towards us as it would which would be as unjust towards us as it would be as unjust towards us as it would which would be as unjust towards us as it would be as unjust towards us as i

But if the contrary should prove true, a terrible responsibility will rest upon it, and the sufferings of multitudes will bear testimony to led from the hall, and immediately hurried to the seaboard and embarked for the continent. The shock had rendered the unhappy wife and mother insane; and in this condition her sisters-in-law caused her to be removed from the commerce of an enemy.

My experience in public stations of a subordinate grade to this, which your kindness has conferred upon me, has taught me that care and conferred upon me, has taught me that care and brink of the grave. Her only friend, during toil and disparagement are the prices of official clevation. this sad period, was a certain Capt. Edward clevation. O'Neil, of the Enniskillen Dragoons, at that time

and is to me highest and of most enduring af-ection.

Your generosity has bestowed upon me an it with him. For a long time she resisted his Your generosity has bestowed upon me an undeserved distinction; one which I neither sought nor desired.

Upon the continuance of that sentiment, and upon your wisdom and patriotism, I rely to direct and support me in the performance of the duties required at my hands.

We have changed our political relations, but not our system of government. The Constitution framed by our fathers is that of these Constitution framed by our fathers is that of these Constitution framed by our fathers is that of these Constitution framed by our fathers is that of these Constitution framed by our fathers is that of these Constitution framed by our fathers is that of these Constitution framed by our fathers is that of these Constitution framed by our fathers is that of these Constitution framed by our fathers is that of these Constitution framed by our fathers is that of these Constitution framed by our fathers is that of these Constitution framed by our fathers is that of these Constitution framed by our fathers is that of the selection for a long time she resisted his appeals, but finally, ascertaining that her hus, appeals, but finally, ascertaining that her hus,

just interpretation of that instrument, and ever remembering that all offices are but trusts, held at his cousin's ranche, situated on the frontier for the people, and that powers delegated are to be strictly construed, I will hope, by due diligence in the performance of my duties, though I may disappoint your expectations, yet to retain, when retiring, something of the good will whose society he passed six months. But on one fatal night the ranche was attacked by a party of Comanche Indians; his consin, and Es-telle were murdered, and he carried off into It is joyous, in the midst of perilous times, to look around upon a people united in heart, where one purpose of high resolve animates and actuates the whole; where the sacrifices to be whom he was, and made his escape to Browns-

ville, Texas. Here he met three Texian drovers, who were about to start with an immense drove of cattle to Carlinville, Macoupin county, in this State. Being short of hands, they offered to hire him to go with them and help them to drive. Rendered destitute by being deprived of everythin by the maranders, he gladly accepted their of

fer and went.

Arriving at Carlinville, he determined to return to England and boldly proclaim his rights. Accordingly he took the cars for the East. While travelling on the New York and Eric Rairoad, he fell in with a noble-hearted farmer named Preston F. Sappington, of Point studying lew with Mr. L. Weldon. however, disliked the profession, and was em-Mr. Sackett, and lately by Mr. Stansbury.
While here during the October term of the Circuit Court, he stated his case to Abraham Lin-

coln, who immediately wrote to the British Cor sul at Chicago.
Two days afterwards, the British Consol Hon. Mr. Wilkins, arrived at Clinton. After listening to Fenwick's story, and having a long consultation with Messrs. Lincoln and Stans-bury, he took him to Chicago and employed him in his office. In the meantime, the Const wrote to England, making inquiries in regard t

was travelling on the Continent, but could not ascertain the precise spot.

The Prince of Wales while travelling in this country, it will be recollected, stopped in Chicago. Here the Consul introduced Fenwick to the Prince who headers apprinced by the Prince who headers apprinced to the Prince who have the Prince of the Prin the Prince, who became convinced of the truth of his statement. He accompanied the Prince in his tour through the United States, and went with him to England. On arriving in England, Fenwick proceeded

immediately to his ancestral hall, where he was informed by the servants that one of his aunts trouble and unhappiness, was now on her death bed attended by her brother Sir John Fenwick. ly visage of the dying woman became still ghast-lier, when she beheld the boy whom she and her sister had so deeply wronged. She immediately confessed that the tale they had invented to blast the reputation of Lady Clara, and foundation; that Clara was a good and true wife foundation; that Clara was a good and true whe until he drove her away and spurned her. Lord Fenwick folded his long lost son to his heart and shed tears of joy over him. The woman died in a few minutes after making the confes-sion. Her sister is at present the inmate of a convent, and strives to atone for her black-

the departure of her son to America, and Capt.
O'Neill took her to the South of France, in the hope of restoring it. But she soon died, and not long afterwards the captain was killed in a duel. By will he bequeathed his property, which was of great value, to his wife's son, John N. Fenwick.

The young man is now in Fenwick Hall. The

Mr. Stansbury, to whom I send in your package a breastpin. My love to Mrs. C—— and the children. I have many times, since I left your roof, thought of them, and longed to see

to you I hope will entirely clear you of debt, and make you independent for life.
"Tell Al. Blackford I will send him a splendid Manton fewling-piece by the next steamer. He has my likeness, which I would be glad to have left with Miss Julia C——.

Yours, as ever, John North Ferwick, Bart."

THE WHOLE CHURCH AT THE PRAYER MEET-No.-What an encouragement it would be to many a discouraged and almost worn out pas-tor! What a testimony to the world that Christians were in earnest in their profession, and that they loved communion with God! How would it make sermons and means of grace full of interest, life and power that now seem dull and lifeless! How would it promote growth in grace, and honor Christ, and quicken zeal, and increase spirituality, and make the Church on earth like the Church in heaven! Let all the Church be regularly at the prayer-meeting, and all would be faithful, and active, and useful; all would be a help to the pastor and to each other, all would feel the power of the gos-pel in their own hearts, and thus be burning and shining lights; and men'would take knowledge of them that they had been with Jesus!
See to it, Christian reader, that you do your part toward having all the Church always at the

LITTLE ENMITIES AND POLITICAL OPINIONS-We were thinking that something on this sub-ject was necessary for the times, and were castng about to write it, when the following just bservations in an exchange arrested our attention. They fit the case :

prayer-meeting.

"He is not much of a man who permits his political opinions to curdle his feeling toward his neighbors. He is weak-headed and flabbyhearted whose partisan preferences lessen his friendly intimacies, when nothing except mere differences of political opinion intervenes. When there is no absolute cause, such as personally offensive words, written or spoken, no citizen can rationally consider himself warranted in freezing up his kindly intercourse with those whom in political quietude he esteemed worthy of amiable remark. The social relation should not, in this peaceful country of equality, free opinion, and free speech, be disturbed by the political. The general condition of American citizens is not such as to naturally produce profound animosities, bitter and lasting clannish-ness, and frenzied disputes. Our political partyism, view it as we will, does not, in or about it, possess sufficient importance to justify the surrender of any man's evenness of temper to

tist Church, Hartford, which is now vacant, gives up the whole forenoon of Lord's day to afternoon and evening for pulpit preaching. The Methodist Episcopal Church of that place, though it has a pastor, has adopted the same

WHO FOUGHT THE BATTLES OF THE REPUBLIC. -The Mexican war was fought chiefly by the South. The tabular statement given below shows that whilst fourteen slave States furnished 45,630 volunteers, the free States and Territories furnished but 23,064. The disparity is

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g.	Nativity of the Regular A Non-Slaveholding States and	Territori	es	28.5
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	Tennessre5,410	57	12	18
	Kentucky	157	45	17
t	Virginia 1,303	6	***	6
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	South Carolina 954	59	115	23
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January the Parisians have had splendid oppor-tanities to enjoy the pleasures of skating. It is said that more than fifty thousand were seen one day on the frozen pends of Fontainbleau, the Glaciere and the Bois de Boulogne. In the Emperor himself, seeming to enjoy the sport as much as any one of the young people around him, gliding gracefully from one group to ano-ther, and propelling a pretty little sled with the Imperial Prince in it.

"Where are you going?" said a young gentle-man to an elderly one in a white cravat, whom he overtook a few miles from Chicago.
"I am going to Heaven, my son; I have been

on my way there for eighteen years."
"Well, good-bye, old fellow; if you have been traveling toward Heaven eighteen years and got no nearer to it than Chicago I'll take another route."

NUMBER OF EARTHQUAKES,-Prof. Ansted, an English geologist, says that the reported num-ber of earthquakes from the earliest ages to 1850 s over 7000. From 1800 to 1850, 3240. The average for the present century is about one

Declined.—The late Florida Conference, after discussion, decided not to establish a paper for that Conference. It regarded the multipli-

EARLY IMPRESSIONS.—Bishop Paine of the Southern Methodist Church, said at Alexandria: "Give him the children of a town for five years.

Some doctor advertises to this effect: "Consumptives, cough while you can, for after you have taken one bottle you can't." We rather think we won't take any of that doctor's stuff until we find out what he means by the above rather equivocal extract from his advertisement

A part of the citizens of Boone county, Indiana, have declared that the boundary of the Southern Confederacy must run north of that

MINUTES.-Circumstances which we could not control have delayed the publication of the Minutes until now. We shall commence sending them out day after to-morrow. AGENT.

THE FINLEY PROPOSITION.

ANOTHER \$100 .- A true friend of the paper writes from Texans, February 18th: "I take pleasure in announcing to you, and to the friends of the Advocate, that another has responded to the proposition of bro. Finley. Mrs. Frances Sutherland, truly a mother in Israel, desires me to make this announcement. May the ball still roll on, until the 'old debt' is numbered with the things that were. I hope a number of the good sisters will imitate this good example of mother

Bro. Finley's proposition was that fifty persons agree to become responsible \$100 each payable on or before March 1, 1862, to liquidate the old debt against the Texas Christian Advocate. This makes the seventh response.

STILL ANOTHER-THE RIGHTH. Bro. Shipman: I send you the name of Asbury H. Steagall, a layman on the Mt. Enterprise Circuit, Rusk county, Rusk District, as another one of the fifty, to the Hundred Dollar proposition for the liquidation of "that old debt." He gives his bond in good faith. Please enter his name on that list of noble contributors for the relief of our Church Organ in Texas. I suggest that the name of each and every one who has responded and may hereafter respond, be entered in a substantial book and carefully preserved in the archives of the Advocate office in all time to come.

Dear Brethren: Presiding Elders, Preachers, and Laymen, lay to and carry this proposition through at once. Is it a matter of small import that our only Church paper in Texas, is crippled and almost crushed by an old debt of a few thousand dollars? By concert of action we can lift it in one month from this day, and nobody will be hurt. The office and the conferences will be relieved from an intolerable burden, the contributors will be blessed with happy hearts and approving consciences, and the whole machinery of the Church in Texas will

work with an accelerated motion. A. P. Eldey writes: "Press your propostion. It must not fail. I shall soon have something handsome to say to you on the subject." If all were of his mind, Bro. Shipman, the responses would come down so thick and fast, as to make you dizzy with delight, and forget for a time the agonizing groans of a dissolving Union. R. S. FINLEY.

We were glad to meet Rev. R. Alexander the city on Tuesday last. The labor of nearly thirty years in Texas has not bowed his frame or dimmed his eye. It is something to have witnessed the progress of those years, from the wilderness to the great and prosperous State, and to have contributed to it so honorably and effectively as Mr. Alexander has done.

Rev. J. B. Cummings, of the St. Louis Conference, passed through Galveston, on Tuesday last, for New Orleans. He expects to meet his family in that city and to return with them, we are pleased to say, to a home in Texas.

"School for Young Ladies" in Galveston, Mr. Hancock, the Principal, possesses high qualifications as an instructor. Among there are, in addition to the requisite literary and scientific attainments, long experience, disciplinary skill, city of temperament. His suggestions concerning Southern Education strike at the foundation of that matter; we should be pleased to have

"Interesting Correspondence."-The letter of Mr. Dunnington and the reply of Dr. M'Ferrin, copied in this paper, appeared originally in a late number of the Nashville American. The Doctor's account of the division of the Methodist Church is clearly and strongly written. He knows the facts and he gives them. Mr. D.'s the more faint analogies of Christ and his teachquestionings and reflections have been coming up in many other minds, recently; to all such we commend the perusal of this correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Able articles on "Our In stitutions" and on "Inter-Church Relations," were received too late for publication this week. They shall appear in the next issue. There are many excellent writers among the friends of the Advocate, whose pens have been too long idle. ---

THE EXPEDITION TO THE RIO GRANDS,-Gen. Nichols returned from the Brazos to this city, by steamer Rusk, on Tuesday evening last, bringing some heavy guns which were taken from the U. S. post at Pt. Isabel. The commandant at Fort Brown had refused to sur render. Gen. Nichols will start back with reinforcements, perhaps to-day. We hope that the news from San Antonio will have its legitimate effect upon the commandant at Fort Brown, and that he will, in consequence give up the position, without resistance, to the superior force which will in a few days at farthest, demand it. We learn that the troops of the expedition, upwards of 300 in number, voted to a man for secession on the 23d. They were intrenching at the Brazos when Gen. Nichols left.

POETRY AND PIGS' FEET. - Whether, when we were sentimentally musing, theother day, upon something-it may have been Ossian, or it may have been Oysters-we actually received the following in the modern Greek of a "firstrate business hand," and have had the same translated, "at great expense," is, perhaps, not a matter of importance to the reader:

" I ship you to-day, per drayman, some feet, Pickled and kegged, (nice) of porkers, once fleet In the long lanes of Kaintuck; feet that strayed, (Where your truant sports of lang syne were played, By blue, winding streams of your own morning land-Feet that now are for sale at my store on the strand-The Plate-on-ic is sold by HENRY L. FLASH!

The gratifying result may be imagined, and will, perhaps, be envied by the universal Gentile world.

ALL RIGHT .- A subscriber writes that he or dered his paper stopped, but that it was not stopped, (the order failed to reach us) and that he is glad of it. Would not be without it for thrice the price.

THE METEOR. - A rival of the great meteor last spring passed lately over lowa. Wisconsin. and Illinois. Its height above the earth is supposed by some calculators to have been fifty miles; its diameter, two miles.

THE COLD SNAP .- On the 8th, at Albany, N Y., the thermometer stood at 16 to 20 degress Hampshire, 32 deprees below. At some points make the discovery of his actual innocence. in Canada the 40th degree was reached.

Ideas, like fishes, go in schools. Or, if it be preferred, there are systems of ideas, true and false. This, like everything else, has its advantages and its dangers. It is very pleasant to strike the leading idea of a powerful book, comewhere near the commencement, and then read on, with your anticipation a page or two ahead of the eye, finding your "prophetic soul" justified as you proceed. This pleasure does not come of vanity, but of the natural fondness for system and systematizing. The hearer's anticipation of a preacher who follows a plan with which church goers have long been familiar, is a very different thing from the anticipation of a preacher who rouses the thought, and gets it at the work of putting this and that together, with the energy of fresh interest in an old theme presented in a new aspect. In this case, the hearer thinks; in the other he merely acquiesces, often with a somewhat sleepy reverence. In the one case, the mind is refreshed straining after originality. Legitimate, soundkind, a great part of the power must reside in other the accused. the connection of the ideas. To make sure of this connection the address must be thought

But every man has at some time elaborated false. If true, the man's mind was at work treme; but his patience and submission were conscientiously when it was obtained. He was always equal to his sufferings, Neither the darkness of night, nor the light of go where duty called. day, lies about in disconnected patches. We pick up a paper devoted to "liberal christianity," Methodist Church in Brazoria, in 1846, under against the practice of closing prayers in the turned from an eminent position-for which he ready with his opinion. That opinion, although | conscience, entered the Christian ministry, in it is contrary to the word of God, accords with the church of his choice. He was licensed to the other ideas or notions of the liberal editor. His system has a tendency in a certain direction, and in that direction it will carry him with the at Waco, the same year, of which he was an accortainty of fate itself, unless he resolutely ceptable and useful member until his late lamentbrings the whole of it to the law and testimony. First, in some unguarded moment, when the be long remembered in this part of Texas. basis of his thinking was not broadly laid, he

name Jesus was given to our Lord because he Bro, Dashiell asked him if he realized the proand a rare union of mental precision and viva- shall ask the Father in my name, He will give I do. Jesus, sweet Jesus. I feel that my title no certain effect upon the liberal creed; they to sing, "Amazing grace, how sweet the sound him elaborate them for publication in the Ad- on the plane which it has chosen; and this effort he said, "sing 'Jesus, lover of my soul, let me to Ghost.

Pushed to their extreme, liberal Christianities and liberal skepticisms ultimate in this doctrine: ings you can find in heathen mythologies and literatures, or elsewhere, the less faith you must have in the Bible. To us, the reverse see us father ever had will tell you that he was a gento be truth. It is not difficult for us to conceive that the light which God lent the old heathen wish you to learn to ride, and to shoot, and than to rival "the true light,"

Doubtless, too, there is a light of the Spirit in man, but if there be any such things as right and wrong, it is possible that this gift may be misapplied. If so, it is quite rational to suppose that the abuse of it would be in the direction of self-sufficiency rather than in the opposite wards the cross-the cross, as orthodoxy conacknowledges and demands an "inward life;" but, the attempt to get this life without its form, is as absurd as to take the form without the life. Either is a radical error; the power and its revelation must be taken together. What God hath joined, man must not put asunder.

BACON.

We have not yet received Mr. Dixon's Vindication of Bacon. But we have seen some reviews of it, which treat the subject superficially and give judgment against the philosopher That Bacon committed errors cannot be doubted. This is their instruction: that all men who are given to thought, and who push their inquiries beyond the current ideas of their age, are in danger of allowing in themselves what they would condemn in men of an inferior grade. But the question is, do not superior men sometimes commit, without corrupt design, acts which in the lives of inferior men are always the first quarter. We read of fruitful revivals the signs of corruption? Bacon received valuable presents from suitors in his courts, sometimes before the cases were decided. Now, is it not possible that Bacon's philosophic mind may have been unbiased by these presents? They were not bribes; but were bestowed in pursuance of an old custom, which, indeed, was bjected to in Bacon's times, but which had not then degenerated into bribery. The dangers of the custom were seen by Bacon, as well as by others; but, is it not possible that, while he was clear of any actual guilt in the premises, he may have refused to go into trial on a charge of corruption, and made confession of error, for the sake of the example? This may seem to be a strained conclusion, yet it appears to us to be warranted by the facts. We remember distinctly that Bacon somewhere says the custom of bestowing presents upon judges by suitors must cease; and intimates that it had as well denomination, for the recovery of two sermons his very elevation would serve to strengthen the and which came into the possession of the plaingrowing dislike of the custom-that his failure below zero during the day. At Boston 13 to to vindicate himself would be a present sacrifice Last summer the case was put into the hands of 19 degrees below; at various places in New to the public good, and that future times would a referee, who has just made an elaborate

Our impression is that Bacon condemned him-

THE RELATION OF IDEAS.

thought it his duty to suffer the consequences of are adjudged to have a pecuniary value of at his error, while at the same time he was not least \$50-a sum sufficient to impose the entire onscious of having ever administered law with a view to anything else than justice. The circomstances of his case, as well as his own conessions, seem to us to tend to this point of dangerous example. The readers of the confessions do not read closely enough to see that they are so worded as to leave the impression of guilt upon the minds of those who would have it so at the time; yet so as to convince the later and upprejudiced reader that Bacon permitted the charges to pass upon him by default as a kind wrong himself, but who had done what might lead to wrong in others in a way which would be made all the more dangerous by a successful vindication of himself.

Should this be true, there will be differences of opinion about the propriety of Bacon's failure to stand trial, but there can be none as to his innocence or moral elevation. It is rather through all its faculties; in the other, it is remarkable that the attentive reader of Macau wearied and stultified. We do not advocate a lay's attack upon the moral character of Bacon must discover that the essavist would have been headed and sound-hearted study is all that can less severe if he had not felt it a duty to make be truly necessary in order to elicit from any an example of the philosopher: and thus, we great theme, however frequently it may have believe, the two good men of different ages agree been treated, some new points of interest. in spirit, notwithstanding the formal difference Whenever that is done, in an address of any which makes one of them the accuser and the

REV. J. C. WILSON

out; otherwise the relation of the ideas will not Died, at his residence in this county, Feb. 7th, be vital. No man's method of thought is vital at 20 minutes after 7 o'clock, P.M. He was for any other man. Hence, it is incumbent up- afflicted with paralysis in the left side, Jan on all to think; unless, indeed, there be some | 16th, and to this was added other severe afflic whose forte lies in illustrating the thoughts of tions, complicating themselves with the first,-He had severe and large hemorrhage of the lungs ending in gangrene of the lungs, and this i an idea of his own. That idea is either true or death. His sufferings were long and very ex-

trying to come to the light. Retaining the same | Brother Wilson was born in Yorkshire, Engtruthful disposition of soul, and endeavoring to land, August 21, 1818; came to Texas in 1836. improve by reading, hearing, prayer, experience and was united in marriage to Miss Amelia and reflection, that man will grow in the knowl- Weekly, Feb. 9th, 1846. Since his arrival he edge of the truth. Any one true idea, whether has been a noble citizen in a noble land; and in science or in morals, stands related to all was never slow to imperil his all in defence of other ideas of the system, and, we may say, his adopted country. In this department of stands pledged to introduce its possessor to the human interest he had but few equals. He had rest. False ideas have also their connection. a strong arm, a strong will, and a soul that dared

He was converted and admitted into and find that some apparent accident has thrown the ministry of Bro. Hamilton, now principal in the editor's way an opportunity to inveigh of Seguin College. About three years since he name of Christ. He had not thought of the was well qualified, and in which he could have subject before; but as soon as it comes up he is been eminently useful-and, at the bidding of preach the Gospel at Gonzales, in the fall of 1857, and admitted into the Texas Conference. ed death. The ministry of this good man will

Bro. Wilson's affliction was of twenty-two came to the conclusion that the doctrine of hu- days' continuance. During this time his sufferman depravity was not true. From this it was ings were great. He exhibited no hope or wish but a step to the denial of the atonement; and to recover; but was willing, more than willing lie is not my God. I will never bow to His from this point another step carried him to the to go hence. Much of this time he was rationbelief that as Christ was not a priest, although al, and said many precious things about his a prophet and a king, it is not consistent for us death, and his expectation beyond death. I self-evident falsehood, an enemy of nature and to pray in the name of Christ. Whenever other shall mention a few of these precious sayings of of nature's God. issues come up he will decide them in the same his. He said, "I am a sinner, but Jesus died for way, in accordance with the bent his mind has me. I am unworthy, very unworthy, but God Fortunately, it is not easy for liberal editors made with God. My way is clear, and without Such a God is a phantom. (Cheers.) to take out of the Bible the assurance that the a cloud. Thanks be to God. Glory be to God."

was a Saviour from sins; nor the declaration, mises of the Gospel to be true, which he had "Verily, verily, I say unto you, Whatsoever ye preached to others. He said, "Glory be to God, it you." But such suggestions as these can have is clear, and my way is bright." He asked us can only drive it to another effort of thought, that saved a wretch like me :" &c. This done. will result in the announcement that the Bible thy bosom fly." He said, "I may be dying, must be taken with sllowance; that God is but Jesus has made my dying bed feel soft as now the inspirer of the souls which edit liberal downy pillows are; while on his breast I lean newspapers, as He was of the holy men of old my head, and breathe my life out sweetly who spoke as they were moved by the Holy there." He added, "I would not live alway, I ask not to stay." This is a very small portion of the good things which he said during twenty

days affliction. He called up his eldest son, laid his hand up him, and said, as but few could say at such a time as this: "My son, the worst enemy your tleman; and I wish you to be a gentleman. philosophers was intended rather to signalize tell the truth. Your father believes that he is a Christian, and that it is better to have three sheep, live under a live oak, and be a Christian than to be a sinner in the enjoyment of wealth." As a master, father, and husband he was very

kind, and will be so remembered while the surviving parties live. As a lawyer, statesman and Christian minister, his discussions were course of humiliation and self-renanciation to- the highest order, in manner, style, and matter, His religion was broad in its charity, and very ceives it, luminous with atoning love in the unsectarian in its associations with other Chris midst of the darkness of nature. Christianity tians. In social life, as a neighbor and friend, he but few equals, if any.

> I say, with a strong sense of what I do say, who has not lost a friend; but who has lost such a friend as J. C. Wilson? Peace to his dust, and Heaven for

'until we all meet again." A. DAVIDSON.

Gonzales, Feb., 1861.

CHURCH ITEMS.

A WARNING .- Rev. S. D. Akin, pastor of circuit in the Louisville Conference, writes: I have just understood that the Rev. W. Gilliam, a very promising young man who had expected to join the Conference at its next session, after preaching one night at the meeting at Antioch, rode twelve miles, and in a few days his corpse was deposited in the grave. I learn that he died firm in the faith.

REVIVALS .- About five hundred persons have been converted and added to the church on Jonesville District, Holston Conference, during in the Western Virginia, Louisville and Kentucky Conferences.

CHARITABLE.- A Baptist paper "calculates that about one in one hundred members of the "Methodist denomination in America" is regenerate. The same paper puts down the number of Baptists in this country at 1,020,442, all of whom are, we hope, Christians.

The Missionary contributions of the Sands street Methodist Sunday-school, Brooklyn, at the usual Christmas festival (an old item, but a good one,) amounted to \$1500. The Sundayschool is to be a great missionary power.

MINISTERIAL LAW-SUIT .- We chronicle this

under the head of church items, with a protest.

Rev. J. H. Perry, of Perry, Wyoming county, New York, brought suit some months ago against Rev. J. B. Wentworth, a minister of another cease with him as with any other man-that which the plaintiff lost about two years ago, tiff who would not surrender them at demand and decisive report. The plaintiff obtains judg-ment for the restoration of the sermons, which

self for perpetuating a bad example, and that he was what he sought by the suit, and the sermons costs upon the defendant. The costs of the suit are about \$200. Think of Paul's losing a sernon and bringing suit for its recovery!

METHODISM IN CORSICA .- The Canada Chrisan Advocate informs us that French Methodsm has invaded Corsics, an Italian island, notorious for its bigotry, ferocity, and assassinaions. M. Le Gresley, a Wesleyan, is about to open a school for girls at Bastia. He has secured the services of a pious teacher, a Waldensian, who is already on the spot, attending to of moral martyr-one who had done no actual the formalities required by law, previous to the pening of a public school.

THE SMILEY CASE .- Judge Allison's decision n the case of the First Reformed Dutch Church of Philadelphia, affirms the duty of the civil tribunals to protect ecclesiastical authorities in the maintenance of their accepted doctrines. This, we suppose, is adverse to the claims of Rev. Geo. W. Smiley, formerly a Methodist preacher, who accepted a call to the above named church, from its secular authorities, and was rejected by the ecclesiastical on account of is Arminianism.

TRAVELLING AGENTS .- The following resolution, passed by the Ontario presbytery, at its recent session at Mount Morris, N. Y., will com-mand attention, and not a little commend itself

to approval and imitation:

Resolved, That it be the aim of this presbyery gradually to dispense with the aid of agents from benevolent societies, and take this work as speedily as possible entirely within its own

CRISIS LITERATURE.

There are two pure styles of American crisis terature, the Northern and Southern : and here are two mixed styles, composed of an infusion of a Western element into the Northern and Southern, respectively. All of these have electing specimens of them for the cabinet of these crisis styles have no connection with the

ordinary literature of either section.

The purely Northern crisis style, descendrom Cotton Mather, whose chief work was "The Wonders of the Invisible World" treated with direct reference to the "Trials of Witches." To settle all cavils respecting our position that Mr. Mather was the father of Northern crisis literature, it will be needful only to remember that he was born in Boston. It will be concoded, without argument, we presume, that this Matherian origin imposes on Northern literature the necessity of being, to some extent, at least, a conglomeration of horrible phantoms and terrible realities. The reader will therefore easily recognize the following specimens of

THE NORTHERN CRISIS STYLE. Specimen the first is from a speech by Rev II. Wright, pastor of a Congregational Church n Massachusetts : others follow in order :

Who is the God of humanity? He is not the God of slavery. He is not the God of Moses Stuart and Leonard Woods. * * * Shame on the nation, shame on its politics, shame on its religion, shame on such a God. I scorn him shrine. My head shall go off with my hat when I take it off to such a God as that. if the Bible sanctions slavery the Bible is a

The question is often put to me, would you believe slavery to be right if God should declare it right? No! I would fasten the chain upon

The Rev. Daniel Foster, one of the chaplain of the Massachusetts Legislature, said :-He stood on that floor as an orthodox clergynan, but he would as soon exchange with the devil as one of those hireling priests-those trai-

tors to humanity. The professed Church of Christ is false, and its hireling priesthood unworthy of confidence. The Rev. Mr. Griswold, of Stonington, said: For the church which sustains slavery, where ver it be, I am ready to say I will welco olt, whether it come from heaven or from hell,

which shall destroy it. Its pretensions to Christianity are the boldest effrontery and the vilest The Rev. Mr. Howell says, when speaking of the Bible arguments in behalf of slavery :-Give up my advocacy of abolition? Never. I

will sooner, Jonas-like, throw the Bible over-board, and execrate it as the Newgate Calendar, onnce God as a slaveholder, and his angels and Apostles as turkeys and slavedrivers.

The Rev. Mr. Blanchard, in a speech in the Detroit Convention :-

Damned to the lowest hell all the pastors and burches of the South, as they were a body of thieves, adulterers, pirates and murderers—that the Episcopal Methodist Church is more corrupt and profligate than any * * *—that the South-ern ministers of that body are desirous of perpetuating slavery for the purposes of debauchery, and that every clergyman among them is guilty of enormities that would shock a savage

Although this is oratory, there can be no loubt that it was first written; it is, therefore, as far as it goes, a fair sample of well considered crisis expression. The speakers we have quoted belong to that department of the Northern people who intend to have "the stars fixed by act of Congress," and contemplate revising the creation so as to make the Mississippi river empty into Boston harbor, and who, consequently cannot be suspected of carelessness or abandonment in anything.

The theory that the imagination is closely related to the senses and draws its material from the actual and the familiar, is fairly confirmed by these extracts, which derive their illustrations from the "Newgate Calendar," "piracy ' and pandemonium. Nor will the reader fail to observe that, in these specimens, the Northern crisis imagination confines itself within the strictest limits of the probable; as when, for astance, the Rev. Daniel Foster, an "orthodox clergyman" of Massachusetts, talks, as above, of exchanging pulpits with the devil. We leave other observations to the reader, adding, merely, that we are responsible for nothing further than the genuineness and authenticity of the speci-

Next, we invite attention to one of the mixed crisis styles, as it appears in an extract from a late address by the Rev. H. W. Beecher, a Northern man who was "brought up" on hog and hommony in the "free, boundless" and provincial West.

THE NORTHWESTERN CRISIS STYLE. Under any General Government the South must take sides against the North. One side or he other shall feel it. I might conceive that the devil and an angel might ride together with one horse—thanks to the angel and not the devil. The North is not quite an angel, and the South is quite a devil, so they can't ride on the South is quite a devil, so they can't ride on the one Constitution. The Constitution cannot serve liberty and slavery at the same time,—
[Laughter, applause and hisses.] Put your personal liberty bills through the courts. If they cannot find their unconstitutionality, do not change them. [Applause.] Why not? Why should you change them? If they are constitutional, don't change a hair of them. It is not the time to change front. [Applause.] I hate and abhor that iniquitous instrument of hell, the fugitive slave law.

The Western custom of double-riding orse-back is beautifully rendered in this specimen. The original Northern element is also handsomely conspicuous, especially in the last

Northwestern. From an article on the course

THE SOUTHWESTERN CRISIS STYLE. He should be made to eat Yankee nutm graters until his life was grated out, and then he should be taken to a "soap factory" and rendered up into soap grease, with which to make soap to wash the feet of Horace Greeley. The beauty of this style is somewhat obscured by its strength. One sentence is sufficient, especially as we are now getting near the borders of home. It is certainly a very strong style. There is, however, a vein of humor in it which may be worked to better advantage when, under the auspices of the Southern Confederacy, all aggravating obstructions shall be removed. We turn to the Charleston Mercury for a speci-

THE SOUTHERN CRISIS STYLE. Peace and safety for the South are gone in the Union. Thirty years of agitation, and compromise, and submission, prove it. The collapse of all parties, in the North into sectionalism, prove it. The deadly antagonism between the two sections of the Union, prove it. The singing of birds, and the opening of flowers, do not more nfallibly betoken the coming of Spring, than the signs around us, the coming of a Southern

If any one will contend with us that the Mercury is not sufficiently Southern to furnish the pecimen, we can only stand convicted of partidity, or do what in us lies to justify our choice We go to South Carolina for the Southern crisis style, because we went to New England for the Northern. The logic of the extract, it will be seen, is drawn from fact, and the adornment from uncorrupted nature.

It may be objected that our quotation from the Mercury, ignores the militant quality of the current Southern literature. We hasten to supbeen rendered unusually vivid by the present Private of the Louisiana Guard," campaign corcrisis; we, therefore, seize the opportunity of respondent of the Crescent, is undoubtedly the for the preservation of good government—such literary history, with the understanding that fore, shall show that even in its "bloody in- in my mind the subject of our present difficulis pleading the cause of privates on drill. He

> It should be remembered that "though the pen is mightier than the sword," it is not near so heavy as a regulation musket. In the course of a long drill it is necessary that the command "rest" should be given occasionally, particularly after the execution of "double quick." The instructor should single out some one man posses-sing unusual corpulence, and in full habit, as a test of what amount of fatigue it will be safe to allow the corps to undergo, and when said indi-vidual, after a prolonged "double quick," be-comes a bright purple in the face and exhibits unmistakable premonitory symptoms of apo-plexy, he will, if a prudent officer or humane individual, cause the company to halt and give them a "rest." During this rest he will not permit any man to leave his position in the anks, or indulge in Billy Birch extravagances; the chanting of the Arkansas Traveler, with ap-propriate gesticulations, is also inadmissible, al-though he may allow and even encourage refined inversation in a genteelly low tone of voice.

o say the least, corrigible. We indulge the upper that when the days of crises are over, this style will mingle with the general current of of independence was proclaimed—the revolu-Southern literature without bringing any large tion fought—liberty achieved, and law and or infusion of what Carlyle calls the "mud element." As to the Southwestern we stand more in doubt. But we apprehend that the fact of that, in the Providence of God, the separation is a hopeful sign of encroaching civilization,

Nor do we despair even of the Northern style. Writers who are wholly unacquainted with any form of sin or suffering except that of African slavery, must be expected to concentrate their philanthrophy and intensify their denunciations. Entirely free from personal stain, or from immediate connection with wretchedness, it is but reasonable that they should feel all the more keenly concerned for the crimes of the South, and for the destitution of her negroes. But when these writers and speakers are relieved from the constitutional duty of denouncing the South, we hope that the flery energy of their invective will subside into the genial warmth of virtuous self-complacency.

PARAGRAPHS. Kansas.-Sufferers by famine are crowding o the towns in hope of relief. One man who lived on "Republican Fork," 135 miles west of Atchison, was found, recently, in the hospital of the latter place. He had left a wife and eight North. My attention in this direction has been children at home. No crop had been raised there-none at all. Another man from Greenwood, had stood it until his "six in family" were reduced to half a bushel of meal, and then started off to look for help. Nearly all the families in the county were in a similar condition. It is supposed that there are fifty thousand so destitute, that, as Mr. Hystt informs us, there is but a step between them and death. There is great suffering for want of clothes, as well as for want of food. How much of this is due to anti-slavery societies, which sent out thousands to Kansas, without any forecast as to their welfare, but simply in the interest of abolitionism? Give abolitionism a fair chance, and it can ruin more people and destroy more good, in a shorter time and in a more aggravated manner, than any an early period in the history of our Church other of the machinations of the bottomless pit. It is the latest "infernal engine," and the worst.

THE SOUTH AND ENGLAND.-The English paers are discussing, busily, what policy England should pursue in reference to the Southern Republic. If the Southern Republic were a good market for smuggled opium, or had an Emperor's palace to sack, we suppose the question could be more easily decided. John Mitchell writes from Paris to the Charleston Mercury: "They do not care in England, not one farthing, how the question is settled, provided only that it be done quietly, without interruption to the raising and export of cotton." DEBATE ON THE STEAM SLOOPS .- A bill pro-

iding, among other things, for the construction of seven steam sloops of war passed the Senate at Washington, on the 11th, by a vote of thirty to eighteen. During the discussion, Mr. Mason, of Virginia, said by no vote of his should there be any addition to the military force of the government which was to be used to coerce seceded States. Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, said if the time ever comes when it is necessary to use force to execute the laws of the United States, then he was quite ready to do it. Mr. King, of New York, said he had opposed the measure heretofore, but now treason was abroad in the land, and he believed there was a necessity to increase the power of the country. He would vote now to put the country in a position to defend itself against domestic or foreign enemies. This government could not be peaceably de-stroyed or divided. The people of the country will never consent to a peaceable destruction or dissolution. In his judgment, treason must come to an end, peaceably he hoped, but never peacefully if by the submission of the honor of the people to traitors-never.

WRATHER AT NEW YORK .- From the Herald of the 11th:-"The changes in the weather during the last few days have been very re-

be convenient to give the counterpart of the mometer marked 44 degrees; next day at the same time it stood at 8 degrees, and yesterday of a Senator from Tennessee, in a late number it was 51 degrees. On Friday morning early of an Arkansas journal, we select our sample of the mercury sank to 10 degrees below zero, being 52 degrees lower than it was the day before. and 61 degrees below that of noon yesterday. Up town residents having down town offices were doubtful yesterday morning whether to carry their overcoats or not. Those who did ing not to return home proscribed and trodde so in many cases regretted it, while those who did not on Thursday last also regretted it. All day Friday we were apparently in the frigid zone; yesterday we seemed half way to the

> offered a resolution that the President be required to acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy as soon as official infor- and on New Testament grounds preach Christ mation of its establishment shall be received; and that he receive such commissioners as may be appointed by that government for an amica ble adjustment of all matters in dispute. It was referred to a committee on Foreign affairs.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from Rev. J. B. McFerrin on the Subjec of the Division of the Methodist Episcopa Church, North and South.

Columbia, Dec. 24, 1860.
REV. JOHN B. McFerrin.—My Dear Sir:
Since the separation of the Methodist Episcopal
Church into bodies North and South, I have Church into bodies North and South, I have had but little hope of any satisfactory settlement of the slavery question, short of a dissolution of the present Federal Union. If religious communities, organized for God's holy purposes, and professing to be governed by the canon of the sacred scriptures, could not, by reason of the fanaticism engendered by this question, preserve their Union, I could not see how civil government, in the hands of mere politicians, could ment, in the hands of mere politicians could current Southern literature. We hasten to supply the omission. New Orleans is admitted to be the most military city in the South, and "Quintus Curtius Snodgrass, Esq., High Old Private of the Louisiana Guard," campaign correspondent of the Crescent, is undoubtedly the most military man in New Orleans. He, there- as we have heretofore enjoyed-I have revolved structions," the pure Southern literature is not so inhuman as might, from the absolute barbarism of the South, be expected. Mr. Snodgrass | will rest in the belief of its ultimate extinction, or where the Southern mind will rest in the be-lief of its positive security; to do which necesfor the abolition of slavery, or the separation of the slave from the free States. And if such a All the enactments on the subject of slavery, separation must take place, surely the sooner

he better. To this end it has occurred to me that a review of the principal points in the history of the disturbances in the Methodist Church, and ts final separation on this subject, would be both interesting and profitable to the public at this time. Having myself but an imperfect retory, I have thought it not improper to ask it at your hands in such a form as will admit of publication. Of course I do not ask you to give the political bearing of these facts, any further than your own judgment and sense of propriety will the Methodist Enjegonal Charge and the Method

ustify.

If the Union has to be dissolved, I am gratiample of that most excellent only of Christian people, the Methodist Church, to sustain us. As with the dissolution of that Church it did Upon the whole, the Southern crisis style, is not follow that all religion was at an end, so, I infidelity might not obtain possession of the entire body, as is likely to be the case with the Northern wing of it. So, if a dissolution of our present Federal Union must take place, I honby Providence to save us from the crazed fa-naticism of the North, and to the end that good reserved among the people of America.

Respectfully, your friend,

F. C. DUNNINGTON, Esq.-Dear Sir: Your

Nashville, Dec. 26, 1860.

favor of the 24th inst., was received to day, and I reply briefly. You are aware, that though decided in my political sentiments, I have ever refrained from any participation in political dis-cussions. Being a minister of the Gospel, I have ever regarded it inexpedient for me to en-ter the arena of politics. I have had enough to do to study and proclaim the doctrines of the Gospel and to advance, as far as in me lay, the Church of Christ. Yet I have not been an idle or indifferent spectator. I have been for years watching the movements of the various parties which divided the people, and especially have I the more fully drawn, because of the difficulties in our Church to which you allude in your letter. I have been satisfied for years, that in the North there is a strong sympathy between reli-gionists and designing politicians. The former have become fanatics and the latter seizing upon the morbid state of feeling existing among church members, have appealed to their prejudices and passions until many who call themselves chri-tians, feel that they are doing God service i opposing to the last extremity, slavery and slave-holders. Hence Abelian and slavery the institution of slavery, but they declare non isters who tolerate slavery or slaveholders; they sing, pray and preach against slaveholders and feel it to be their bounden duty, first to rid the Church of the sin of slavery, and secondly, to prosecute their "labor of love" till the bonds shall fall from every slave in the South. From this war against slavery in some form or other has been waged. Now, a rule was introduced or a resolution passed, to put slaveholders under the ban or to exclude them from the Church; then it was modified or repealed and re-enacted, ever changing, according to the times. The enemies of the South were thus ever evincing a spirit of restless intolerance. The South had many reasons to complain and many an occa-sion to withdraw from their fanatical brethren; but they deprecated the idea of separation. Their Church was a great Church, a growing Church, the largest Protestant Church in the United States; a federated Church, united in one bond, from the lakes of Canada to the line of Mexico. Separation would break their force, destroy, in a measure, the prestige of their name. strife, the cause of crimination and recrimina-tion and a blight to many of their connections From these and similar considerations, th

South, for many years, endured the "contradic-tion" of the members of their own family; in the meantime contending for their rights and hoping that a better day would come, and that wise counsels would at last obtain. Sometimes they would gain a temporary victory, but this only stimulated their brethren at the North to greater zeal.
In 1844 the question came up in a new form

Bishop Andrew, of Georgia, had married a lad who owned a few slaves, and Mr. Harding, Maryland, had also become the owner of two of three slaves by marriage. The General Con-ference, in the latter case, affirmed his suspen-sion, and the case of Bishop Andrew declared that it was inexpedient for him to exercise his office in the church, because of his connection

Mgainst these actions the Southern members entered their solemn protest. They portrayed the evils that would follow, they declared that their ministrations to the slaves of the South

their ministrations to the slaves of the South would be cut off if they submitted; in a word, that all would be ruin and disaster; that the church would be rent in twain.

The Bishops of the church interposed and asked the General Conference to pospone action for four years; this availed nothing. Bishop Soule, the senior superintendent, placed himself upon constitutional grounds and declared their action in violation of the Constitution of the Church; this availed naught. The majority

went forward, and regardless of the rights and feelings of the South laid Bishop Andrew un-der official disabilities, amounting to a virtual deposition, thus attempting to degrade him for no other cause than that he was connected by marriage with an excellent Southern woman,

who owned a few slaves.

Here was cause for division. The united South moved for a separation, and demanded a "plan" securing to them their rights, determin

tropics—and so we move along.

"Foreign Affars."—In the House at Washington, lately, Mr. Craige, of North Carolina, church in the South, based upon Apostolic grounds. We have excluded everything from our book of discipline on the subject of slavery, to the master and the slave.

Since the separation and the settlement of the property question, we have had but little col-lision, except along the border we have occa-sional skirmishing. Our church South, in all her interests and institutions has enjoyed prosher interests and institutions has enjoyed pros-perity, and now we have new open doors for further usefulness. Our numbers have greatly increased, and our missions, especially among the colored population, have very much en

larged.

How far the parallel runs between the action of the Northern States, and Northern politicians, and Northern Methodist conference and Northern ern Methodist preachers, I leave you and others to judge. Whether or not, we have sufficient cause now to dissolve the Union, or whether we should wait for further developments, it perhaps does not become me to say in this place, but I will say, that I most sincerely hope, that the South will act wisely, prudently and harmoniously; and if dissolution does come let the South present an unbroken front planted upon

the Constitution. Doing right we have nothing to fear. If we are true to God and true to ourselves, we have a right to trust in Him "whose eyes are over the righteons and whose ears are open to their

prayers."
I have heard it intimated, that the cause of all the present trouble, is justly chargable to the preachers and especially to Methodist preachers, who divided the church and set a bad example to politicans.

To such an imputation I would reply, that

Southern Methodist preachers could not he done less than they did. Had they submitted. their mission in the South would have ended: they could no longer have preached to the slave nor would they have been respected by the citizens of the South. Moreover a prohibition was laid upon them, by the majority not authorized were innovations upon the original constitution of the church. And furthermore, the people in their primary assemblies determined to sustain the action of the preachers, and instructed them to divide, which was solemnly done in conven-tion one year after the offensive action of the general conference of 1844 transpired.

In the separation of the Methodist Church, the doctrine and polity of the Church were retained in the South, and we brought with us the senior Bishop, who maintained that the were not seceders, but a co-ordinate branch of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was en-titled to her rights and privileges the same as I am grati-before the separation. So the Sapreme Court are the ex- of the United States decided, and decreed to the Southern Church those rights and privileges. How far the analogy may be traced be tween the Church and the States, and how far the action of the one influenced the other, I shall not pretend to say; but sure I am that the Southern Church seted properly and has had the sanction of the Great Head of the Church. If the preachers had any influence in pro-ducing the present troubles of the nation, it was

Northern and not Southern preachers. The case of the Methodist Church was about equal to this: Suppose Mr. Bell or Mr. Breckthe 6th of November last, and suppose the elec-toral votes had been cast for one of these distinguished gentlemen, and he had gone to Washington on the 4th of March for inauguration, and suppose the Congress of the United States had, by an overwhelming vote, determined that it was inexpedient for him to take his seat stal administer the affairs of the Government, because of his connection with slavery. Would this be cause for division? I leave you to an-

But, you ask, if Christians cannot live together, how can mere politicians harmonize?— I answer, that of all prejudices, blind religious prejudices are the most blind and obstinate. The religious fanatics of the North have arrued themselves into madness. In this particular we should expect "the children of this world to be wiser than the (professed) children of light. The blindness of these fanatics, as you just y remark has run many of them into infidelity. Wo-man's rights, Free-love, spiritualism, yea, down-

the North.
I would not bring wholesale denunciations against the North. There are many wise and good men North of Mason and Dixon's line: men with whom we fraternize in the social circle and at the altar of God: men who know and maintain our rights; men who fight our battles, and deprecate the ultraism of their peo-ple. These we honor and respect, and wish them better fate than to be under the domination of those who fear not God and regard not man, I think there is virtue enough in the South to save the South, if not the whole country. I am yours, sincerely, J. B. M FERRIN.

TEXAS ITEMS.

IMPORTANT FROM SAN ANTONIO-TAKING OF THE MILITARY POSITION THERE,-The San Autonio Herald of the 23d, says the previous Saturday was a busy day there. Negotiations had been going on between Judge L. J. Devine, Hon, S. A. Maverick, and Dr. P. N. Luckett, Commissioners of the State, and Gen. Twiggs, for the delivery of the military stores and property there and throughout the State, to the Texas authorities. Terms were agreed upon, except the time of delivery, upon which there was a radical difference. Col. Ben. McCulloch at the head of about six hundred rangers was on hand. Possession was taken of the

Alamo, and the Arsenal and Ordinance yard surrounded, on Saturday morning: at this time negotiations were again opened by the commissioners demanding full possession. About noon all the positions held by the U. S. troops were given up, and the troops marched to San Pedro springs preparatory to their removal from the State. The total value of the property delivered up, including mules, horses, wagons, stores, etc .- exclusive of buildings to which the superceded government has a title-is put down at a million and a half of dollars.

BROWNSVILLE .- Companies from Fort Bend, Horston and Galveston, under command of Col. Ford, assisted by Gens. M'Leod and Nichols, of this city, left our landing per steamship Gen. Rusk, early last week, to take possession of the military property at Brownsville. The result of their mission has not reached us.

THE ELECTION .- Nearly eight hundred votes were cast in this city on the 23d, less than thirty of which were against secession. Some two hundred of our citizens were absent on a military expedition to the Rio Grande. They doubtless swelled the vote of Brownsville for

The vote of Houston was-for secession, 638, against it, 100. Washington, partial, 175 to 2: Chambers 421 to 12. Secession is triumphant by a large majority.

Hon. J. H. Reagan made a speech in Palestine lately, in which he showed that a Southern Conederacy was capable of affording comple proection to the South.

WEATHER, CROPS .- The papers throughout the State speak of favorable weather, and fine

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Chambers County .- 408 for secession, 6 op-

Washington county, partial returns, 175 for secession, 2 opposed. Hon. Forbes Britton, Senator from Nueces

District, died at Austin on the 11th, of pneumo-Corn planting has commenced in many places

in Texas; in some it is over.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 .- In the Senate, Mr. Rice. Washington, Feb. 19.—In the Senate, Mr. Rice, in presenting a petition signed by 12,000 citizens of St. Paul, for a settlement of the national difficulties, said he believed the people of Minnesota were in favor of peaceful separation, if separation must come. The consideration on the President's message was postponed till Thursday.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Fenton offered a resolution for a reference of the existing difficulties to a Convention of delegates from the States in the mode prescribed by the Constitution.

The report of the Committee of Thirty-three was again taken up to-day and postponed.

again taken up to-day and postponed.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The United States mail steamship Quaker City. Capt. Shufeldt, from Havana direct, on the 15th inst., arrived at her dock to-day. In consequence of the continued drought throughout the island, the Government is about to admit vegetables, hay and fish, free of duty.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Feb. 20—Mr. Preston make a speech which was received with great interest. He said that if the Union could not be reconstructed, Virginia must join the Southern Confederacy. A resolution asserting the legal right of Virginia to secede was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

BALTIMORS, Feb. 20.—The Maryland Convention has adopted resolutions in favor of calling a Convention of the people, in the event of a failure of the Peace Conference to make a settlement.

THE ELECTION IN MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Feb. 20.—The State of Missouri has gone overwhelmingly for the Union. There will not be ten secessionists in the Convention. This news has created great excitement in Washington.

The secessionists there are construing it to mean that Missouri would not leave the Union under any sixty of the secessionists.

EFFECTS OF THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—The proceedings of the Southern Congress at Montgomery have led the border State people at Washington to talk of the expediency of a separate Confederacy.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 — In the Peace Conference there is a probability that twelve States will vote for

Guthrie's propositions.

Mr. Everett advises the President to withdraw the troops from Fort Sumter.

Washingrow, Feb. 2!—In the Senate, the consideration of the bill for the discontinuance of the postal service in the seceding States was resumed, but no result was attained.

result was attained.

In the Senate, yesterday, the tariff bill came up for consideration. The committee amendments were mainly adopted.

In the House, Mr Bocock, of Virginia, conosed the passage of the volunteer bill from the Military Committee. Committee.

The report from the Committees of Thirty-Three on the State of the Union was brought up and again.

postponed.

The Senate's amendment to the navy bill was The Senate's amendment to the navy bill was taken up. Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, offered a proviso that the new sloops-of-war should not be used to execute the laws in any of the seceding States. A long debate ensued, Mr. Stanton taking it for granted that the incoming Administration would recognize the right of secession.

Mr. Garnett's amendment was finally rejected.

Mr. Garnett's amendment was, however, agreed to by a vote of 111 ayes to 38 navs.

The final vote on the report of the select committee of the Peace Conference will be taken to-morow. Washington's birth-day. The propositions of Mr. Guthrie, of Kentucky, medified by the recommendations of Virginia and Missouri, will prevail.

tions of Virginia and Missouri, will prevail.
When they come before the Senate, however, they

will be rejected.

In the mean time the Administration is much concerned about the projected attack upon Fort Sumter.

Mr. Stanton's volunteer bill was called up, discussed, and postponed till Monday.

The report from the Committee of Thirty-Taree again came up for consideration, and was postponed.

The Secretary of the Treasury sent to the House, to-day, elaborate documents, saying he believes the duties will continue to be collected in most of the seceding States.

The documents embrace a correspondence relative to the customs at New Orleans, the mint, &c. In the House, Mr. Daws, from the select committee of five, reported as to stationing naval ves els so as to neglect the defence of the Atlantic coast during law-

for service is 28, mounting 874 guns.—None could be put under sail short of several weeks, and many would require six months.—No order has as yet been

ochrane dissented from the views of the majority. The tariff bill has passed the Senate chamber.

NEWARK, Feb. 21.—Mr. Lincoln arrived here to-day from New York, and was welcomed by a vast concourse. In tendering his thanks for the kind manner in which he was received, he said: "I shall more devoted to peace than myself. [Cheers.] Who would do more to preserve it? But it may be necessary to put the foot down firmly. [Vociferous cheers.] And if I do my duty, and do right, you will sustain me, will you not?" [Cries of "Yes; yes;

MONTOWERY, Feb. 21.—President Davis made the following Cabinet nomintions, which were confirmed by the Congress to-day:

Secretary of State—Hen. Robert Toombs, of Georgia.
Secretary of the Treasury-C. C. Memminger, of

FAVETTRVILLE, Feb 21.—Prominent secessionists are gradually conceding that the State of Arkansas has gone against the holding of a Convention by a

HARRISBURG, Feb. 23.—The people here were astounded this morning by the announcement that Mr. Lincoln had left in a special train for

Weshington.
The Baltimore committee is here, but did not have an interview with Mr. Lincoln.
Baltimore, Feb. 23.—Mr. Lincoln arrived here at 8 this morning incognito and went di-

rect to Washington.

The ruse occasioned much excitement. Reports were circulated at Harrisburg that a plot existed to assassinate him while passing through Baltimore, but such statements are not believed A large crowd greeted the arrival of the Presi-

A large crowd greeted the arrival of the Presidential party, Mr. Wood announced from the rear of the car that Mr. Lincoln was not aboard.

The Baltimore committee feel indignant at the want of confidence in the Baltimoreans, evinced by Mr. Lincoln's course, though it is understood he was opposed to it, but overruled by other parties who have assumed the contol of his movements.

A crowd at Calvert street depot preeted the train with groans when they found Lincoln was not aboard.

Lincoln into this city early this morning created

He was met at the station by several gentle-men of distinction without formality and taken to Willard's Hotel.

to Willard's Hotel.

Mr. Lincoln, yesterday, was advised to come hither without delay.

At 10 o'clock the President elect, accompanied by Senator Seward, paid his respects to Mr. Buchanan, spending a few minutes in gen

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.-Mr. C. H. Van Wyck, member of Congress from New York, was assaulted last night by three assassins, on returning from Preston King's room to his residence.

Mr. Van Wyck shot one of the assailants, but was considerably injured himself.

THE LINCOLN RUSE.

BALTIMORE Feb. 23.—The apprehension re-

garding Mr. Lincoln was that certain disreputable parties had lately attached themselves to the Republican organization, and were expected Hall, Texas to make a demonstration which would have aroused bad feeling.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—The Bulletin contains a Washington dispatch saying that Mr. Chase, of Ohio, offered a proposition that it is inexpedient to consider grave matters involved in the Virginia resolutions until all the States

Special Inducements to Cash Dealers. participate, and that the convention adjourn to April 4. An exciting debate occurred, but there is a prospect of their adoption.

is a prospect of their adoption.

RESIGNATION OF COM. TATTNALL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Navy Department has received and accepted the resignation of Captain Josiah Tattnall, of Georgia, lately in command of the steam frigate Powhatan, on

he China coast. THE GALVESTON POSTOFFICE.

A special agent has been sent to take charge f the Galveston Postoffice. PRIVATEERS READY TO COMMENCE OPERATIONS. Advices from Montgomery indicate that the Southern Confederacy will authorize instantaneous reprisals if the United States attempt to maintain authority in the seceding States.

A large number of privateers are ready to commence operations at a moment's warning. It is also reported that arrangements are being made in California for privateers on the Pacific.

Army officers write from Savannah that 35 privates enlisted and 3000 applications for commissions in the army of the Confederacy were made on the first of the week. The Governor of Georgia has ordered the purchase of a steamer for \$60,000.

PROJECTED ATTACK ON FORT SUMTER. Charleston, Feb. 22.—It is reported that 4000 troops are under orders, but there is no prospect of an immediate attack on Fort Sumter. Gov. Pickens is awaiting orders from President Davis. The harbor is clear.

sident Davis. The harbor is clear.

ENGLAND AND THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

New York, Feb. 22.—The Times says a letter from a member of the British Government to a distinguished American, states, authoritatively, that Lord John Russel brought secession and defective clearances before the Ministry, who declared that England would not recognize the Southern Confederacy, but would do every the Southern Confederacy, but would do every-thing to discountenance disunion.

Washington, Feb. 23.—A fraction over 90 cents on a dollar is offered for the eight million loan; There are about one hundred and sixty bidders.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.-In the House the Oregon and Washington war debt bill passed. The tariff bill passed by 83 to 26.

The Senate bill, making payment for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Utah, passed.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 22.—In his speech, delivered here yesterday, Mr. Lincoln trusted that a resort to arms would not be necessary. He did not contemplate with pleasure the necessity that may arise to use the military arm. In complimenting the military assembled, he said that he boped there would be no use for them; that it might never be the duty of one of them to shed blood, especially fraternal blood, but if such result were brought about it should not be through his fault.

NEW YORK MARKETS.
NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The cotton market is less active; sales to day 1800 bales at 111c. for middling uplands. HAVER COTTON MARKET.

HAVRE, Feb. 9.—The week's business in cot-ton opened buoyant, but closed dull with sales of 6,000 bales at 105f. for New Orleans Bas. The stock of cotton in Havre amounts to 165,000 bales.

In the British Parliament, Lord Palmerston said orders had been sent to the Canadian Government not to surrender Anderson, the fugitive, without express directions from the Imperial establish a claim, must show that Anderson is guilty of murder according to the laws of England.

been awarded at 98½ and upwards.

The prospectus of a new Jamaica cottongrowing company had been issued.

The submarine telegraph cable between Otronto and Corfu had been successfully laid.

Advices from Liverpool to 8th inst., state a decline of %d on Middling, and irregularity in the lower grades, which were offered at a decline of %d. Middling Orieans quoted ss violence.

Were offered at a decline of 14d. Miching Oreans 40...

The number of ships in port dismantled and unfit 75-161 Stock at that port, 915,500 bales, of which 547,000

are American. Middling 11% to 11%.
On Saturday last the sales at New Orleans were confined to 4,000 bales, at easier prices, without change in quota

bales. Sales 1000 bales, leavings very small stock on the market. We quote: Ordinary 7%@ 8%c., Good Ordinary 929%c., Low Middling 10210%. Middling 11211%c.; Goo Middling 12c.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are authorized to announce Mr. W. S. DEATS a andidate for CITT MARSHALL, at the ensuing Ma candidate for CITT MARSHALL, at the ensuing Melection.

We are authorized to announce H J. JONES, of Greounty, as a candidate for the office of Commissioner of General Land Office, at the next election.

Jan.

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he increasing demand for a higher Education will open a School for Young Endies,

THE subscriber feeling the infirmities of age, and much of his time being unable to attend to business, wishes to retire from all business, and will do so when he can be relieved from the Agency of the Peeler Plow.

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A large stock of the above Plows are constantly for sale, for cash at John P. Davie's, Galveston, and J. C. Spence, in Houston.

Marriages.

On the 19th of February, by Rev. John W. Phillips, Rev.

Agent's Hotices.

REMITTANCES may be made by mail at the risk of the Agent, provided, ist, 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.

LETTERS AND FUNDS RECEIVED FOR ADVOCATE From 20th Feb., to 26th Feb. inclusive. A-J. W. B. Allen, 1 n s; E. L. Armstrong, \$5; J. H. Addison, \$2.

B-J. B. Bachman; G. S. Bonner; Win. Brown, Jr.; T. B. Buckingham, \$2, 2 n s; J. W. Ballard; J. Bancroft, \$3.

C-I E. Chalk; J. W. Chalk, \$6, 1 n s.

D-J. H. Davidson; A. B. Duvat, 1 n s; J. S. Douglass, \$2.

E-F. M. Ewell \$1.

F-J. W. Fields, \$5, 1 n s; W. K. Furlow; A. Flanary, \$2;

T. B. Fergusen, \$2.

.—J. W. Fields, \$5, 1 n s; W. K. Furlow; A. Fianary, \$2; T. B. Ferguson, \$6, ;—Miss M. A. Glaze, \$2; J. W. Gray, I.—J. G. Hunt, \$2, 1 n s. —Jas. M. Jones 1 n s. (—A. B. Kerr, 1 n s. —R. M. Leaton, \$2, 1 n s; Q. M. Landrum; J. W. Ledbet-ter; Mrs. P. Lane, \$2 50; R. M. Leaton, \$5, J.—Mrs. M. McDaniel; Daniel Morse, 1 n s; F. A. McShan, \$2 50, 1 n s M-Mrs. M. McDaner, Daniel Sol.

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T-R. W. Thompson, \$4
W-Thos. Whitworth, \$10; J. R. White, \$3.

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NOTICE.

It is the content of the undersigned in Mon'gomery, on the loth of last October, a BAY MARE and COLT, and two BLAK MARE MULES; the mare had on a Bell when she left, has a heavy mane, some white in forchead, also on one hind foot; the nutle is a medium sized work mule, and paces, the other, a yearing, they were raised in Navarro county; and I heard of them last on the Bedies I will pay any person for all trouble they may have in assisting me to get them

Mon'gomery Feb. 21,

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Rev. P. X. Forster, Professor of Mathematics.

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\$\frac{4210}{2}\$ will meet the annual expenses of a student for boar and tuition, if no extras arctaken. The expense of furnishing a room varies from \$5 to \$12.

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS, No. 38 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Opposite the Area Youston Adbertisements.

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Concrete Buildings, Commerce St., Houston,
OPPOSITE C. ENNIS & CO., and in front of the Steamboat Landing, is now opening, and will keep on hand a
well selected stock of general merchandiae, consisting of
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and
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small profits for Cash, Cotton, Wood 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
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Houston, Oct 1-1y

C. S. LONGCOPE & CO., COTTON FACTORS,

General Commission Merchants, Varehouse Corner of Third and Rai road Streets, Termine of the Central Railn ad,

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WILL Store and Forward Cotton and Merchandise; sei on commission or advance on same for shipment.
Cotton, Wool and Hides, consigned to us by the Railroad will be received Free of Drayage. Orders for Plantation Supplies promptly responded to, when accompanied will Cash or Produce. Bagging and Rope furnished to customers. REFERENCES: Houston.
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HENRY SAMPSON & CO., Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants, AND DEALERS IN PLANTATION SUPPLIES. No Drayage 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-ly

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

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At all-termini of Houston and Texas Central Railroad.
Are now prepared to receive consignments at Hempstead March 2d. 1558.

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New York, Aug. 31, 1860—sep 13.

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51 and 53 John Street, New York, Wholesale Dealers in Books and Stationery national Series of STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS. the United States warrants the Publishers in calling tipon their friends to examine each of the works comprising this series (provided they have not already done so.) with a view of making them their Syanhano Tray-Books.

Several new works have lately been added to the above series, among which are "Davie's New Calculus and Ansitical Geometry," "Emmons Manual of Geology," Boyd's Composition, Prek's Popular Physics.

Composition, Prek's Popular Physics.

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110-14

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Hon. E. Hanebrough, Austic, Tenas.
Col. T. P., Washington, Webborville, Tenas.
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Rev. J. W. Shipman, Galveston, Tenas.
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This establishment is now open for the reception of transient and permanent boarders. It is situated at the head of the Brick Wharf, in the large and commodious brick building lately occupied by E. B. Nichols & Co., and has been elegantly and comfortably furnished and arranged. The rooms are large and siry, the servants polite and attentive, and the table is always provided with the substantials and laturies of the season.

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

Terms moderate. CHAS. LEMMERMANN, Galveston, Nov. 22, 1860-19

\$15 REWARD.

DANAWAY, from the subscriber, a SORREL FILLY—
will be 3 years old in the spring of 1861; well grown
face white nearly to her eyes, right eye out, branded on lef
shoulder like two fish hooks. I will give fifteen dollars to
any person informing me of her whereabouts so that I ge
her.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS. VAN'T GET the kind of Miller I want, and wort have any of other sort; too pushing a business for an old many 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 remsonable terms. Situated ten miles north of LaGrange.

JOHN RABB.

Payette co., Aug. 10, 1860-ang16 B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE FOR TAPE-WORM. 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, Jefferson county, Mississippi, for a child, elighteen months 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 cured the child. This worm I preserved, and have shown it to planters in this and adjoining counties. I have sold thousands of bottles of your Vernafuge with perfect satisfaction to the purchasers. If this will be of any service in calling attention to your valuable remedy, you are at liberty to use it.

JAVES P. HARPER,

Of the firm of Harper & Son. Druggists,
Bayou Sara, La.

Purchasers should look well to the initials on the wrapper, and see that they are buying B. A. FARRESTOCK's Vanuity cost,

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AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 26 Front street, New York. R. 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 JOHN WESTCOTT, WHOLESALE BOOT, SHOW, HAT

CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, North East Corner Strand and 22d streets. Also for sale Favor's Camp, Cot and Invalid Bedstead.

AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS,

Strand, Galveston. KEEP constantly on hand a full assortment of every article that may be found in a first class Wholesale Grocery establishment, at the lowest wholesale prices. [1)26

John Shackelford COTTON FACTOR, Commission, Receiving & Forwarding Merchant,

DEFERRING to the above card I eg to announce that have bough 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 swn account at the old stand, where I shall be pleased to have my friends call. [july 12] JAMES T. WARE.

B. NECHOLS & CO., Cotton Factors
L. and Commission Airchants. Galveston, Texas. All consignments to our address from Brazos and Trinty Rivers and Matagorda Bay, on good steamhouts and saining vessels, which have passed inspection and can produce certificates from the Galveston Marine and Fire Insurance Company, are covered by insurance in our open policies; flat and keel boats are excepted.

The Cotton consigned to us, while in store waiting sale or transit, is insured against fire at moderate rates; also on shapments to Pierce & Bacon, Boston—the latter covered by open policies in Boston

B. L. Peel J. F. Dumble Joo. M. Brown Chappell Hill Houston Washington

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GALVESTON, TEXAS General Agency. J. D. & H. M. TRUEHEART, Land Locators and General Agencies, Market street, (nearly opposite the Post Office) Galveston, Texas.

Dealing in Galveston Island Lots, City Property, Texas.

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Mills. Also, for Prautylite Genaburgs and Linseys. feb2'99

OTTON and Sugar Factors, General Commission
Stipping Merchants and Collection Agents, Gal
ton, Texas,
Galveston, Texas, July 1st, 1888.

R. M. BILLINGSLEY. GENERAL LAND AGENT,

WACO, MCLERRAR COURTY, TELAS.

WILL promptly attend to Land matters of every char
acter, in the counties of McLennan, Palle, Bell
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A t.WAYS on hand and daily receiving large stocks of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hostery, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Haroware, Table and Pocket Cultery, Farniture, Wood and Wildow Ware, Crockery, Stone and Glass Ware, Groceries, Produce, Tobacco, Cigars, Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Goods, Yanket Notions, &c.

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Regular Auction Sales every Menday and Thursday.

Will attend strictly to all business entrusted to their care.

County Merchants, Pedlars, and others furnished on the
most recognishe lerms.

Particular attention given to the Sale of Country Produce.

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Galvasten A Underwood, Judge S. W. Perkins, John
Adrance, J. W. Brooks, Judge J. H. Jones, Dr. R. M. Colluns-Columbia.

Gaiveston, Texas,

I.I. give personal and prompt attention to business in

I. trusted to them T. T. Liberal advances made on consignments for selo or shipment.

All consignments by insurable hoats or vessels will be corered by ou. Open Policy unless otherwise instructed.—[ap 12]

Galveston, Terrar.

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Galveston, Terrar.

J under the above name, for the purpose of doing a General Factorage and Commission business in the city of Galveston. Piedeing prompt and personal attention to all business in trusted to our care, we respectfully solicit consignments o produce, merchandise, &c., either for sale here or shipment G. W. STROTHER, Gaiveston, Mar. 17, 1860-22 DEWITT C. STONE.

Carriage Repository,
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Corner Strand and Bath Avenue, opposite II. D St. Cyr's,
Galecaton, Texas,
Where Carriages, Buggies, and every description of vehicle
can be bad. Double and single Harness siways on hand.
All those in want of Carriages would do well to call at the
Repeatory before purchasing elsewhere.
Uld carriages painted and trimmed in a neat and fashionable style at the above establishment.
Urders from the country thankfully received and promptly
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130 Orders for bagging, rope, and the usual Plantation Supplies, promptly attended to.

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IBERAL cash advances made on consignments to us at lor sale or shipment to our friends in New Orieans, Mo-bile, New York, Boston, or Liverpool. Bagging, Rope and Plantation Supplies, furnished our patrons. june 9-tf

r. MATHER E WM. SAUNDERS, JR., late of Hayneville, Ala C. E. HUGHES, Galveston, Texas. Mather, Hughes & Saunders, COTTON FACTORS,

doe. 16-19 Office on Strand. John Dean Willis Randle "red. E. Sanford My second an evil, though often well used, Is also a good, though not seldom abused, A king among kings was its friendly upholder, A God over all is its powerful controller.

My whole a great wonder to princes and priests, Was a gainer of garments, a yielder of fruits. Mind, the case of my first, and with no further clue I leave all the guessing, dear children, with you. -Presbyterian.

BE METHODICAL -A man who rose from poverty to wealth and great influence, and did much good by his contributions and example, the late Mr. Amos Lawrence, of Boston, wrote the following letter to his son, twelve years of

in this book. If you spend money for an object you would not willingly have known, you will be more likely to avoid doing the same thing again, if you call it by its right name here, remembering always that there is One who can-not be deceived, and that He requires his chil-dren to render an account of all their doings at last. I pray God so to guide and direct you, that when your stewardship here is coded, he may say to you that the talents entrusted to you have been faithfully employed. Your affectionate father,

' WHO NEVER LOOKS AT SMALL CHILDREN.'

whom I mem." he said, "the man who never looks at children." The mother did know at once whom the little boy meant. He was a young man-a very good young man, and much esteemed in the community—but with the unfortunate habit of looking straight before him when he walked, seeing no one, small or great; nary disease, with which he had been afflicted, and whom he chanced to meet,
But there are others in the community to

in children: who never see them-never speak when they meet them in the way. Children are of no account in their estimation. The world would be just as well off without them. Very unlike this class of men was the Lord

Jesus Christ. He was walking along one day Jesus Christ. He was walking along one day with his dire'ples, when a company of children came flocking around him. Some, who were very young, were brought in the arms of their parents. The disciples, thinking their Master would not like to be troubled, would have sent would not like to be troubled, would have sent the like to be troubled. Because of the like to be troubled, would have sent the like to be troubled, would have sent like to be troubled. Because of the like to be troubled, would have sent like to be troubled, would have sent like to be troubled. the children away. But when Jesus saw it, he was much displeased, and said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." And he took them up in his arms, put his hands upon them, and blessed them.
"I love God and little children," says a Ger-

man writer; as if there were some connection between the two, as there certainly is. And the late Washington Irving, in a notice of the poet Campbell, speaks of the love of children, tle boy who said, in allusion to the double loss

biography, that his master in mathematics wrote a word or two of advice which he found in the South. The 15th of March, 1840, he was united in discouraged by the difficulties which he met with in his early studies, he was almost ready to give over the pursuit. Some words which he found on the waste leaf used to stiffen the on which he died, in 1850. We greatly sympathize cover of his paper bound text book, caught his eye and interested him. "Impelled," he says, by an indefinable curiosity, I dampened the cover of the book, and carefully unrolled the leaf

Knezeille, February 2d, 1861. to see what was on the other side. It proved to be a short letter from D'Alembert, to a young man disheartened like himself, by the difficulties of mathematical study, who had written to him for counsel. "Go on, Sir, go on," was the connsel which D'Alembert gave him. "The diffi-culties you meet with resolve as you advance. Proceed, and light will dawn and shine with increased clearness on your path." "That maxim," says Arago, "was my greatest master in mathematics." Following out these simple words, "Go on, Sir, go on," made him the first astronomical mathematician of his age. What christians it would make of us. What heroes of faith, what sages of holy widen would make of faith, what sages of holy wisdom would we become, just by acting out that maxim, "Go

A MOTHER'S DEVOTION .- The wife of a farmlaborer living in Buckinghamshire has a little son whose lower limbs are, unfortunately, useweek by week, she carried him all those weary miles, slept for a night at the hospital, and next d.y, resuming her precious load, bore him cheerfully home again. For nearly four months did she do this, till her great exertion brought on a serious illness, and she herself had to seek hospital care, and was for some weeks stretched upon one of its pallets. Recovered, but never again to be the strong and healthy woman she was before, she resumed the task of maternal affection, and—though less frequently—still car. ries her child to receive the attention of the kind and skillful physicians of that noble establishment. Last week we know that she did so.

not many works. For what purpose, with what intent, do we read? We read, not for the sake kind as can be digested; so it is not the greatest complement of any kind of information that improves the mind, but srich a quantity of such a kind as determined but srich a quantity of such man, his family a kind and devoted husband and a kind as determines the intellect to most vigor-ous energy. The only profitable kind of read-But the amount of vigorous thinking is usually in the inverse ratio of multifarious reading. it is, in its way, as destructive to the mental as dram-drinking to the bodily health. "Our age," says Herder, "is the reading age;" and he adds, "It would have been better, in my opinion, for the world and for science, if, instead

us, we possessed but a few works good and sterling, and which, as few, would be therefore more diligently and profoundly studied."—Sir William Hamilton.

Tom, THE BLIND NEGRO BOY PIANIST .-- This wooderful prodigy held forth last evening, at Armory Hall. We heard him a few moments, and were equally delighted and astonished. We heard him perform Fisher's Hornpipe with one hand, and Yankee Doodle with the other, and sing Dixie, all at the same time and each cor-

We think there is no record of an equal feat

We think there is no record of an equal feat by any musician before; and yet every action and appearance show him to be a regular negro; and short of sense at that.

He performed Monastery Bells, airs from Norma, and Somnambula, and other difficult pieces while we were present, and all in a manner peculiarly superior, and in a style eminently his own. Also, some of his own composition, in which the neare and the genius are singularin which the negro and the genius are singularly united .- N. O. Witness.

A Frenchman resolved to be rid of life, went a little before high tide, to a post set up by the sea side. He had provided himself with a lad-der, a rope, a pistol, a bundle of matches and a vial of poison. Ascending the ladder, he tied one end of the rope to the post and the other around his neck; then he took the poison, set the following letter to his son, twelve years of age, which it would be well for all boys to read and consider:

Mr. Dann Say: Ladice you this little book and consider:

My Dear Son:—I give you this little book, that you may write in it how much money you receive, and how you use it. It is of much important the sea, thus extinguishing the flames of into the sea, thus extinguishing the flames of the sea, the sea of the sea of the sea of the sea, the sea of the sea o portance in forming your early character, to have correct habits, and a strict regard to truth in all you do. For this purpose I advise you never to cheat yourself by making a false entry unhanged, unshot, unpoisoned, unburned and unbanged, unshot, unpoisoned, unburned and undrowned.

Ghituaries.

Miss MARGARET J. ANDERSON died, January 11th, 1861, in the twenty-first year of her age, after an illness of eight days.

She embraced religion in the fall of 1853, and from that time until taken to her reward, adorned the profession she had made. Her friends regret her loss, and will long cherish her memory; but feel that their bereavement has proven great gain to her. This was the description of a little boy of six | Let us imitate her virtues; cheerfully submitting to years gave to his mother, of a man whom he had often met in the street, but whose name he tried in vain to recall. "Why, you know for even in the midst of life, we are in death."

> MR. GEORGE HENRY STRATTON, died at the residence of his father, Major A. E. Stratton, in Brazeria county, Texas, on the 6th inst, of pulmosuffered much for six or seven years.

He was born in Hillsboro', Jasper county, Georgia, whom the little boy's description will apply, aside from the young man in question. There are those who seem to take little or no interest county, Mississippi with his parents in 1837, where he resided until May last, when he visited Texas with to them-never so much as smile upon them | the fond hope that a change of climate would improve his health, but the flattering disease was so deeply seated as to baffle the skill of physicians and the influence of our mild climate. His afflictions were borne with patience and becoming resig-M. Addison, and attended by a large concourse of sympathizing friends, he was buried at Cedar Lake Chapel, where he quietly rests. May his sleep be sweet, and resurection glorious.

DANIEL MORSE. Chapel Hill, February 17th, 1861.

H. D. STANFIELD, died of typhoid fever at his "an intallible sign of a gentle and amiable 1860. He left a wife, six children and many friends TURE MARRIE, IMPOSING, PAINT AND REARTH

ANDREW WEBB HARPER, infant son of Rev.

J. K and Nancy A. Harper, died February 7th, aged ten days and seven hours. He came a feeble, helpless boy, His stay was short, and short the joy That with the child was given,

Eternal is the unsulfied joy,

To which thou art gone in the sky; And though thou hast gone so soon away, In resurrection's happy day In our arms thou'lt sweetly lie. Medina, February, 8, 1861.

New Orleans Advocate please copy.

Thomas P. DeVor, in Red River county, on Saturday morning, October 20th, 1860, aged 20 years, three months and four days.

She lived in Dallas county, Texas: had been on a during her lucid moments, she was much engaged in prayer, and she found that peace which passeth all understanding. During her last hours she sang "Am I a soldier of the cross," and "I am on my journey home." Once when called by a female at-

> " Trembling on the brink of death, Gasping for the last weak breath; Heaven on her vision broke, And she thought that Jesus spoke.

> May we all thus pass away To the realms of endless day;

And as life's last cord is broke,

At a stated meeting of Hubert Lodge, No. 62 of A F. & A. Masons, February 9th A. D. 1860, the

Resolved, That his family have our heartfelt sympathies in this their sad bereavement. Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourn

Ing for thirty days. Resoived, That a copy of these resolutions be fu nished the family of our deceased brother, and also

> M. P. MUNYAN, J. W. ROUTT, W. C. DRGGES, R. W. CHAPPERL, Jr., M. W. BARRS,

Galbeston Adbertisements.

AUG. SACHTLEBEN,

SOLE AGENT FOR DHN B. DUNHAM'S, and WM. P. EMERSON'S Grand and Square PIANOS.
Also, agent for STEINWAY & SONS. Besides these, will always be always be kept on hand, Square Pianos from C. II. I.C. II. E. R. I.N. G., G. I.L. R. E. R. T., N. R. W. II. A. I.J., 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.

Sheet Music—Music Books.

Music sent by math, free of postage, on receipt of publishers' prices. Liberal discount to Teachers and Dealers—Catalogues gratts.

WHOLESALE AND DETAIL

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Pianos and Musical Instruments Tuned and Repaired AUG. SACHTLEBEN, Tremont street, Oct 18, 1860-ly Galveston. Galveston Male Academy.

The Second Year of this Institution will common Monday, Oct. 1, 1860. Tuition from \$4 to \$6 per month.

sep20-tjan1 C. W. LEFFINGWELL, Principal. SADDLERY.

Leather, Hames, Collars, &c., Strand, Galveston, Texas. NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

(A branch of the Manufacturing Establishments of Peter Hayden of New York.)

THE undersigned is constantly receiving from the manufacturers, and will keep on hand, a full supply of Saddlery, Coach and Plantation Hardware of every description, viz: 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, scating and russ, cather, draft and buggy Collars, brass and silver plated G and Coach Hames, Thread, Saddlers' Tools, and ever hing wanted in the line. nd Coach Hames, Thread, Sacratage and Coach Hames, Thread, Sacratage Makers

Carringe Makers

supplied with Bent Stuff, Spokes, Hubs, Felloes, Enamel Cloth, and all kinds of Carriage Trimmings.

Carpenters supplied with a superior quality of all kinds of Tools for their use, Bench Screws, gtc.

PLAN'ER's supplied with Pfinitation Hardware—Hoes, Shovels, Flows, Hames, Collars, Chains, etc.

10. R. SPRAGUE.

Anderson & Blessing's Photographic and Ambrotype Rooms,

Tremont street, Galveston.

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

Ambrotypes and Melainotypes, all sizes and prices.

Perfect satisfaction warranted. Anderson & Blessing, dealers in Ambrotype and Photraphic Stock and Chemicals. All orders promptly attend to.

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

Strand Street, Galveston, Texas.

MPORTERS AND DEALERS IN all kinds of Foreign
Domestic Hardware. In addition to a large and va-tock, have received from Europe and Northern manufa-

300 tons English Refined and Sweeds Bar and Slab Iron,

300 tons English Refined and Sweeds Bar and Slab Iron,
5 tons Cast and English Blister Steel,
5 tons Spring Steel, 300 ass'd sizes Steel Corn Mills,
2 tons Spring Steel, 300 ass'd sizes Steel Corn Mills,
2 tons Slab Steel, 50 Corn Shellers.
50 tons Hollow-Ware, 1000 boxes Window Glass,
100 Mouse Hole Anvils, 50 dozen Ames' Spades,
50 Wilkinson's Anvils, 50 dozen Ames' Spades,
50 Wilkinson's Anvils, 50 dozen Seythes,
100 Smith's Bellows ass'd sizes, 50 Straw Cutters (pat'd,)
100 Soild Brass Hox Vices, 50 Cultivaters,
50 "Iron "Vices, 20 dozen Seythes,
120 Stocks and Dies, all sizes; 500 bags Shot, ass'd;
4000 lbs, Smiths' Hand and Sledge Hammers,
500 M Percussion Caps, 1000 Cast Plows,
1000 coils Manila Rope, ass'd sizes; 1000 Hall's Plows,
1000 coils Manila Rope, ass'd sizes; 1000 Hall's Plows,
50 dozen Horse Collars, 20,600 Zine Paint,
50 dozen Horse Golfars, 10,600 lbs, White Lead,
50 dozen Horse Collars, 10,600 lbs, White Lead,
50 dozen Cotton Carls, 10 bbls, Raw Lunsed Oil,
100 dozen S. Collin's & Co's Axes, 5 bbls, Whiting,
400 Planters Hoes, 5 bbls, Vellow Ochre,
100 paints Trace Chains, 5 bbls, Spanish Brown,
500 boxes Tin Plate, 2 bbls, Dannar Varnish,
1000 lbs, Block Tin, 3 bbls, Copal Varnish,
50 kegs Bar Lead, 3 "Japan do,
20 coils ass'd size Lead Pipe, 200 lbs, Paris Green,
10 pounds Chrome Yellow,
ALSO—A large assortment of Tinware, Japanware, Woodenware, Sallery, Guns, Riffes and Pistols in great variety
and at low prices.

L. M. Harcacoen

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

K EEP constantly on hand the largest assortment in the State, and (importing Italian Marble direct) offer superior inducements to purchasers. residence near Knoxville, Texas, December 14th, MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND HEAD STONES, FURNI-IRON RAILINGS FURNISHED. Orders promptly executed on the most favorus. COUNTRY DEALERS SUPPLIED.

BY LATE ARRIVALS.

PURNITURE.

DEDSTEADS, Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut.
do. do. do.
SUFAS, do. do. do.
Bureaus and Toilet Tables,
Extension and Falling Leafdo.,
Centre, Card and Pier do.,
Cane and Wood Bottom Chairs,
Tete a Tetes. Sideboards, Washstands, etc.
Marting.
White and Checked. 4x4, 5x4 and 6x4.—Painted Window
Shades and binds, Transparent Shades, Cords, etc., etc.
Carpet.
A fine stock of Foreign and Domestic Carpeting, Oil
cloth and Cocoa Matting.
An assortment of Willow Ware.
An assortment of Willow Ware.
Red Fixtures.

An assortment of Wilsow Wagons, Cabe and Baskets o all descriptions.

Bed Curtains, Secews, Keys, Springs, Bed Lace, Frings Gimp, Turkey Red. Orannents and Musquito Netting A Few Patent Musquito Frames and Canopy Hardware.

Iron Bedsteads, Iron Fenders; Plated and Steel Knive and Forks; Knobs and Hooks for Wardrobes; Table Cutlery; Wire Cloth, etc.

Looking Glasses.

Fine French Looking Glasses, Looking Glass Plats
Slass for Pictures, Picture Frames, Metildings of ever

Fine French Looking Gasses, Looking Glass Plate, Glass for Pictures, Pictures Frames, Muddings of every description.

Chinn, Crockery & Glass Ware.

White French China Tea and Coffee sets, Gitt Band Figured and Motto Cups and Sancers, Mags, Butters, Candiesticks, Instances, Colonge Bottles, Card Baskets, Vases, &c., &c. White Granite Dinner, Tea and Coffee Sets, Butters, Mugs, Pitchers, Toilet Sets, &c., &c.

GLess Ware, — Goblets, Champaignes, Wines, Cordinis, Plain and Cut Glass Table and Bar Tumblers, Decanters, Candlesticks, Lamps, Butter and Preserve Dishes, Jars, Castors, Hanging Lamps, &c. &c.

Silver Ware.

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

Just Receivers—Spoons, Laddes, Forks, Knives, Waiters, Tea and Coffee Sets, Castors, Patent Ice Pitchers, etc.

Blauk Books, Statlonery, Cap, Letter and Job Frinting Paper.

A fine assortment of Cap Paper, Packet and Commercia Page, Letter and Page, Letter and Page.

A fine assortment of Cap Paper, Packet and Commercia ost, Letter and Note Paper, Bath Post, etc.
Country orders solicited. For sale by ROOT & DAVIS.
novil No. S. Strand

all 1 tons Carna bi steel, 1000 boxes Window Carlos Cons Not bis steel, 2 tons Spring steel, 2 tons Spring steel, 2 tons Spring steel, 2 tons Spring steel, 2 tons Siab steel, 20 doz Anecs Spades, 20 doz Anecs Spades, 20 doz Anecs Spades, 20 doz Straw Cutters 20 Obs Spring steel, 20 doz Scythes, 20 bags shot, assorted 2000 lbs Smith's Hammers, 1000 pt Trace chains, 1000 dozen Hoes assorted, 1000 bbs Zine Paint, 100 dozen Hoes assorted, 10 bbls Linseed Oil 10 bbls Turpentine 2 bbls Whiting 2 bbls Yellow Ochre 2 do Grass 6 fron Sieves, 20 do Cotton cards, 2 bbls Spanish Brown 2 bbls Patris Green 1 bbl Lamp Black 1 bbl Lamp Black 2 bbls Pomr. Varnish 2 bbls Putty in bladders, 2 bbls Copal Varnish 2 bbls Patrs Green 1 ton with Hooks and Hinge 1000 bbs Elock Tin, 300 Steel Corn Mills, 200 doz Loose Join Butte Lamps, Lenterns and Chandeliers, a large sesortment, an 20 dozen Clocks, assorted. For sale low by January 1, 1878-19 E. S. WOOD, Strand.

"The East Texas Clarion."

PUBLISHED WERKLY.

W. A. LEONARD,

Jasper, 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 Galveston, T. H. O'Callaghan, News Office.

api 19-tf W. A. LEONARD.

Miscellaneous Adbertisemenis.

New Fall and Winter Goods.

OLOTHING EMPORIUM BRIGGS & YARD, Tremont Street, Galveston.

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 YOU'TH'S furnishing department will be found full and complete in every particular.

LADIES' and MISSES' BOOTEES, SHOES, GAITERS,

LADIES and MISSES BOOTEES, SHOES, GATTERS, E. M. B. C. M. C. W. C. M. C.

INSURANCE COMPANY,

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

THE Ætna Insurance Co, has transacted an extensive and eminently successful business for the past FORTY YEARS, and, during that period, paid losses of over TWELVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. preibly demonstrating the ability of the Company, and the eccessity of Insurance. Its Capital and Surplus, (\$2,-130,423 80) is principally invested in U.S. Treasury 130,423 S0) is principally invested in U.S. Treasur Notes, State Bonds, and the most secure and reliable Band stocks in the United States. FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS

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

Fig. Especial attention given to Insurance of DWELLINGS and Contents.

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

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

jan12-ly E. P. HUNT Agent, Gulveston. L. C. CUNNINGHAM & CO.'S

WE Would respectfully call the attention of PLANTERS and MERCHANTS, in the up-country, to the fact that we have established. FORWARDING & COMMISSION HOUSE

rokwarding & Commission House At Alleytron, Colorado County, 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 Gaive ston, New Orleans and New York, which will enable 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 prepared to receive and torward goods and merchandise, which we from ise shall be always done promptly; and from our general acquaintance with teamsters who are usually engaged in transporting freight to the upper counties, we flatter ourselves that we will be able to send goods forward with as great dispatch as any house in Western Texas. We have, tikewise, a Store connected with our business at that place, where we will always keep a complete stock of

Pry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Hardwarre, together with a very general stock of all kinds of groceries (except laquors.) Also—BAGGING and ROPE for planters' use. All of which we will sell at wholesale or retail at the very lowest prices for Cash or country produce. Persons forwarding goods through our House, will be expected to pay freights before the goods are sent; and, for the convenience of those living in the Colorado valley, we propose that they may pay the same to our House in Bastrop, or to R. M. Johnson, in Austin.

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

Complete Stock of Goods, dition of freight only.

Likewise, we will buy and sell Land in Western and Middle Texas. We now have indisputable titles to several valuable tracts of Land in our hands for sale at very reduced prices.

L. C. CUNNINGHAM & CO.

July 10, 1860.

PEELER PLOWS.

Bars, Boits, Catch, Clev's and cast Land Side Bars, Boits and Catch, for subsoiling Colter and Claim, Guage wheel and side Steel Bull-tongue blade "Shovel blade"

Three-horse turning blade...

CHILDREN TEETHING.

MRS. WINSLOW,
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents
the attention of mothers, her

which greatly facilities the process of teething, by softenis the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAI and spasmodic action, and is SURE TO REGULATE THE ROWELS

PRICE ONLY 25 cents PER ROTTLE.

sp [2-1y] At wholesale by JOHN WRIGHT, New Orleans

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

WHITE GRANITE-CHINA WARE, A full and complete assortment, new styles.

FRENCH CHINA

White and richly decorated DINNER, TEA, and TOIL 27

WARE, in sets and separate; Ornaments, Vases, Motto Mugs, Card Trays, &c., &c.

GLASS WARE, KEROSENE OIL LAMPS. rivaled in Beauty, Simplicity, and Economy, of Refined Kerosene Oil always on hand,

Butter Jars, Milk Pans, Churns, Pitchers, Jugs, Jars. Flues, &c., &c., WILLOW WARE.

A large assortment—Tea and Coffee sets, Casters, lee Pitchers, Gobiets, Cups, Molasses Cans, Egg B Waiters, Cake Baskets, Candlesticks, Ladles, Spoons, Knives—COMMUNION SETS. afing Dishes, Urns, Coffee and Tea Pots, Jelly Mould filet Ware, Water Coolers, Cash, Deed, Cake and Spi-xes, Lanterns, Ice Cream Freezers, Waiters, &c., &c. fine assortment of Ivory, Buck, Ebony, Bone and Cocc andle Knives and Forks, Carvers and Forks—Pocket and

FRENCH and ORNAMENTAL CLOCKS.
Great variety. Silver Call Bells, etc. MECHANICAL TOYS ed by machinery. DOLLS, a large assort

of every day use in every family, usually kept by simil

Osnaborgs and Lindsoys-PROM the Prattylle Manufacturing Company. MATHER, EVENES & SAMPLE, OCC.

Educational.

Bastrop Military Institute. Bastrop Military Institute.

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

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

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

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

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

amera. Also, in the manufacture and manipulation of the homicals used. Let a particularly useful to the Architect of Engineer, from the case and facility of copying maps rawings, architectural plans and of diminishing and enlarging the same by the Camera.

Electrophating and gidding practically taught; also medial electricity. Electroplating and gilding practically taught; also medical destrictly.

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 ladarty, Artillery and Cavalry tactics; military engineering with special reference to permanent and field fortifications, in fact everything necessary to a complete knowledge of the science of war.

The superintendent presents these specialities of the Institute to the public, the latter especially as having peculiar significance at the present juncture of public affairs. Fupls may enter both or either of these departments, without entering the regular classes of the College, at a charge of 50 doliars per session of 20 weeks.

Jan. 10-16

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

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

HE FIRST SESSION of this College, located three mil
west of Clarksville, Red River county, Texas, will op
at the first Monday in October next, and continue one tel
forty weeks, without intermission. tev J W. P. McKENZIE, President and Profes Belles Lettres.

Professor of Greek and Latin Languages. Professor of Greek and Latin Languages.

"Modern Languages.

SMITH RAGSDALE, Prof. Mathematics.

J. R. PARKS, Tutor in Preparatory Department.

S. J. McCOY, Teacher, Female Department.

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

Rates of Tuition and Board.

To be pair in ADVANCE, either in cash or by note with security.

rimary Department, per term, \$30 Primary Department, per term,

Preparatory

College

Music on Piano, with use of Instrument,

60 00

Matriculation fee on entering College,

50 00

Matriculation fee on entering College,

100

Bioard, washing, room rent, bedding, &c., per term

of forty weeks,

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 wil be charged. Pupils will be charged, after first month, from date of entrance till the close of the session; and no deduction made, under 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 manured to procure competent Professors.

Clarisville, Texas, Aug. 22, 1860. P.S.—The Beard of Trustees will please meet at Jefferon, on Thursday, 25th of October, as there will be important business to transact.

J. W. FIELDS, Pres.

Chappell Hill Female College.

OMMENCED its 10th Session Oct. 1st, 1860, under superintendence of Mrs. MARY C. HALSEV, assis competent teachers. Musical Department under the ton of Mrs. E. S. N. Cook.

paratory
sic, with use of instrument
usual extra Charges for Ornamental Branches, as
Painting in Oil and Water Colors, Ferspective, Drawing, Needlework, Ac. ng, Needlework, &c. Inchiental Expenses, per year.

The Boarding Department will be under the charge of Mr and Mrs. Beaumont, who, by experience in this vocation are enimently qualified to take charge of young Lades. The Principal will board in the family. The price of board for the collectate year, including washing, lodging, fuel and lights, § 125,00.

Students will be taken for a half session, paying from the time they enter to the close of the year. All payments to be made in advance, or suitable security given, by note, drafter or otherwise. For further particulars address the Principal Oct. 10, 1869—19

M. C. HALSEY.

THE THIRTEENTH TERM Galveston Female Seminary Will Commence Sept. 17th, 1860.

Union Chapel Institute,

Payable at the end of the Session. ography, Reading, and Writing, ish Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Compo-sition, &c., i., Greek, Algebra, &c.,

Bastrop Military Institute College Charter with University Powers. The Governor is ex officio Inspector of the Institut

Palestine Female College. Hill E Second Session of this Institution, under the Faculty, will open on Wednesday the 15th of and close the 11th of June, 1861. Terms of Tuition.

collegiate Course, each class...

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 in always to be preferred.

WM. P. BISHOP.

Thompson ille, Gonzales County, Texas.

Mrs. Mary C. HILL, Principal.

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

Rates of Twittion, per Session of Five Months.

Orthography, Reading, Writing, Primary Geography, Mental Arithmetic.

Geography, Higher Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Composition.

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

Drawing and Painting, each.

12 Music on Piano or Guitar.

25 Yocal Music.

Tuition charged from date of entrance. No deduction,

Trabel and Transportation.

SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

New Orleans, Texas, Florida and Havana U. S. Mail Lines.

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

From Lovee, via River.—Leave New Orleans SUN DAYS. at 8 A. M.; arrive at Galveston TUESDAYS, at 4 A. M.; leave Galveston TUESDAYS, at 4 P. M.; arrive at dianola, WEDNESDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, TilURS DAYS, at 8 A. M. or 2 P. M.; arrive at Galveston, FRIDAYS at 8 A. M.; arrive at New Orleans, at Levee, SUNDAYS, at 10 A. M.; arrive at New Orleans, at Levee, SUNDAYS, at 4 P. M. New Orleans, at Levee, SUNDAYS, at 4 p. m.

From Berwick's, via Railrond.—Leave New Orleans. WEDNESDAYS, at 12 m.; rerive at Galveston, THURSDAYS, at 22 m.; leave Galveston, THURSDAYS, at 4 p. m.; arrive at Indianola, FRIDAYS, at 12 m.; terve at Galveston, SATURDAYS, at 8 a. m. or 2 p. m.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 16 a. m.; arrive at Berwicks, MONDAYS, at 12 m.

From Levee, via River.—Leave New Orleans, THURSDAYS, at 8 a. m.; arrive at Gaveston, SATURDAYS at 8 a. m.; leave Galveston, SATURDAYS at 8 a. m.; elave Galveston, SATURDAYS, at 8 a. m. or 2 p. m.; arrive at Galveston, TUESDAYS, at 8 a. m.; leave Galveston, TUESDAYS, at 8 a. m.; leave Galveston, TUESDAYS, at 4 p. m.

From Berwick's via Railrond.—Leave New Orleans, THURSDAYS, at 4 p. m. From Berwick's via Railrond.—Leave New Orleans, SATUDAYS, at 12 m.; arrive at Galveston, SUN DAYS, at 12 m.; leave Galveston, SUNDAYS or MONDAYS at 4 r. m.; arrive at Indianola, TUESDAYS, at 12 m.; leave Indianola, TUESDAYS, at 12 m.; leave Indianola, TUESDAYS, at 8 A. m. or 2 r. m.; arrive at Galveston, WEDNESDAYS, at 8 A. m.; arrive at Berwick's THURSDAYS, at 12 m.

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

New Orleans to Brazos Santingo,
via Indianola.

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

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

E. B. NICHOLS & CO., Galveston. or JAS. H. LOCKHART. Galveston. HENRY N. CALDWELL, Indianola. aug18-ly I. C. HARRIS, Manager, New Orleans.

NOTICE .- After July 1st, Trains on the B. B B & C eave Harrisburghs
(ays and Saturdays)
(on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, Trains willieave
(on minutes after S. A. M., connecting at Bichmond with
stages for San Antonio, Columbus, &c.
Returning, leaves Richmond every day (except Surday)
at 2 o'clock, P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with stemmasses for Galveston,

Superintendant

GALVESTON AND BOSTON PACKETS.

Plerce and Bacon'e Regular Line.

New Ship MISS MaG. Capt BERJ, HINCKLEY.

Bark SAN JACINTO. "J. F. FOLDURN

"ISLAND CITY. "ASA STEVEPS.

"TRINITY. "HIRAN HALL.

"NUECES. "G. W. TAYLOR.

"D. GODFREY. "G. W. PARKER.

"HELEN "A. W. STEPHERS.

Brig VESTA. "M. D. FRATUS. MOTHERS!

Thousands are daily speaking in the process of D R . BATON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL.

NO PAREGORIC OR OPIATE of any kind, and therefore relieves by removing the sufferings of your child, instead of by deadening its sensibilities. For this reason it commends itself as the only reliable preparation now known for Children Teething, Diarrhen, Dysentery, Uriping in the Bowels, Acidity of the *comuch, Wind, Cold in the Itend, and Croup, also, for softening the gums, resucing inflammation, regulating the Bowels, and relieving pain, it has no equal—being an anti-spannodic it is used with unfailing spaces, in all cases of Computation of the Price.

BLOOD FOOD.

Healthy human Blood upon being ANALYZED

deficiencies, and you are made well. The Blood Food is founded upon this theory—hence its astonishing success.—There are FIVE PREPARATIONS

adapted to the deficiencies of the bilood in different diseases. For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitts, or any affection whatever of the Throat or Lungs inducing Consumption, use No. 1, which is also the No. for Depression of spirits. Loss of Appetites, and for all Chronic Compaints arising from Over-use, General Deblitty, and Nervous Frostration. No. 2 for Liver Complaints. No. 3 for Byspepsin. Being already prepared for absorption, it is inken by Drops and carried immediately into the circulation, so that what you gear you retain. The No. 4 is for Femule Irregularities. Hysteria, Wenknesses, &c. See special directions for this. For Sait Rhooms, Eruptions, Scrofulous, Kidney, and Bladder Complaints, take No. 5. Is all cases the directions must be strictly followed. Price of the Blood Food \$1 per bottle.

Sold by CHURCH & DUPONT,
No. 409 Broauway, New York.

For sale by Labadie & Barstow, H. C. L. Aschoff, and J. Hannay, Galveston, and by all respectable Druggists throughout the country.

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

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

Portable Corn and Flouring Mill Factory MONTGOMERY, TEXAS.

S. E. ELLIOTT & BRO. Manufacturers of Corn and Flour De ing Mills, Montgomery, Montgomery County, Texas, would respectfully inform the citizens of Texas, that they still continue to build and deliver their superior Mills at Houston, Cypress City, Hockley or Hempstead, or any where within fift; suites of Montgomery, at the following

Professional Cards.

LAW

Crawford & Allen, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, General Land Agents,

Harris & Kavannaugh, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW, BELLVILLE, Austin Caunty, Texas. WILL practice in Austin, Washington, and adjoining counties. Prompt attention paid to the collection ap 12 R. V. Cook.

Cook & Collier, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND AGENTS FOR THE COLLECTION OF CLAIMS, COLUMBUS, Calarada County, Texas. COLUMBUS, Colorado County, Texas.

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

References given in New York, New Orleans, Nasbville Mobile, Houston, and Galveston, and generally in Western dec 15-59

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

Marlin, Falls County, Texas.

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

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

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

Wm. R. Jarmon. Webb & Jarmon, Webb & Jarmon,
LAWYERS, COLLECTORS AND LAND AGENTS,
LA GRANGE, Fayette County, Texas.
Will practice in the Counties of Fayette, Bastrop, Travis,
Caldwell, Gonrales, Lavaca, Wharien, Fort Bend, Austin,
Colorado and Washington, and in the Supreme and Fractal Courts at the cities of Austin and Galveston. Collections and Remittances promptly kinde: Lands located,
bought and sold; patents obtained, titles parfected, and
taxes paid all over the State.

REFERENCES:

Taxes paid all over the State.

REFERENCES:

New York:—B. C. Estes, J. H. Brower & Co., Howes, Hyatt & Co., John Savery & Sons, Martin & Paul, S. Paul, Philadelphia:—Haddock, Reed & Co., J. B. Lippincott & Co., Hieskeil, Hoshins & Co., Lasell & Bre.

New Orleans:—Perkins & Co., Goodrich & Co., Tayler Haddon & Co. Boston:—Perce & Bason, Randle & Co., Golereston:—Carnes & Trabue, Dean, Randle & Co., Mather, Hughes & Saunders, Briggs & Yard Houston:—B. A. Shepherd, A. J. Burke, Peel & Dundle Auston:—Col. & Crosby, S. M. Swenson Memphis:—Sam. Tate, Pros. M. and C. Railroad; Jaspen, Cashier P. Bank, Tenn.

Nashville:—John L. T. Sneed.

Somerville, Tenn.—Hon. Thos. Rivers.

James W. Wynne, LAWYER AND LAND AGENT. HOUSTON, TEXAS.

REFERENCES.—Peel & Dumble, Houston; James W.

CHARLES E. TRAVIS. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW CHAPPELL HILL, WASHINGTON CO., TEXAS. Dec. 9-1y John T. Harcourt HARCOURT & ROBSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

COLUMBUS, COLORADO COUNTY, TEXAS, ILL practice Law in partnership in all the countres of the 1st Judicial District—in the countres of 1a a and Gonzales in the 16th Judicial District, and in Supreme and Federal Courts at Galvaston and Australia. C. HOWETH, Attorney and Counselor at Law, son, Orange County, Texas. Will practice it stath, Ninth, and Fifteenth Judicial Districts, in the of which he lives. Lar Particular attention given to ness entraised to him, and especially in the case of at a distance.

Nov. 2, '26, '19

W. E. KENDALL, Attorney and Counsellor at Law Richmond, Fort Bend county, Texas, will attend a business in the first Judicial district, and Supreme and Foderal Courts of the State. Also, will act as land agent in buying, seiling and perfecting titles in the counties of Fort Bend, Brazeris, Wharton, Colorado, and Austin. (Sept. 13th 1856. Cont. 13th 1836.

RUFUS F. DUNN, Attorney at Law, Athens, Hender for son county, Texas. References—David Ayres, Established, J. O. McGee & Co., and W. P. Illil, New Orleans.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Beliville, Austin County, Texas.

PRACTICES in the Supreme and Federal Courts
Austin and Galveston, and in the District Courts
Austin, Brazoria, Celorado, Fayette, Fort Bend, M
gorda, Wharton and Washington counties.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLERS AT LAW, Caldwell, Burleson county, Texas.

Drs. Heard & Welch

Galveston, Texas.

leferences—I. G. Williams, F. H. Merriman, E. P. Hunt, pt. John G. Todd W. M. Sergeant, Mather, Hughes & , Rev. Daniel McNair.

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

Refers to-S. B. Huribut, M.D., James Soriey, Esq., E. T. Austin, Esq., Messrs, Briggs & Yard, Ballinger & Jack Tucker & League, Rev. J. W. Shipman. Montgomery, Tezas, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, BOOKS and STATIONERY, Paints, Oils and Window Glass,

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

Numerous certificates could be appended, but the following

IMPORTANT TO PLANTERS. GREAT SAVING OF HORSE-POWER! WILSON & BROTHERS'

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

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