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TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

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

GALVESTON, TEXAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1861.

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CAN A CHRISTIAN FALL FROM GRACE? NUMBER SEVEN.

The flickering ray of reason may throw light about a religious tenet, and efforts from the nature of things, and necessary logical connection, &c., may be made, in all honesty, to establish it, and with apparent success; yet, when brought to the standard of God's word, and weighed in the balances of heaven, unless found to comport therewith in every particular,

it must amount to a mere show of words. It is apparent to all who have felt the interest or exercised the patience to follow me thus far, in this series, that I have aimed simply to present the scriptural argument for the affirma tive of this question. In all candor, I have done this; have proven most pointedly, from the Bible alone, the possibility of apostasy furnishing some twenty-five or thirty passages that are unequivocal in their teachings; while for the sake of brevity I omitted many that taught the doctrine as forcibly as there is strength in implication. If I am correct in the above, the negative cannot be maintained. whatever may be the character of the arguments brought forward for its defence. It is

my intention in this and the following paper to show this more conclusively, if possible, drawing my arguments from the same source, the Bible, but somewhat different in their character. It is sometimes thoughtlessly and impiously said, that we can prove what we please from the Bible; that contrary doctrines are tanght. And the fact that there are different religious denominations, widely at variance in many of the non-essential points of Christianity, often becomes a stumbling-block to many. the movings of a gracious Providence that there are different religious sects, it is also true that where there is a principle involved, a tenet of interest, even though not essential to the salvation of the soul, we have the plain, uner-

ring Word of God by which to try it, and settle it. Now, although we have clearly established the possibility of apostasy, from the Bi-ble, it is asked, "Is there not testimony in favor of the contrary doctrine?-if not, why are there so many good Christians who believe it?" Many there are who do believe it, and who teach it: why they believe it I know not-perhaps from force of education; from ignorance of the Bible; from prejudice; or because it is a logical sequence of some other doctrine, seemingly more plainly taught; but that there is one single verse countenancing the final perseverence, unconditional, of the saints, is what deny, and have proven it beyond all successful controversy. Lest I appear too positive and confident, I will, at least, say that when the proper test is applied, the right rules of criticism employed, I do not, candidly, believe that there is a passage bearing even a semblance to the doctrine, and will let others judge of the conclusiveness of the proof I have presented. Before presenting a few of the strongest passages usually relied on "for the final perseverence of the saints," I wish to call to the remembrance of all, a fact of importance, the importance of which is necessary to a right under standing of the promises of the Bible, and the torgetfulness of which has led many to be confirmed in this error; it is this, and will be denied by no one:-there is no promised blessing. or threatened punishment, in the Bible, but what is suspended on a condition, expressed or implied. The Israelites were promised the land of rest; yet but two of the great host who were brought out of Egypt ever realized the fullness of the promise; not because God had changed, or was unfaithful, but because they failed to comply with the expressed condition Moses, the leader and special representative of herven, even failed to enjoy the promise. Good sent Jonah to preach to Ninevah, giving him this alarming message, "Yet forty days and Nineval shall be overthrown." The declaration of God is most positive; there is no expressed condition to be complied with in order to their deliverence. Yet we know there was an implied condition, because on their sincere repentance and deep contrition of soul for their sins, they were delivered from the impending ruin-very much to the regret of the shortsighted preacher. Salvation to a ruined sinner

is proposed to him, and suspended upon this very condition. It is clearly expressed. Though ample provision has been made; though the fountain may be full to overflowing, and the treasuries of Divine grace wholly exhaustless yet on the condition of repentance and faith hangs his eternal peace. When this requisition is complied with, the sinner is converted, regenerated, and saved for time and eternity. if he continue in Christ's love, for this alone, most assuredly, is the condition of final perseverence, and it cannot be unconditional, unless the meaning of words is reversed. "They that trust in the Lord shall be as Mount Zion, which cannot be removed," &c. If the Christian meets this requisition; if he is "faithful unto death," there is no power in earth or heaven can deprive him of eternal salvation, can despoil him of the "crown of life" promised by Jesus; no combined forces can "separate him from the love of God." The trusting, the continued trusting, and faithfulness unto death, is ours to do; the power of resistance, and overcoming all things, is of God, who giveth liber-

certainly follows a want of faithfulness. This man's religion is vain." conclusion is scripturally logical. "Be thou

dent vain boasting to others. passages of Holy Writ seemingly conclusive, should abridge your list of choice anecdotes, and quite favorable to the notion of the uncon- and withdraw your most amusing jokes from ditional final perseverence of the Christian, the tribute of your friends' amusing merriment. which, when properly understood and taken in And never, NEVER speak evil by misstating the their legitimate necessary connection, no more principles of those with whom you differ, theoestablish the doctrine, than that a wicked man will inevitably die, whether he repents or not, frequently done indicates a moral obtuseness when he is threatened with death. This prom- unlooked for among those in your holy office. ise of eternal life to the Christian, (contained sins are forgiven, and the threat is removed; theme for the same animadversion. if the other is "faithful unto death," he realizes the fullness of the promise. We are now better prepared to examine those passages relied on for this "contrary doctrine," to which examination will be given in our next paper.

CONCIONATOR. A SHORT SERMON ON EVIL SPEAKING.

BY THE PERACHER. " Speak evil of no man."-Titus, 3: 2.

The gift of speech distinguishes man from rute creation, and indicates his true nability; yet, its misuse in the almost universal violation of the injunction of the text, is sad evidence that even the greatest blessing may be perverted to a base purpose. . To check this evil, allow me to

I. DESCRIBE THE GUILTY. The sin has its gradation. In the early stages the offender is simply

1. A gossip. This means, according to Web ter, "One who runs from house to house, tata hateful character—the pest of the neighborhood. Idle, ignorant men and women persistently invade the sanctity of domestic retire. President has called us to a day of Fasting and ment, and in their itching desire to "tattle, and tell news," drag to light and hasten to publish And yet how many who are called good nec de indulge the bateful practice!

From this state, it is but a short advance 2. A Slanderer. This character speaks evil

by circulating false reports, or injurious truths, with a bad intention. This class is very nunerous, and to hear their awful stories of the wicked doings of less immaculate mortals than themselves, you would suppose them to be "----So pious, and so holy, They'd naught to do but mark and tell

Their neighbors' faults and folly."

In the still descending scale, the evil speaker 3. A Backbiter. The vulgar gossip, led on by his low instinct, may have designed no evil. alumny. A talebearer, perhaps—a miserable receipt for the same. go between, with treacherous hypocrisy, he reports to the parties spoken of, conversations and remarks by others, in which he, himself, took a conspicuous part. Keen to witness anything suspicious, or apt at invention, he eagerly spreads the evil tale, or, perhaps, still more evil insinuation, to accomplish its fatal end of mischief, the guilty agent meanwhile concealed

Having briefly and imperfectly described the

guilty, allow me to II. DENOUNCE THE SIN. 1. It is uncharitable. The weakness of hunan nature challenges pity, rather than ridinle. Let him who is free from the frailties of his kind, "be the first to cast a stone" at the ofirmities of others. Many, from not being unlerstood, may receive undeserved censure; but ven if guilty of wrong, that charity which thinketh no evil," and is enjoined on all, should silence the tattler, and disarm the envenomed

tougue of the slanderer. 2. It is degrading. The mind assimilates books and refined society have an elevating endency; while the grovelling pursuits of candal-mongers outrage the dignity of human

nature, and more grossly debase the guilty. 3. It is wicked The practice of evil speaking sters some of the lowest passions of man's lepraved heart. It perpetrates scandal, blasts the reputation of the innocent, destroys the peace of communities, and violates the Divine

Such being the character and influence of his much too common sin, allow me to

1. Keep yourself from speaking evil. guarding your own conversation, and abstaining from the vile babit, one person, at least, will be cured of tattling and talebearing.

2. Don't listen to those who speak evil. The receiver is as guilty as the thief. Refuse to become an accomplice with the defamer-the thief of reputation-by pointedly discouraging

but encourage children and servants to betray

ance and evangelical faith; just as certainly as without charity your profession is nothing.

deliverance was given to Ninevah, on her com- Charity don't backbite. Neither forget the Di to improve the condition of their servants, and plying with God's condition; and "failing of vine testimony, "If any man * * seem to be the grace of God" and ruinous apostasy just as religious, and bridleth not his tongue, * * this

4. Are you a minister? Then you are confaithful unto death and I will give thee a crown tinually in the way of temptation to repeat to of life." I have been thus minute in the illus- the detriment of others, the many things your tration of this point because of its obvious im- position gives you a chance to see and hear in portance, being the only correct rule for the in- the unrestrained intercourse of pastoral intimaterpretation of the promises and threatenings cy. Think of the example of Him who wen of the Bible, which, unless remembered, and about doing good, and don't let down the dig employed in their interpretation, will be the nity of your office, or prejudice your usefulness, fruitful source of despair to some, and confi- by tattling. Bury in the depths of forgetful we then come back to the point. There are flict the slightest pain, or evil, even though it

Finally, to all classes, though seeing much it in the passages referred to,) and threat of eter- your neighbors to provoke disparaging remarks, nal death to the wicked man is made on exactly remember, that until perfect yourself, your the same conditions. If the one repents, his own weak points present to them a prolific

logically. The light manner in which this is

" O wad some power the giftie gie us. 'Twould from the sin of speaking free us Against our brothers. We'd find too much at home to grie' us, To slander others."

AN APPEAL

To the Ministers of the Different Denomina-tions throughout the Confederate States, in behalf of a Collection Proposed to be taken up on the 13th of June, to assist in Defray-ing the Expenses of the Present War.

FATHERS AND BRETHREN :- Behind an honor d name we venture to address you. The mo nentous hour has come! The death struggle for Liberty has commenced! The foot of the invader presses the soil of Virginia, and even as we write, the blood of our sons and brothers is peradventure being poured out in defence of our altars and our homes-of all that we hold dear as men, as patriots, and christians! Under such circumstances, all apology for thus address ing you is superfluous; it is enough that we fee tling and telling news." Though in the most the obligations of "helping every one his honorable grade of evil speakers, the gossip is neighbor, and every one saying to his brother. oc 11 g od courage."

At the request of Congress, our honore Prayer: a request with which, it is presumed no one of us will fail to comply. But, besides to an uncharitable world all they may have discovered in the sacred privacy of the family preme Power of the Universe for his merciful circle. Who does not detest this character? favor and protection, we beg to suggest in all humility, whether it be not possible to mak this coming occasion, the opportunity of still farther aiding our country in this, the crisis of her destiny, by contributing of our substance for the support of our brethren in arms? Need we be reminded, that the expense of transport ing large bodies of troops, is in itself a heavy item of the war; and that it is a matter of the atmost moment that the Treasury of the Confederate States should know no lack, at such a time as this? It is respectfully proposed, therefore, to all to whom this Plea may come, that collections be taken up on the 18th day of June, wherever two or three are gathered together. and this whether in camp or church; and if not on that day, then upon the next best opportu-The slanderer, though wickedly intent, had the nity-that these monies be immediately remitboldness to work openly. But the backbiter, ted to the Governors of the respective States ustigated by petty hate, or malicious envy, to be by them forwarded to the Hon. Mr. Mem secretly does his dirty work of detraction and minger, Secretary of the Treasury, who shall

In the name, then, of the just and holy caus o which the exigencies of the times have sum moned us-in the name of the gallant States who are making a common stand against a blind and crushing despotism-a stand for Constitutional Liberty-a stand for the principles of '76-will you permit one, who serves with you in the Gospel, to entreat you to remember your country's need, on that day of Fasting and Prayer; and to let your alms, and your prayers, go up together as a memorial before God! Re member, beloved christian men, that a million to day may count more than millions to morrow; and that what we do in this matter should not only be done with our might, but be done

We appeal, then, to all who shall conduct devotional service upon that day, to allow an opportunity, at least, for the free will offerings of every one "whose heart may be stirred up." We appeal, moreover, to our noble an patriotic Governors, in any way they may think proper, to give this Piea a friendly wel to the character of its employment. Good come. We sppeal to all editors, to lead it the aid of their elequent pens, for without their aid, in this moment we can do nothing. W finally appeal to all, whose hearts throb for

> "Let God arise, let his enemies be scattered As smoke is driven away, so drive them away as wax melteth before the fire, so let the wicked perish at the presence of God."

> > THE WAR AND THE SLAVE

an able article on "The Appeal to Heaven" with these truthful and judicious words:

The war, it is said, is not yet a crusade for the secondary purpose comes into view. We accept the issue, and say, we have no fear of conse-quences. According to their own statement of the case, the conflict of the "two civilizations" ally unto all who call upon him. Our become in graph of the Divine approval in this relation. South-ing "more than conquerers" follows our faithfulness, devotedness, watchfulness, just as certainly as regeneration follows sincere repentance and evangelical faith; just as certainly as without charity your profession is nothing.

but encourage children and servants to betray confidence, by telling things they thus accident-ton for the rectitude of their principles and purposes as masters of slaves. They expect, too, that when they shall be delivered from the pragmatum of the Divine approval in this relation. South-the ern Christians can confidently appeal to Heaven for the rectitude of their principles and purposes as masters of slaves. They expect, too, that when they shall be delivered from the pragmatum of this relation. South-the ern Christians can confidently appeal to Heaven for the rectitude of their principles and purposes as masters of slaves. They expect, too, that when they shall be delivered from the pragmatum of this relation. South-the ern Christians can confidently appeal to Heaven for the rectitude of their principles and purposes as masters of slaves. They expect, too, that when they shall be delivered from the pragmatum of this relation. South-the ern Christians can confidently appeal to Heaven for the rectitude of their principles and purposes as masters of slaves. They expect, too, that when they shall be delivered from the pragmatum of the principles and purposes are made and evaluation of the Divine approval in this relation. South-the ern Christians can confidently appeal to Heaven for the rectitude of their principles and purposes as masters of slaves. They expect, too, that we must remember that when they shall be delivered from the pragmatum of this relation.

can honestly pray for success with this purpose in view. And we confidently assert, that Christian masters are ready, whenever the Supreme Ruler shall show them any duty in reference to their slaves, to do that duty, faithfully and freely, without the stimulus of abolitionist prescriptions, or the aid of the bayonets of their Northern brethren! We so fully belive that God knows this spirit to prevail among Southern Christians, that we have no thought, were He even to purpose the overthrow of slavery, that He will employ hordes of Northern and foreign barbarians to do it, by fire and by sword. He is too forbearing—too wise—too good—to par mit us to fear Him or to do not the sum of the sword of the same of the same of the sword of the sword of the same of the same of the sword of the sword of the same of the sword of the same of the sword of the same of the same of the sword of the same of the sword of the same of the sword of the same of is too forbearing—too wise—too good—to permit us to fear Him or to doubt Him, even when our fanatical enemies are so confident of the success of their, to us, very doubtful civilization.

We thus see that the reasons given by our foes for the hope within them all fail. They cannot on rational grounds expect God's favor in their aggressive warfare. He will help us to defend our country and our homes. Therefore in the name of our God, we will set up our banners; and in this view, if war must come, we will meet it without fear of failure.

THE CONSTITUTIONS—THE DIFFERENCE.

vor of slavery: but the amount of that is, simply, the waving of slavery to the people. If it others may be satisfied too .- Episcopal Recordis ever to be abolished, it must be done, freely | er. and of their own accord, by the people among whom it exists-and not by pressure from without. This is the philosophy of our Constitution on the subject-and it is right:

1. The preamble invokes the "favor and guid-ance of Almighty God." 2 Any judicial or other Federal officer, resident and acting solely within the limits of any State, may be impeached by a vote of two-thirds of both the branches of the Legislature of such

3 Congress may, by law, grant to the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments a seat upon the floor of either house, with the privilege of discussing any measures appertaining to his department. 4. The President may approve any appropriation and disapprove any other appropriation i

the same bill 5 The general welfare clause is omitted. 6 No bounties can be granted from the Treas nry, and no duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations, shall be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry.

7. Congress shall have no power to appropriate money for any internal improvement intended to facilitate commerce, except for the purpose of furnishing lights, beacons, buoys, and other aids to navigation on the coasts, and the improvements of barbors, and the removing obstructions in rivers, and in all such cases such duties shall be laid on the navigation facilitated as may be necessary to pay the costs and ex-

8. The expenses of the Post Office Department, of its own revenue.

9. The importation of negroes of the African race from any foreign country, other than the slaveholding States and Territories of the Uni-ted States, is forbidden.

10. Congress shall have power to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a mem-ber of, or Territory not belonging to the Conficeracy.

11. Congress shall appropriate no money, un-

one of the heads of Departments, and submitted by the President, unless by a vote of two thirds of both houses, taken by yeas and nays-or pay its own expenses—or claims adjudicated against the Confederacy.

12. Congress is required to establish a tribunal to adjudicate claims against the Govern-

13. Congress can grant no extra compens tion to any contractor, officer, agent or servant. 14. Every law shall relate to but one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title. 15. When any river divides or flows throng

two or more States, they may enter into com pacts to improve its navigation 16. The President holds his office for six year and is not re eligible.

17. Upon removal of civil officers in the Executive Department, except Cabinet officers, and officers connected with the diplomatic ser-

vice, the President shall report the removal the Senate, with his reasons therefor. 18. The citizens of one State cannot see the citizens of another State, in the Federal Courts, 19. Citizens of each State shall have the right of transit and sejourn in any State of the Cor federacy, with their slaves and other property, and the right of property in slaves shall not thereby be impaired.

20. Other States shall be admitted by a vote of two-thirds of the whole House of R-presen

tatives, and two-thirds of the Senate voting by recognized and protected in the territory, by Congress and the Territorial Governments, And he citizens of all the States shall have the right o take their slaves to the territory.

22. The Constitution shall be amended upon the demand of any three States for a Conven-tion of all the States suggesting the amendments And if the Convention of all the States concur to the amendments and they are ratified by two

they shall be part of the Constitution. 23. Congress shall pass no law impairing o Liberty, to help-help now-and remember denying the right of property in negro slaves.

A SCENE IN H. W. BERCHER'S CHURCH - OF

Sunday evening. April 14th, the sermon had many references to the state of national affairs A report in the New York Times has this state ment: "Let no treachery surprise you, or de feat disappoint you. In a struggle such as ours we must consider the trial is on our side. We will be obliged to do many unpleasant and un congenial things; but once in, it must be no child's play. We can settle it, and we must. There are conflicting rumors flitting here and there, and we know not what to think or be-lieve. The news of the past week has been he war, it is said, is not yet a crusade for the most tantalizing and uncertain. One day all most tantalizing and uncertain. One day all would look bright, and the next day all would be dark and dreary. Yesterday morning affairs look blue enough; but last night we slept peaceably, believing that all was well. Again this morning we hear of the striking of our flag, and this evening doubts were thrown upon the fence of slavery, but of the right of self of the wisdom of the action of that gallant soldier, Anderson. I came hither with a sorrowthief of reputation—by pointedly discouraging his evil tales.

3. Reprove the sin. Defend the absent and rebuke the slanderer.

3. Reprove the sin. Defend the absent and rebuke the slanderer.

4. Are you a lady? Then let the law of kindness abide in your heart, and never speak evil, even by insinuation. Scout the odious practice of tattling from your circle as the vilest species of rude vulgarity.

2. Are you a parent? Then don't teach your children and servants to become tale bearers, by questioning them as to what they eat, see, and hear, in families where they visit or do errands. Some mothers don't seem to know this to be the quintessence of meanness, but encourage children and servants to betray

1. The defence of slavery, but of the right of self government: and God has always given and to the wisdom of the action of that gallant soldier, Anderson. I came hither with a sorrow-fon the wisdom of the action of that gallant soldier, Anderson. I came hither with a sorrow-fon the east, the conflict of the "two civilizations" is only incidental. Our effort is called forth not the case, the conflict of the "two civilizations" is only incidental. Our effort is called forth not the deal of the right of self government: and God has always given and to the wisdom of the action of that gallant soldier, Anderson. I came hither with a sorrow-fon the wisdom of the action of the case, the conflict of the "two civilizations" is only in cheer, the conflict of the "two civilizations" if the right of self government: and God has always given and to the wisdom of the action fire as he looked upon the enthusiasm of his charge. Resuming, he said: "And if this should prove untrue we must not be di-charged;

FASTING AS A DISCIPLINE.

We must take care, in rejecting fasting as a penance, we do not reject it as a discipline. This was far from being the opinion of the great evangelical leaders. "Fasting," says Mr. Scott, tells us that, for purposes of personal devotion he kept four specific fasts, representing four distinct epochs. In several instances fasting seems a proper

tion. "This kind goeth not forth but by prayer and fasting." Might not each of us have been spared many falls, if we had adopted the cure

the Lord prescribes?
When the Church ordains a fast, if we are capable of observing it, ought we not to submit? If incapable, from reasons of health, ought our motives and reasons not to be explained to those

But let us remember fasting is not a positive The Tennessee Baptist thus sums up the points of difference between our Constitution and that of the United States. Prejudice outside may say there is too much difference in fasting may say there is too much difference in fasting is not a positive daty, as were the Lewish ordinances. "If more that than advantage should follow," says Mr. Venn, it is no duty." But, in matters of public appointment, we should be satisfied of this ourselves, before we reject the discipline, and we should act so consistently in other matters that

PRAYER FOR THE SOLDIERS.

This, from the correspondence of the Southern Christian Advocate, at Charleston, is a good

suggestion: Mr. Editor .- Having seen no more published with reference to public prayer for the condition of our country, and God's protection of our fel ow citizens who have gone to the defence of its rights, its liberties, and its honor. I herewith give you an account of the move we have made have gone from the fields to fight the battles of in this direction at LaGrange, Ga., with the hope that the example may be followed through-out the length and breadth of our invaded land. The different denominations of Christians in this city, have united in a daily prayer-meeting, to be continued indefinitely, for God's protecting providence over our Confederacy, and our sol-diers who have gone to its defence. These are times in which all hearts should be seriously engaged in prayer for the interposition of that Divine power which alone can cause peace to spring up out of the threatening preparations

We hope that daily prayer meetings will be held at every place where it is expedient, and that one day in the week at least shall witness one throughout the land.

TEMPERANCE -We wish we could impress upon every volunteer the vital importance of a upon every volunteer the vital impacts liquors, strict temperance in the use of spirituous liquors.

More than half the evils of the camp—the riotken to raise drooping spirits, to excite to activi-ty tired limbs and muscles, to warm, to cool, but most frequently because there is not moral courage enough to resist the temptations of jo the camp, does it really enervate and unfit for exposure and endurance, and readily disarm the constitution of its power to withstand disease. And besides this, there is the depressing moral triotic soldier a coarse, bloated fellow, unpre-pared to die, and ruined for society if he return live from the war. Let every volunteer resolve

to be temperate. PULPIT PROPRIETY .- A correspondent, J. B., vrites: "This is not to be ignored. Yet some appear to forget it. For instance, when a minister of another denomination occupies a Method ist pulpit, and stands erect to pray while most it not all around him, and even behind him in the pulpit, are upon their knees, is the attitude of the preacher a proper one? No 'creature merit,' we know, in bedily posture, and therefore we Methodistic custom? As far as my observation extends, the Methodist ministry always "stand praying" where it is the custom—and propriety would say that others should "kneel before the ord their Maker," in a Methodist pulpit or con-

regation. SUBSTANTIAL RELIGION -I am sick of opin ions; I am wears to hear them - my soul loather their frothy food. Give me solid, substantial eligion; give me an humble lover of God and man-full of mercy and good fruits—a man lavog himself out in the works of faith, the estience of hope, the labor of love. Let my onl be with such Christians where oever they re, and wh-tsoeyer opinions they hold. "He hat doeth the will of my Father in heaven, the ame is my brother, and my sister, and my

A CAMP SCRNE,—At the quarters of the Athens Guards," near the depot of the Angusta and Savannah Railroad, may be witnessed a most interesting and novel scene in camp-life. members of this company assemble every day, at noon, and hold a prayer meeting. When the ranks of our citizen-soldiery are made up of such men, we may defy the host of Lincoln's myrmidons .- Augusta Republican.

Æropus was the king of Macedonia, and it was his favorite pursuit to make lanterns.— Probably he was very good at making them. but his proper business was to be a king; and therefore the more lanterns he made the worse king he was. And if your work be a high call ing, you must not dissipate your energies or are still as irrelevant to you as lamp-making i

WHAT WAR HAS COST THE WORLD. — The war preceeding the treaty of Ryswick, in 1697, sost \$130,000,000. a Chapelle, cost \$270,000,000. The war of the Spanish Succession cost \$311.

The treaty of Paris, in 1763, ended a bloody The war of American Independence England and this country \$930,000,000, The war of ten years, which is known as "the French Revolution of 1793," cost \$230,

The war against the First Napoleon, which began in 1803 and ended in 1815, cost the extraordinary amount of \$5,800,000,000. The Crimean war cost \$84,000,000.
The last Italian war (not including the hos

&c.,) cost \$45,000,000. ... The last war in India cost England \$38,000, The list might be doubled. It includes wars only, of which definite statistics are on record.

ndustry and trade which it will involve is be

oud the reach of calculating powers .- North

NEVER TELL A LIE FOR THE SAKE OF A PIGEON The following dialogue is reported between two boys:—"What do, you think? My father the other day shot line hundred and ninery-nine pigeons with one barrel of his sun."—"Oh, why didn't he say a thousand at once?" (Reply provekingly): "Do you suppose my father would tell a he just for one pigeon?"

One remarkable difference betweeen the war capacity of the two sections is estimatednot intended-in the following extract from the Philadelphia Ledger of the 26th April, in alluding to the troops which are gathering for the purpose of our coercion: "The very best men at plowing and all farming

terally leave their plows in the field, and some times leave their wives and children without leave and join and go. Those who remain talk of nothing and dream of nothing if they are fortunate enough to sleep at all, but the coming contest. Half the time of those who stay is thus consumed and the best season for preparing the land and planting the potato crop is thus being "It is thus however, that in all ages wa

roduces famine, as one of the most formidable of after effects. But here the field is so large, the call at last so sudden and so upprepared, and it comes upon us just at this the seed time. that it is worthy of the more consideration as to how the call of duty is to be met with least ble to the whole congregation, "Will the minis-ter please make another prayer? It will be imchance of producing lack of bread."

"The troops from cities and towns are always more prepared for sudden exigencies and service than those from the farms, who though more strong and solid and enduring for a long scene of privation and exertion, are without drill or that alertness to learn, and to act in concert with others or obey the word of command, so necessay for an army. For one month, therefore, the cities and towns should furnish the greatest pro-portion of the troops till the seed is in the

"Business of all kinds is of course very dull. as our last Bank returns amply show, and thousands of those who have nothing to do at home, might thus gloriously engage in defending homes and firesides till the country is fairly provided against famine in the future. But further than this there are large bodies of men thrown out of employ in cities who cannot and do not go out to the war. Many of these have in for-mer years been used to farm work. This is their time to go back to such employment, and their country."

LINCOLN CONDEMNED BY THE SUPREME COURT. A Mr. Merryman, in Baltimore was, it seems, taken by the U. S. troops and confined in Fort McHenry. Cheief Justice Taney, of the Supreme Court, issued a writ of habeas corpus to ascertain whether he was legally under arrest. He was not given up. The Chief Justice then issued a writ to bring General Cadwallader, commander of the U. S. forces in Maryland before him to ensure for the Care him to ensure the Care him to th fore him to answer for contempt of court. The Marshal appeared at the outer gate of the Fort, but was not permitted to enter. Lincoln has suspended all law. Chief Justice Taney commenting on these facts from the U. S. Court in Baltimore, said that the marshal had the power to summon the posse comitatus to aid him in seizing and bringing before the court the party superior to any the marshal could command, | yard, Smit mit de canal-boats, Smit thing more than he had done. The Chief

tice then proceeded as follows: "I ordered this attachment yesterday, be cause, upon the face of the return, the deten-tion of the prisoner was unlawful, upon the

grounds: "First-That the President, under the Conthe privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, no authorize a military officer to do it. "Second-A military officer has no right t

arrest and detain a person not subject to the rules and articles of war for an offence .against the laws of the United States, except in the judicial authority, and subject to its conrol; and if the party is arrested by the military, it is the duty of the officer to deliver him over immediately to the civil authority, to be e dealt with according to law. "I forbore yesterday to state orally the pro-

visions of the Constitution of the United States which makes these principles the fundaments law of the Union, because an oral statement might be misunderstood in some portions of it. and I shall therefore put my opinion in writing, and file it in the office of the Clerk of the Cir mit Court in the course of this week." He concluded by saying that he should caus

is opinion, when filed, and all the proceed to be laid before the President, hat he might perform his constitutional duty, o enforce the laws by securing obedience to he process of the court.

Here the Chief Justice concluded his renarks, and the case, as far as the judicial proress is concerned, is closed. The proceeding were witnessed by a large number of persons

who crowded the court room and the street

front during the morning-attracted thitter b

the interest and importance of the case in the present condition of public affairs. THE VOTE OF VIRGINIA .- Enough is not known to render it certain that the aggregate vote just cast is the largest ever given in the Secession unprecedented in our history. The 88 by the meagre majority of ten; it is now re voked by more than a hundred thousand of the people themselves. If the right of self-government be indeed anything more than a mockery surely the people of Virginia should have the privilege of exercising it. There is not a shad ow of pretext for Lincoln any longer to contest, he right, unless he intends to ignore the right sitogether and substitute armed force for popular will as the basis of Government. That such bis purpose, however, all the signs indicate All the substance of the old Constitution is already gone. A standing army lords it over law and people.—Richmond Advocate.

of Charleston in our city has sent a thrill of de light through our community. His name is a tower of strength to his friends and of terror to his enemies. The northern press have been en deavoring to persuade themselves that he have now in Virginia, Davis, Lee, Beauregard, Johnston, Huger, Magruder, and others, the most brilliant soldiers on the American conti-nent. Gen. B. left Richmond on Saturday, for Manassas junction. - Richmond Dispatch.

APPLICATIONS FOR OFFICE.-It is understoo we learn, on pretty good authority, that appointments from civil life, in the regular army, have been indefinitely suspended. We presume this been indefinitely suspended. We presume this policy has been adopted by the Department for the reason that all the available fighting men of the Confederacy are coming forward as eers, and mostly for the war .- Richmond pa-

Drs. Chalmers and Stuart must have been "wee bit" metaphysical that day they got into a controversy about the nature of faith. Chalmers, compelled at length to leave his friend, said, "I have not time to say any more, but you will find my views fully and well put in a tract called 'Difficulties in the Way of Believing.'"
"Why," exclaimed Dr. Stuart, "that is my own tract! I published it myself,"

Men tell a great many lies when they ar ingry, but more truths. Then they strike brough theories and tell what they think,

PULPIT AGAINST CHOIR .- Ministers often find

nuch fault with their choirs, and one who

WHOLE NO. 618.

thinks the choir ought to be permitted to return the complaint, tells the following amusing story: In a small country town, located in the vicinity of the junction of the Chenango with the Susquehanna river, there is a church in which the singing had, to use their own phrase, "run completely down." It had been led for many years by one of the deacons, whose voice and musical power had been gradually failing. One evening, on an occasion of interest, the clergyman gave out the hymn, which was sung even worse than usual the deacon, of course, leading off. Upon its conclusion, the minister arose and requested the deacon to repeat the hymn, as he could not conscientiously pray after such inging. The deacon very composedly pitched it to another tune, and it was again performed, with manifestly a little improvement upon the first time. The clergyman said no more, but proceeded with his prayer. He had finished, and taken up the book to give out the second hymn, when he was interrupted by the descon gravely getting up, and saying in a voice audi-

possible for me to sing after such praying as How RAIN IS FORMED .- To understand the philosophy of this beautiful and often sublime phenomenon, so often witnessed since the creation, and essential to the very existence of animals, a few facts derived from observations and

a long train of experiments must be observed. 1. Were the atmosphere, everywhere, at all times, at a uniform temperature, we should never have rain, or hail, or snow. The water absorbed by its evaporation from the sea and the earth's surface, would descend in an imperceptible vapor, or cease to be absorbed by the air when once fully saturated.

2. The absorbing power of the atmosphere, and consequently its capability to retain humidity, is proportionally greater in cold than in warm weather.

3. The air near the surface of the earth, is warmer than in the region of the clouds. The we find the atmosphere. Hence the perpetual snow on very the mountains in the hottest climates. Now, when from continual evaporation the air is highly saturated with vapor, though it be invisible, and the sky cloudless, if its temperature is suddenly reduced by cold cur-rents of air rushing from a higher to a lower atitude, its capacity to retain moisture is diminished, clouds are formed, and the result is rain. Air condenses as it cools, and, like a sponge filled with water and compressed, pours out the water which its diminished capacity cannot con-

"SMITHS" AMONG THE GERMANS. - There is a German Society composed entirely of the Smith family. The following is the roll list:—Smit, big Smit, little Smit, Smit from the holler, Smit mit de hill, Smit mit de store, Smit mit de named in the attachment who would, when so brought in, be liable to punishment by fine and Smit mit a vrow, Smit vat vants a vrow, Smit imprisonment. But where, as in this case, the power refusing obedience was so notoriously hed, Smit mit de swell hed, Smit mit de brickmit de curly hed, Smit de fireman, Smit mit one Smit mit de whiskers, Smit mitout de whiskers,

Smit mit de black hair, Smit mit de no hair. A law against obtaining husbands under false pretences, passed by the English Parliament in 1770, enacts - That all women, of whatever age, rank, profession, or degree-whether virgins maids, or widows-who shall, after this act impose upon, seduce and betray into matrimony any of his Majesty's male subjects, by virtue of scents, paints, cosmetic washes, artificial teeth, false hair, Spanish wool, iron, iron stays, bolstered hips, or high-heeled shoes, shall incur the penalty of the law now in force against witch under such circumstances, upon conviction of the offending party, shall be null and void.

A fever prevailed on board ship at sea, and a negro man was appointed to throw overboard the bodies of those who died from time to time. One day, when the captain was on deck, he saw the negro dragging out of the forecastle a sick man, who was violently struggling to extricate himself from the negro's grasp, and remonstrathimself from the negro's grasp, and remonstrating very bitterly against the cruelty of being buried alive. "What are going to do with that man, you black rascal?" said the captain. Going to throw him overboard, massa 'cause he dead." "Dead, you scoundrel?" said the captain; "don't you see he moves and speaks?" "Yes, massa, I know he says he no dead; but he always lie so, nobody ever know when to be-

WORDS IN Use,-While there are nearly 100, 000 words in the English language, scarcely any one writer uses more than 10,000, and few neo ple use in conversation over 3,000 ware has not more than 15,000, and Milton but 8 000. The wants of the world require but few words for their expression. The Egyptians had but 800 hieroglyphics, in which their history for

occessive ages was written.

STAMMERING, says Coleridge, is sometimes the cause of a pun. Some one was mentioning in Lamb's presence the cold heartedness of the Duke of Cumberland in preventing the duchess from rushing up to the embrace of her son, whom she had not seen for a considerable time, and insisted on her receiving him in state, "How horribly cold it was," said the narrator, Yes," said Lamb, in his stattering way, "but you know he is the Duke of Cu cum-ber land." SHORT SAYINGS .- Beautiful things are sug-

gestive of a purer and higher life, and fill us with a mingled love and fear. They have a graciousness that wins us, and an excellence to which we involuntarily do reverence. If you are poor, yet modestly aspiring, keep a vase of flowers on your table; they will help to main-tain your dignity, and secure for you conside-ration and delicacy of behavior. The dangers of knowledge are not to be compared to the dangers of ignorance. Those contemners of studies who say, with Mandeville, "If a horse knew as much as a man, I

should not like to be his rider," ought to add, "If a man knew as little as a horse, I should not like to trust him to ride." A woman asked her gardener why the weeds always outgrew and covered up the flowers? "Madam," he answered, "the soil is the mother

Alas! the heart is like the soil. Evil thoughts are native to it. Pure and holy thoughts are exotics. Hence we cannot expect a spontaneous growth of grace; but must cultivate its germs when planted by the the Spirit with patient as-

duity. We must use diligently all the means Men who think that everything can be bought with their own wealth, have been bought themselves first.

"THERE, ma'am," said Biddy, "if I em going to leave yez yez needn't take on so. If yez git up early in the morning and set the table for breakfast and make the fire in the dining-room, and sweep the stairs ov a Friday, you may get another gur r l as good as meself as will consent to come and live wid yez."

They who walk on the heads of the multitude walk insecurely. Men's heads are a dangerous footing. A man asked another, whom he was about to

help to some chicken, whether he wished a leg or The Ambassdor thinks that "there has never before been so large an accession to the Universalist ministry in any one year, as there was during the last."

It's a matter of perfect indefference to me," said the other. "And more so to me," replied the carver, laying down his knife and fork and resuming his dinner. ATTENTION! MILITARY!

Now in press at this office, a MILITARY MAN UAL, by Col. R. T. P. Allen, of the Bastrop Military Institute.

Particulars, with price, &c., next week. Book-sellers and merchants will be furnished on liberal terms. Send in your orders, everybody! Those who order first will be first served. Address,

J. W. SHIPMAN, Publisher, Galveston, Texas.

"I have in former years been, though I say it myself, a good agent for the Advocate; and I never calculated to pay you anything for the paper for myself, but I understand you are hard pushed, and I send this (\$5) freely, though I never was so hard run, financially, in my life, as at present. I am willing to do anything I can tor the Advocate.

Your brother, in Christ, R. CRAWFORD.

Owensville, Texas, June 12, 1861. THE NEWS.

A full abstract of the " News of the week" is given under the usual head. One of the most important items is the partial evacuation of Harper's Ferry. This movement has been anticipated in the South for some time past; it is, however, an unexpected and embarrassing event to the North. The principal value of the Ferry consisted in its relation to the movements in Maryland. It was observed, doubtless, by our readers, that all the machinery at the Ferry had been removed to Richmond. They have also heard lately of an uprising of secession feeling in Maryland, and they may have seen intimations that the Ferry could be held by a small force, while the superabundance of soldiers concentrated there might advance upon the Federalists at the Relay House and Balti-

5th, said : "A movement of this character, aided by the oppressed Marylanders, would at once add another star to the Southern constellation, de feat and drive from the country the five or six thousand Federal troops now scattered between Baltimore, the Relay House, Annapolis June tion, and Annapolis, secure the Baltimore and Washington Railroad, and the lower end of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and give us pos-session of the broad belt of Mar and territors which with their bayonets the Northerners have made the bridge over which their troops have hitherto marched to the District of Co lumbia. Such a movement is eminerally desira-The gain would be worth the and the moral influence of this offensive policy of our Government upon the people of the South as well as upon the inhabitants of the wavering States, would tell immensely in favor of the prestige of our arms. I may add that the above 'hints' are not at all unlikely to be

Whatever may be the object of the evacuation, it seems, as we have said, to be disconcerting the Federalists and breaking up their plans. For our own part, we have the greatest confidence in our military leaders, and have no doubt that they are fully capable of doing the right thing in the right way, and at the right

In connection with this upper movement, the oans of the Federalists that Fortress Monroe is closely invested by the Southerners, are re-

Gen. Holmes, of North Carolina, having put his State in a condition of complete defence, has arrived at Fredericksburg, Va., to take command of that military department under the Confederate flag.

Lincoln recognizes Miguel Tarajosa as Consul of Mexico at San Antonio, and declares him "free to exercise and enjoy such functions, etc., as are allowed to the Consuls of the most invored nations in the United States." "In the United States," is good.

A letter from Pensacola says: "The Federalists are saving of their groun dozen cuffin-like boxes were transferred from the Fort to a steamer which sailed to day. They were probably the remains of some offi-

They'll have to increase their fleet if they expect to carry off all the dead of that Island between now and dog days.

They've quit roving up and down the Island

in a manner, since the snakes commenced stir-The health of our troops at Pensacola is good. The Richmond Dispatch gives the total of

the vote on secession in Western Virginia: "There are 61 counties in Trans Alleghans Virginia; 39 have given majorities for the or dinance of secession, and only 22 against it If we add the other Western Virginia counties embraced in the Valley district, which gave majorities amounting in the aggregate to abo 28,000, it exhibits a clear Western Virginia ma jority for secession of 31,000. What have the Union shrickers in Western Virginia to say Seventeen "rebels" watched their opports

nity several evenings since, near Newport News, and when the enemy threw down their implements and started for supper, they had hardly their backs turned before the aforesaid "rebels" had the audscity to gather up all the shovels spades, hoes, and picks, consisting of several rundred of such utensils, and loaded two wagons with them. They then took a sufficient number of their own horses and hitched them up to Old Abe's wagons, and acting on the principle that it was not stealing to drive their own horses where they pleased, they drove them into the "rebel" camp, with all the booty thus The Eagle Manufacturing Company of Co

lumbus, Ga., has tendered to the Government, in exchange for Confederate bonds, the sum of \$1000 per month till the end of the war. The company has further appropriated the sum of \$100 per month as a contribution in aid of the city fund for the support of the families of the volunteers now or who shall be engaged in defence of the country.

F. B. Carlisle, one of the editors of the Mem phis Appeal, has been imprisoned in Evansville, Ind whither he went on a recent visit, and where he used to reside. Houses in Cincinnati for which the owner

refused \$4,000 only a year since, are now unsaleable at \$700. Col. Taylor, Quartermaster U. S. Army,

Fort Monroe, has resigned and left for New York. He is said to be a nephew of the late President Zachary Taylor. Hon. Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, late a

member of Buchanan's cabinet, has made a subscription of 400 bales of cotton to the new los of the Confederate States. J. D. Palley, an Illinois Senator, who was ar

rested for treason recently, refused to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and was put to work on the fortifications at Cairo. As to the battle at Phillippi, the Richmond papers have this version : that the force of the enemy was 3,000; ours, 800; that our folks were "surprised," and retired to Sperm's Hill, bout two miles from Phillippi, where they were

sked three several times, and repulsed the each time, with a loss of six on their side ty on the other. Col. Kelly, the chief

Federal officer, was mortally wounded, and ha ince died. Capt. Richards, of the Bath Con ederate Cavalry, was killed.

The U. S. war vessel, Pawnee, was so injured at Aquia creek that she is not able to get away without repairs, which are now going on. A full wagon load of the damaged timbers has been washed ashore.

Gov. Letcher is said to have received a letter from Hon. Geo. W. Summers, of Western Virginia, that he is, heart and hand, with his native State against the invaders. The Louisville Journal announces "as a fact

that a large quantity of arms was secretly brought from Tennessee into Kentucky by the ecessionists," a few days since. We conclude with several very interesting oreign paragraphs. The first is from the Man-

chester, (England,) Guardian, of the 22d ult. : Although we have a considerable naval force in the North American and West Indian sta-ons, it is clear in the face of the war between Northern and Southern States, that ou dovernment cannot too soon reinforce the quadron. We have at present in American aters two 90 gun ships, two vessels carrying 21 gans, two carrying 16 guns, and one carring 11 guns; with fourteen others of small size. The total number of guns is 389, and the number of men 4196. The 40 gun frigate Mer sey left last week to join the equadron; the Challenger, 22, the Rusaldo, 17, and the Driver, 6, are being speedily equipped for the same des tination; while the Ariadoe, 26, has been or lered home from the Mediterranean to refit

preparatory to being sent out to assist in the protection of British interests. The London Times says:

The spirit of George III seems to have enered into the descendants of his revolted sub

"Before I will hear." writes George III 779, "of any man's readiness to come into of e, I will expect to see it signed under his own hand that he is determined to keep the empire, entire, and that no troops shall consequently be rithdrawn from America, nor independen ver allowed.

"The thought of a dissolution of the Union aceably or by force," writes Mr. Seward to Mr. Dayton, "has never entered into the mind of any candid statesman here, and it is high

We profess that we think the language of th more. A Richmond correspondent of the King the more moderate and reasonable of the two, for George III only refused to admit to his Charleston Courier, writing under date of June councils any one who would not sign a decla ration against that independence which he was while Mr. Seward not only refuses to admit th ssibility of that object for which one half he Union is in arms against the other, but nes an inhibition to all European statesmen allow such a thought to cross their minds.— This is indeed, a high strain of prerogative, and one to which none of the antiquated despo ism of Europe could for a moment aspire.

After taunting Mr. Seward with the pro hat he himself has been in a fog of "pitiable vacillation and uncertainty" on the subject of he quarrel, the Times proceeds:

We do think that his own experience teach Mr. Seward a little more charity and tol-eration for the doubts and difficulties of Europ-an statesmen. Let him remember his own certainties till within the last two or three weeks, nor let him altog-ther forget that, if we have not the same confidence that he has, neiher have we the advantage of the same uner ring Mentor to guide us. The voice of the local divinity, whose oracles do not pass cur ent on this side of the Atlantic. Mr. Seware ay believe and tremble; we are not dispose ther to do the one or the other.

Mr. Seward is further told that "his langua ill suited to the condition of his country," as to England; and as to France, it is "a message if not of defiance, certainly one which sounds very like an insult."

The London Chronicle concludes a severbackling of Mr. Seward and Cassius M. Clay, s follows:

In the meanwhile, we can only regret th he pens employed to expound American views can only employ themselves into hints, threats and taunts to Europe and England, which are neutral in this vast contest between brothers f our own kip, and we must, we fear, also ontent to have ir jury inflicted upon us by the cessary action of the civil beligerents. All his we will do and bear, but it is really mo than human nature can endure to be told that because the thought of a dissolution of the Union, peaceably or by force, has never enter d the mind of any caudid state-man "in Ame ca, so it is high time for it to be dismissed b he statesmen of Europe." The statesmen Europe would gladiy do so if they could over ook facts and cause to draw inferences and d

Appointments.-The editor hereof should ave been at Tyler last week, and ought to be t McKenzie College according to appointment on the 4th of next month. That he was not at the ne place, and cannot be at the other, is a greater isappointment to him than it can be to anyedy else. There are no two places in the State which he is more anxious to visit than Tyles and McKenzie College, and no two occasions which could have more attraction than a Sonay School Convention at the one place, and a commencement at the other. But when a hing is impossible, the desirableness of it is no creat comfort. Excuse us, friends, the facts of he case will justify that kindness.

AN APPRAL,-The only thing wanting to the rvices of the fast-day was a collection for the ause of the Confederate States. We thought f it, at the time, but nobody having authority act in the matter, it was passed over, when, therwise, from such congregations as gathered the city that day, a noble contribution might ave been obtained as a free will offering to the Treasury for the comfort and accoutrement of he brave fellows (God bless them!) who are reasting the storm of invasion. We publish the appeal, anyhow, to show the spirit of our brethren across the Gulf, where the movement was started, and where, doubtless, it was heartily responded to by all to whom it came it time for the gatherings of the thirteenth. We wish the appeal could have reached here a few lays earlier; as it is, we can only direct attenion to that part of the proposition which says, and if not upon that day, then upon the next est opportunity." Let us add to our prayers or the cause, and to our willingness to die fo t, the other grace of liberality, also, whenever ccasion offers. In such a case as the present, he words of the Prophet ought to be peculiarly rue, "The liberal man deviseth liberal things, and by liberal things shall he stand." See firs

Lt. Col. CRITTENDEN, of the U. S. mount Rifle Regiment in New Mexico, has resigned his commission in the Federal service. He arrittenden, of Kentucky.

TEXAS REGIMENT-COAST DEPENCE - Th Salveston News of Saturday, publishes the folowing from Major Marshall, at Richmond:

"You can state to your readers that the mis sion, entrusted to me by Gov. Clark, of procuring a regiment of Texas troops to be placed in the war in Virginia, is likely to be more than successful. As soon as I can get the details in

an official shape I will write you.

I am happy to say to you also that the plan now in view for the defence of Galveston and ther Texas coast towns, is, to ascertain by a

THE THIRTEENTH.

"Without partiality and without hypocrisy," every one who will investigate the principles involved, must regard the thirteenth day of this month as the sublimest yet known in the his tory of any people. Undoubtedly, in affirming the right of secession, the Southern people took position in advance of any other occupied in the politics of the world; provided it be admitted that the Republican is in the van of other forms of government. What a true and proper revolution is in traditional and consolidated gov ernments, secession is in Republican. The difference between revolution and secession is this: revolution grows up gradually where men comgradually to a knowledge of their rights, and to the conviction that they are oppressed as classes: in Republics, however, where population forms a basis of power, it is impossible for men to be oppressed otherwise than by sections. The law which operates to make Massachusetts populous will operate in every other State within the same section; and as this population exercises political power, it will necessarily draw emi gration, until, upon the basis of numbers alone. it will attempt to control the government. But if population alone were the basis of power. there would be no need of a written constitution, which is a feature of government essential to a Republic. Now, the difference between traditionary governments and those founded upon written constitutions is this, so far, as least, as our experience goes: namely, that is the latter the people of different sections, with complete local governments, go into the federal arrangement knowing their rights at the tim of effecting the Union. Whenever, therefore, the rights of one section are threatened by sectional interpretation of the Constitution and a sectional administration of the government it is the plainest, highest duty of the threatened section to withdraw. If it permitted the sec tional administration to come into power over it, hoping to be able to resist by force, in the Union, or to effect a dissolution, in the case of an overt act of aggression, this would be de liberately going back to the right of revolution The tendency would be like that adopted by a man who should refuse to engage in intelligent labor, in the hope that if the worst came he would be able to avert starvation by theft. The principle is precisely the same. Our rights were threatened, and if we had permitted the sectional administration to come into power, that movement would have been in the direc tion of the alternative of submission or immediate armed resistance. By acting as republi caps, refusing to permit the sectional admints tration to come into power, over us and throw ing the right of secession between the alterna tive of submission or resistance, we avoided the responsibility of inaugurating a military despotism, and threw it upon the other side of the issue. Secession is an essentially Republi can doctrine; coercion is as necessarily unre-

Moreover, if we had submitted at first, at attempted to revolutionize afterwards, we should have deepened the feeling of wrong and of revenge in our people to such an extent that it would probably have verged into godlessnes and desperation. Taking everything together the position on which we prayed, last Thursday, was the most elevated, the most legitimate, eve ecopied by a whole people. Secession enabled us to pray under a Constitution in which Gost is recognized, and by the invitation of our rulerjust there, we get one of the best views of the disputed doctrine of secession. The reason why it is so little understood is found in the fact that it is a germinal doctrine. With regard to every such doctrine shere will be dispute, until you plant it, as a seed. This was done with secession, and the result was-a Repub lican government; therefore, secession was Republican seed. Under the shadow of a per fect form of government, produced by that seed. we prayed on Thur-day last-and fasted; feeling hat the two duties of reliance upon God and strict guard upon our own appetites and desires. were all that could be required to make us as

nvincible as our cause is perfect. In this city, the day was observed with paralleled unanimity. All places of busineswere closed; a Sabbath stillness reigned in the treets; and our places of prayer were filled several successive times with solemn and devont worshippers. At the five o'clock morping prayer-meeting, the Methodist church wacrowded; and so of the Presbyterian church at the nine o'clock prayer meeting, and the Ban tist church at the prayer-meeting which closed with the setting of the sun. Sermons appropriate to the occasion were preached in several of the churches at eleven o'clock. The Pres. byterian, Baptist and Methodist denominations united their arrangements, by special agree ment. It was a day long to be remembe ed i Galveston; and will, we feel confident, leave a lasting impression for good. The prayers were fervent for the prosperity of the Confederate States; for the success of their cause; for those in authority; for our generals and armies; for our enemies, that God would give them a better mind; for a speedy and honorable peace, or for the victory of our armies in the war of inde pendence, if it must be waged. If the same spirit prevailed throughout the Confederacy, a we have no doubt it did, the child is born wh will see us a prosperous and independent, and in the best sense, virtuous and self-governing people. Let us look steadily at our high calling. and, in the fear of God, go forward.

CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

The Governor of Texas has issued a Proclasation, dated June 18th, 1861, in which, after referring to the invasion of several Southers States by the Northern hordes, he continues

States by the Northern hordes, he continues:

And dare Texas expect that she will erjey an immunity? Can Texas remain idle? Will it be possible to restrain them from mingling in the conflict wherever it may be waged—from battling in this sublime struggle, between a properly balanced, rational liberty, and a rapid ly centralizing despotism? A universal NO! swelle the response to all these interregatories. There is not upon earth a people whom nature has endowed with more courage, whom experience has more thoroughly skilled in the use of arms, and inured to the hardships of the campaign, than Texans. The State may be proud indeed, of her strong and valiant sons. Yet there is one thing requisite, to give efficiency to their valor, direction to their skill, and cy to their valor, direction to their skill, ar-to render them irresistible in war. They reto render them irresistible in war. They re-quire discipline. They are to meet a well dis rived here from Arizona last week, and left for New Orleans. He is a son of Hon. John J. larity with every movement of the battle field. whereas the recent Legislature, not anticina

ting our present condition, made no provision to meet its demands, and it would require to to meet its demands, and it would require too much time to put the machinery of State Gov ernment into operation to effect the desired end, and the present condition of the State Treasury would not warrant an additional expending and the people have a right to expect the initia-tive act of the Executive;—

Now, therefore, I. EDWARD CLARK, Governo an mation, for the purpose of directing the attention of the people to a want which is deeply
ta felt, and of appealing to every individual in the
State to come nobly forward and su-tain, as d
contribute to the movement which, for the de
for fence of our liberty and the preservation of our
honor, the Executive is compelled to inaugurate.

the infantry troops, designed for Confederate ervice, will be established at the most availaole points in the State, and provided with able drill officers. Our heroic volunteers themselves are eager to go into these encampments, and they will find a sufficient incentive and reward gether. in the instruction they will receive, and in the horough readiness for battle they will acquire Yet, while receiving this indispensable in ion, the people must support them, and I make the appeal to every man who has one drop of patriotic blood in his veins, or one sentiment of State pride in his heart. Let every farmer nold himself in readiness to bestow a portion of his abundant crop; every merchant a share of his commercial profit; every artisan a con ribution of his valuable labor, and every mar

all that is in his power, to support these chival ric men, who will discipline themselves, to de-fend our country, and maintain its independ-Aids de camp to the Governor have been as pointed, each of whom is provided with full authority, and instructions to establish a camp, and control its organization, in his respective district. Upon these Aids de camp will de-volve an important and a difficult labor, yet the ability and energy of the gentlemen who have been appointed, leaves no doubt as to the re

The responsibility of this movement falls up on the Executive-its success rests with the cople. The responsibility is willingly assumed. because necessary to the rights and liberties of the State, and it is done with increased reliance at this time because our broad land is smiling the certainty of an abundant harvest. God indeed on our side. It would be the work of supererogation to lengthen this appeal. The brave and generous need only to be reminded in order that they

Then let the people of Texas move in their injesty, and sustain the Government of their we creation, and it will result in the main

tenance of that liberty, which is the fondest hope of the patriot, and of that security, which the very life of the citizen.

Given under my hand, and the great seal State, at Austin, this, the 8th day of June. 1861, in the Independence of Texas, the twen-

tyy-sixth year, and of the Confederate States of erica, the first. By the Governor: EDWARD CLARK. BIRD HOLLAND, Secretary of State.

This is the point; the soldierly qualities, no tive and acquired, of Texians, will enable them to attain their height of military efficiency with less drill than would be needed by a people who had fewer advantages to start with; but the smaller amount of drill is just as needful for the Texians as the larger amount would be for the others. And besides, the original basis of soldierhood already laid in Texas is precisely such as would react with the greatest power upon drill, giving it a force which it could nevacquire, perhaps, among a people who were not born to the use of arms and to the necessi ty of self defence. While, therefore, drill will do much for Texians, it is evident that Texianwill do equally as much for drill. Drill, with out the original Texian qualities, does wonders, with those qualities it will astonish even thos who have the highest opinion of its importance Yankees and drill might have some chance against Textans and no drill; but Yankees and drill would, it seem to us, have no chance whatever again-t Texians and the same. There are certain great advantages of drill which no original soldierly aptitudes can confer; and there

in history. OTHER CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

are certain great advantages in original soldierly

aptitudes which no drill can confer; put bot

together, and the result will be soldiers who

properly officered, ought to do much better

fighting than any which has yet gone to record

One of those laborious itinerants whose value the world will never be fully appreciated until the light of eternity scatters the fogs of time, writes us a figurative communication com paring prayer meetings, class-meetings and Son day Schools to military garrisons. Let us say that they also resemble camps of instruction. It is true, indeed, that the preacher who neglects them fails to occupy the ground which has been taken by the Gospel, and that it must herefore, be soon ousted by worldliness and infidelity; but the object is not merely to maintain a special position, here and there, but to irili an army to drive the invading devil from the whole field of human nature and human interest. Now, no matter how willing the soldiers of the Cross may be, it is essential that they should be trained. Next in importance to the love of the truth is the knowledge of the truth : and next to that is facility in contending for the truth. A Christian who has had the benefit of "training" by his parents, and in the class meeting, the prayer-meeting and the Sanday School, is worth a great deal more to Christianity than one who has not had this training, admitting the two to be exactly equal in soundness of conversion, and in earnestness time, for our people had only a week or two beof desire for the spread of the Gospel. The one knows how to use his resources, the other

does not. A man's patriotism may be almost unconcious to him, comparatively, anywhere outside of the ranks of his country's army. There, in preparation for active service, his love of counheart, distinctly, a thing spart, just in propor tion as he prepares to give it effective expression. So in religion: a man goes to prayermeeting or class to express his religion, and, indeed, to drill himself in the use of appropriate forms of religious manners and religious speech. Such a man, being called upon to defend his religion, to stand up for the Gospel, against opposition, is worth many who, in a sort, love God and desire the progress of the Gospel, and yet cannot make a prayer, or deliver an exhortation, or expound the Scriptures.

upon occasion. Another thing is true of camps of instruction, as it is of every other effort to enlarge the boundaries of knowledge and of skill: this, namely, that these who explain and enforce the drill are themselves always learning something more about it. A teacher of others who is not always learning something by his efforts to impart instruction, is no teacher at all. The best officer is continually adding to his stock of military knowledge while he is imparting what he already knows to those who are not so far advanced. This is very true of the drill officers in those excellent and widely scattered camps of Church instruction, our Sanday Schools. The little fellows who gather there are raw recinits. with all the capacities of veterans slumbering within them. To unfold and discipline these would be a worthy task for the warrior angel who led the conflict against Lucifer in heaven. Much more is it worthy of the most accomplished officer under Christ on earth. The wisest Christian can learn the most as a Sunday School teacher; and any, therefore, who are necessarily deprived of that privilege have much cause for regret, while all who enjoy it should greatly rejoice for the grace conferred upon

If in the large number of Christian Sunday Schools throughout the world there be even an approach to the fulfillment of duty by the thousands of Christ's drill officers, what a campaign against all forms of sin will be made in the next ten or twenty years!-what an advance towards securing the heathen for the Saviour's inheritance and the uttermost parts of the earth a man, cheerfully, earnestly, and affectionately,

Blessed are those who prepare the way for such the same spirit. But don't, I pray you, attempt

Military encampments for the instruction of a result, and blessed are they shall who be the to protect your people's pockets: unless they formation that some of the citizens of Texas neans of its final accomplishment; for both classes, no matter how far spart as to the time they live and labor, shall meet and rejoice to-

THE CROSS IN A LOCK OF INDIAN'S HAIR.

A frontier preacher sends us a small woode cross attached to a lock of coarse, black hair cut from the head of an Indian recently killed by the rangers. The cross is about an inch and half long: a hole, neatly drilled flatwise through the top, holds a string to which is at ached the buckskin thong which binds the symbol to the plaited lock of hair. The wood ooks as if it had been stained with blood, and probably it has been more than once dippped in he blood of unoffending victims of the wear or's cruelty. Strange that this symbol of peac hould be cherished by the fierce Comanche and stranger still that it should be directly as sociated with his deeds of blood. Yet this i not so remarkable as that our sometime friends of the North, who profess to be civilized, should invoke the religion of the Prince of Peace in aid of a war of invasion against their neigh bors. We cannot but hope, however, that is the case of both Yankee and Comanche, the knowledge of the Cross has awoke better sentiments than that to which they now apply it that, in both instances, this barbaric perversion is connected with something nobler to which the evangelical missionary may hereafter, and

before long, appeal with good effect. That will be a bright day in the history of human progress and Christianity which brings the intelligence that Comanches and Yankees are won from the practice of murder and theft to the gentle arts of peace and the pure principles of genuine Christianity. If both should occur together, two nations would be born in a day. We had the pleasure of a visit last week from Col. W. P. Hill, of Marshall, the newly appointed Judge of the Confederate States for that District of Texas. He gives us cheering intel igence of the condition of things in the inteior-such crops were never known before, and such a spirit of resistance to aggression, and of preparation to meet it, as cannot but tell with lecisive effect in the glorious cause of Southern

adependence. Judge Hill saw and conversed with the Texas representatives to the Confede rate Congress, a few days since, and reports that they bring most satisfactory accounts of the condition of the Confederate government and armies. The government is sure of raising noney enough to prosecute the war vigorously: and the armies are much better armed and in much better state of drill than the most hopeful had been inclined to suppose. As the maritime business of the court will b

paramount during hostilities, we presume Judge Hill will spend a large portion of his time i his city. The Marshall Republican says th Judge "is an able lawyer," and presumes that "his appointment will give general satisfaction throughout the State."

BRIGGS & YARD .- We regret to learn that the es of this firm, by the late fire, is much great er than was at first supposed, reaching, as i low ascertained, about twenty thousand dolars. Galveston has no more enterprising and sublic spirited citizens than Messrs. Briggs and Yard. They are men, too, who take enlarge views of the interests of the State as a wholedevoted Galvestonians, thorough Texians, first Mr. Briggs have been almost constantly, for many years, under contribution for the general good; and now, when civil affairs are being nerged in military, he is an effective member of the Galveston R fles, commanded by hi partner, Capt. Yard, with an ability and energy which has made that splendid corps one of the thief boasts of our citizens.

If this voluntary expression of appreciation will in the least contribute to the pleasure of our worthy fellow-citizens in their "fiery trial, they are a thousand times welcome to Words are not everything, by a great deal, but hey are at least something when sincere, as these will prove themselves to be by the affirmative response which they will awaken throughout this community, and wherever Messrs, Briggs and Yard are known.

LETTER FROM BISHOP ANDREW.

Yesterday was an interesting day in Summer field. It was our second Quarterly meeting and we had the labors of our very efficient pre siding elder, Bro. Murrah, who decided to take up the Missionary collection for the Summerfield Station. It seemed indeed to be an unpropitious fore taken up a very liberal collection for the volunteers and their families, amounting to two thousand dollars or more. This might have been pleaded in bar of giving much for missions. but our elder did not so understand it: rather he made that very circumstance an argumen for liberal doings on yesterday. He maintained try becomes a definite reality; he feels it in his the dectrine that the cause of the country and the Church were indissolubly blended; that God's cause must be sustained if we expect his blessing; and that Christians should give as

much to God's cause as they did to the soldiers. This point was earnestly and appropriately orged. It was concluded to make this collection answer both for the regular annual mission ary collection, and also for what is known as est address was made by our liberal friend and give \$400. The collection was then taken, and priate books. amounted in cash and subscriptions to more

I teel it in my heart to say, Well done, Summerfield; but our people here are always liberal. And now, if the churches generally will do half as well as this little town, there will be plenty in the treasury to pay the debts, and have something handsome for the Christian in vasion of desolate lands. Now the great city of Nashville, and a good many other places that I wot of, might give ten times as much as this little village of about fifty families, and then they would not have done as well in proportion. Let me just give an item or two in reference to the manner of taking up collections. Some breth ren tell the people how much they have done for soldiers and others; and instead of urging this very fact as an argument for a large libe rality to the cause of God, they use it as a set off argument in advance against doing anything clever, and then they tell them about last year's drought and scarcity of bread, until they almos persuade the people that they are about to starve, and that, consequently, it would be almost self-murder for them to give anything to God's cause. This is all wrong. Urge upon your people the duty of giving, from a sense of obligation to God and duty to their fellow-men let the arguments urged be thoroughly sound and scriptural, drawn from God's holy word. and the deep fountains of Christian experience; let there be no clap-trap; don't talk as if you only made the collection because Conference ordered it, and that you neither desire nor expect them to give much. Do your work like

elong to another tribe than that of Adam, they

will do that without any pulpit aid. I have been gratified to learn from Bro. Murrah one or two things in reference to his district, and I trust it is found in other portions of the work also. He says there is, he thinks, nore prayer among the people generally than

eretofore. Prayer for country, and for brothers, sons and husbands, calls the people so often the mercy-seat, that it must almost necessaily increase the spirit of devotion among them. Hence there is a good deal of religious feeling in our congregations. The other important mater is, that where the people have already been alled on for contributions to the volunteers, here he has found the people give most freely o the cause of God. This is in entire accord without special permission from proper authori nce with a sound religious philosophy—that hose who have tasted the luxury of giving, ove often to repeat the experiment.

Well, I have written more than I intended only wished to bring forward the example of our little town to encourage and stimulate others to activity and zeal in this good work, May iod bless you and the whole Church. Yours very affectionately,

JAMES O. ANDREW. Summerfield, Ala., May 27, 1861

COLUMBUS DISTRICT. The preachers and people of the Columbus District are hereby notified that at each of my Quarterly Meetings on the third round, I shall ask for the special missionary collection, recom mended by the late circular of our Bishops.

In consequence of the continued ill health o Bro. Wm. A. Parks, he has felt compelled to relinquish the pastoral charge of the Lagrange station. On motion of Dr. Brown, the quarterly conference by a unanimous vote, express ed their regret at parting with Bro. Parks, and tendered him their sympathies and prayers in his affliction.

The quarterly conference unanimously re mested the Presiding Elder to appoint Rev. saac B. Allen to the vacant charge, and the appointment was accordingly made. Bro. Alen came to Texas last fall from Missou ri to become one of the professors in the Ewing Cumberland Presbyterian College at Lagrange. In early life he was converted among the Methodists, joined the church and became a preache v. In 1844 he was admitted on trial in the Memphis conference and appointed to Tallahatchie aission. Asbury Davidson was the Presiding Elder, In 1845, he was appointed to the Dyersburg circuit, but before the close of the year e united with the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He has always cherished an ardent attachment to the Methodists, and has now returned the church of his first choice.

Bro. C. J. Lane who commenced his labors at Columbus with flattering prospects has been compelled to give up his charge for the present nd his place is supplied by Bro. Job M. Baker. The war excitment is operating injuriously to the cause of religion. Our financial enterprise especially will suffer unless both preachers and

> o keep them in operation. Brethren, in the midst of the intense excite

ment do not forget or neglect the interests of our beloved Zion. H. S. T.

people make extraordinary off or storal o means

HOME WORK. ORANGE, TEXAS, May 29th .- Having to come we did not get to our work until the first of June. We found every thing dark and gloomy

in the religious atmosphere, and but few sy n pathizers for our cause. The first of March we nade our way, through mud and water, to l'aitillo's Bluff, on the Neches river, where we found the people without any house to worship , but anxious for the bread of life. They were induced to build them a hor

which was done in the main by Judge Partillo, this is the first and only Methodist church ever erected in Orange county,) in which we then organized a Sabbath school, consisting of all the neighborhood old and young, and appointed that the place for our second quarterly confer ence on the 11th and 12th af May. The Elder not getting there, brother Hinkle, from the Pass, and myself conducted the meeting, which continued until Thursday morning. There were six converts, four reclaimed, five access sions to the Church. The whole membership, which felt as if they had strayed far from the fold of Christ, and were forsaken by the Sheperd, were made to shout praises again in the name of Jesus, and many were left still inquiring the way of salvation. Every father in the church made a vow before the meeting closed that there should, in the future, be an alta, in his house on which to consecrate himself and

God has done great things for this people, for which they were left by us magnifying his name. Let him have all the glory. J. P. Jones.

FORT WORTH DISTRICT .- Amid all of the excitements, God is good to us up here. The crops are wonderfully full and good; and the revival spirit has already been manifested in the conversion of souls, and the increase of faithfulness and zeal in the Churches. The publishing and book interests are made the subject of direct and special inquiry at our Quarterly Conferences, and as soon as there are available means in the hands of our enterprithe debt collection. An appropriate and earn | sing brethren, some systematic and efficient measures will be adopted to furnish all our brother, Col R A. Baker, who proposed to Sanday Schools and congregations with appro-W. MoK. LAMBDIN. Waco, June 10, 1860.

> REVIVAL AT SAN JACINTO .- On last Sunday night we closed an interesting meeting at Sau Jacinto. Some eight or were converted, and nineteen joined the Church-fifteen whites and four blacks. We are endeavoring to do our duty up here.

We are getting ready to fight Yankees, and are now fighting the powers of darkness; the two works do not clash with each other, from the fact of their being so nearly allied. We have quite a number of Sunday Schools in successful operation. Crops are good, and everyhing presents quite a cheerful aspect notwithstanding the hard times.

Yours, truly, JAS. RICE. June 13th, 1861.

PROCLAMATION

BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF TEXAS. WHEREAS, there is now a condition of actual nostilities between the Governments of the United States" and the "Confederate States of America," and, whereas, the Congress of the latter Government have recognized the exist-ence of war with all the United States, except the States of Tennessee, Missouri, Kentncky, Maryland, and Delaware, and the Territories thereof, except the Territories of Arizona, New Mexico, and the Indian Territories situate between Kansas and the State of Texas; and, tween Kansas and the State of Posts, whereas, the late intimate commercial and political association of the people of the State of Texas, and their hitherto continuous and extensive intercourse with those with whom Texas, as a member of the Confederate States of Amara as a member of the Confederate States of the erica, is now at war, might cause some of the citizens of said State, ignorantly, and others possibly, knowingly, to disregard the relations in which war between said Governments has placed them: and, whereas, I have received in-

have already violated their duty in the prem

s good citizens -Now therefore, I EDWARD CLARK, GOVERNOR of the State of Texas, do issue this my Procla-mation to the people of said State, notifying them that all communication of whatsoever character between them and the citizens of the States and Territories now at war with the "Confederate States of America" must be discontinued; that all contracts heretofore made between them are suspended, and all that may be made during the continuance of said war, and until treaties of reciprocity are established, will be void. It will be regarded as Treason against the Confederate States of America and against the State of Texas for any citizen of said State to donate, sell, or in any manner exchange any property or commodity whatsoever with any citizen or citizens of either of the States or Territories now at war with said Confederate States,

It will also be treasonable for any citizen of Texas to pay any debts now owing by him to a citizen or citizens of either of said States or Perritories, or to contract with them any new debts or obligations during the continuance of said war.

The statute of limitation will cease to run, and interest will not accrue during the contin-

uance of war.

If there be citizens of the State of Texas owing such debts, the executive would suggest that they deposit the amounts of the same in the Treasury of the State, taking the Treasurer's receipt therefor. The United States are largely indebted to the State of Texas, and it may be determined by the Legislature of said State, at some future time, that such deposits shall be re-tained, until the United States has satisfied the claims now held by Texas against her.

The executive deems it proper especially to warn all persons from endeavoring to procure title, in any manner, to property situated in Texas, and now claimed by persons who are citizens of either of said States or Territories now at war with said "Confederate States," or who have until recently or may now be citizens of Texas, or of the Confederate States, or of any of the States or Territories not included among those making war upon said Confederate States, and who have joined her enemies, as the Legis lature may hereafter deem it proper to provide for the confiscation of such property.

No act of treason or sedition, whether it shall

consist in material aid to our enemies, or in language, written, printed or spoken, which is in-tended to comfort or encourage them, will be knowingly permitted within our borders. Citizens of either of the States or Territories

now at war with the Confederate States, will no longer be permitted to visit Texas, during the continuance of such war, without passports issued by authority of the Executive of the Confederate States, or of this State. And if any such persons are now within the limits of Texas, they are hereby warned to depart within twenty tays of this date, or they will be arrested as spies; and all citizens of the State of Texas are arned from holding any friendly communicaon whatsoever with such persons. The Executive has is ned this proclamation

mpelled by the belief that public safety required it, and he relies upon the people to sustain him, and to aid him in discovering and bringing to just and lawful punishment any one who may isregard his duty as herein set forth. In testimony whereof, I have here-

great Seal of the State to be affixed at he city of Austin, this the eighth day of June, D. 1861, and in the year of the independence of Texas the twenty-sixth, and of the Confede By the Governor: EDWARD CLARK. BIRD HOLLAND, Sec. of State.

TEXAS ITEMS.

Good Folks .- The Marshall Guards were desined some days at Swanson's Landing, on their way to New Orleans. One of them writes to the Republican: "I heard several of the boxs eclare that it would be a luxury to if necessary to die, in defence of the rights of such a people as live in the neighborhood of

Swanson's Landing." W. R. D. Ward publishes a call in the Marshall Republican, by request of a number of planters, for a meeting of the citizens of Har rison county, on the 4th of July, to devise plan for aiding the Confederate government o prosecute the war. Mr. Ward feels satisfied that \$60,000,000 in cash can be raised voluntarily by the people. Planters in that country propose to lend one fourth to one fifth of the growing crop of cotton to the government, taking its bonds at par for the same. Some of the more wealthy will give that much of their crop as a donation. On some such plan as that sug-

gested an abundance of money can be raised. Settlers in Northern Texas from Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, and other free States, who were sent out by emigrant aid societies to abolitionize that region, are, we rejoice to say, rapidly leaving. It is supposed that eight hundred voters have left the counties of Grayson, Collin, Cook, Young, Wise, and Denton. An exchange says: "Many of them have left settled farms and cultivated fields. The right sort of emigration from Kentucky and Tennessee can get these farms cheap, and will be welcomed with open arms. Never was there such a chance for bettering fortunes, as is now offered to the prople of those States."

The Texas regiment of Brig. Gen. Ber McCulloch's brigade, was made up in ten days after Col. Greer made his appearance in Texas. More companies have been offered than can be accepted. The regiment meets at Dallas on the 13th, to elect officers and make the necessary preparations for the campaign. The Texas Hunters, from this county, have been accepted. As a body, this company is composed of large, robust, active, hardy men, just fitted for such a campaign. The first riders in the world prounted on the best horses that could be procured, thoroughly drilled, and unequali-d marksmen, they present the beau ideal of the character they represent, Texas hunters. Col. Greer will have one of the finest regi-

ments ever called into service. He will prove, we doubt not, worthy of it. From his youth he has been devoted to arms. At the age of 2 he was elected by an overwhelming insjority in Mississippi, as a Major General; a very high compliment to one so young. Sub, quently he served with distinction in the Mexic, u war. A brave man and kind in his feelings, . prove a popular commander. - Texas Republican ARMS,-Geo, W. Wright, Esq., has returned

from New Orleans. He purchased arms at dispowder to the extent of his means, in hand, Hall's Carbines and Mississippi Rifles, which will be here shortly.

Grays n and Fannin counties are making arrangements to procure some six thousand dol-lars' worth each.

lars' worth each.

Mr. Wright informs us that Sharp's Rifles are now being manufactured in New Orleans, and the capacity of the works increased as rapidly as possible. Cannon of excellent quality are also being cast at Algiers. Southern powder manufactories are also being put in operation. We shall soon be in good condition for war.

We have the advantage now at his in all a line also be the condition of the co We have the advantage now, of being able to manufacture arms of all the Northern patents, anywhere, and by anybody, who has the requi-site skill and capital.—Clarksville Standard.

RAILROAD IRON CONFISCATED -The Jefferson Herald says that twenty-five miles of iron for the Jefferson Branch of the Pacific railroadwhich has been lying at New Orleans, Memphis and at points on Red River, and which owners in New York refused to deliver, on account of the war and have been trying to sell to any company for cash-was confiscated by special act of the Southern Congress, and will be shipped to Jefferson at first opportunity.

SMITH COUNTY. - Seventy-seven persons in Smith county have voluntarily subscribed \$1435 to a fund to equip a company of volunteers .-At this rate it is supposed that at least \$30,000 can be raised for similar purposes in that county, if required.

The Waco South- West says that Gen. G. W.

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rizo on the robbers W ten men in Guerrero, from the ve soon be in fall, at 25

Jackson ca wants all must have i exhorts th fly without The La G speak of the while some The Maso in Houston, manently supposed elegant Ma the spot.

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the State of Texas ow. tive would suggest that s of the same in the king the Treasurer's re-ited States are largely Texas, and it may be lature of said State, at uch deposits shall be retates has satisfied the against her. it proper especially to

avoring to procure d by persons who are persons who are ates or Territories onfederate States," or or may now be citizens derate States, or of any les not included among said Confederate States, enemies, as the Legis it proper to provide ch property. dition, whether it shall our enemies, or in lanr spoken, which is in-

irage them, will be in our borders. states or Territories. nfederate States, wil to visit Texas, during war, without passports Executive of the Con-State. And if any in the limits of Texas. o depart within twenty will be arrested as e State of Texas are friendly communicathis proclamation, public safety required

people to sustain him, ng and bringing to any one who may whereof, I have here-State to be affixed at e eighth day of June, r of the independence

and of the Confede EDWARD CLARK.

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that Sharp's Rifles are in New Orleans, and bow, of being able to he Northern patents, y, who has the requirerkeville Standard. ng to sell to any com-scated by special act and will be shipped

any of volunteers.— that at least \$30,000

says that Gen. G. W.

Speight, of McLennan county, has given his whole crop (8,000 bushels of grain,) to this county. Also, that the horse-raisers of Hill county, tender 500 horses to the State if needed.

The Fight on the Rio Grande.—The official report confirms the rumor that Cortina with about 70 men, was attacked by Capt.

The Southerners talk of flanking the Federal lines, and capturing the city without going via Baltimore. riz, on the 20th ult., and routed. Seven of the robbers were killed, several wounded, and eleven captured. Cortina escaped with about ten men into Mexico, "and was heard of beyond Guerrero, still running."

The Telegraph has "reliable intelligence, from the very best authority, that Missouri will soon be in a state of rebellion, and that Gov. Jackson calls on the South for assistance. He wants all the men and arms he can get, and must have them immediately." 'Let Texans," exhorts the Telegraph, "arm and to horse, and fly without delay to the succor of Missouri." The La Grange True Issue reports a sale of 200 bushels of new corn, to be delivered next fall, at 25 cents per bushel. Other exchanges speak of that as the probable ruling price,

while some put it down as low as ten cents. The Masonic Grand Lodge, held its session in Houston, closing a few days since; it has permanently located the Lodge in that city. It is supposed that Holland Lodge of Houston will give its ground, 100 feet square, and that an elegant Masonic temple will soon be erected on the spot.

> NEWS OF THE WEEK. FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA. Latest Liveroool advices Sunday, June 2d, by steamship Arabia, at New York June 10th. Sales of cotton for week 67 000 bales, 10 000 to Sales of cotton for week 67 000 bales, 10,000 to speculators, 10 500 to exporters. Market quiet and supply ample. Prices favor buyers, except in good grades. Closed steady.

Havre market steady. Stock 323,000 bales.

Havre market steady.

Havre market steady. Stock 323,000 bales.

Cassias M. Clay, the Lincoln minister to Russia, writes to the London Times, on the American strugeral in the army.

It is believed that the recent change of position of the Southerners and the affair at Fair-time for the Southerners and the southerners at the southerners and the southerners at th gle, in brief and decisive terms. He says the revolu-ed States can be subdued, but it is not proposed to subjurate them but simply to put down the rebel citizens. England's interest is to stand by the Union He inquires whether England can afford to offeed the United States, and if England is so secure in future against home revolution and foreign ambition as to vecture to sow seeds of revenue! He concludes that England is the natural ally of the United

Prince Gratschakoff, Governor of Paland, is dead At a meeting in Paris, composed of 150 Americans, the third of whom were women, Mr. Dayton said he could detect no unfriendly freling of France toward the North. Mr. C. M. Clay declared that if ever the flag of England became associated with that of the Confederate States the tricol of Frenchmen, not having forgotten St. He'ena, would join the stars and a rices against England. Col. Fremont made a mild speech. Dr. atcClintock followed.

ARRIVAL OF THE ADRIATIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE ADRIATIC.

Sr. Johns, N. F., June 11.—The steamer Adriatic has arrived here from Galway, with Liverpool dates to the 4 h inst., two days later than those by the Arabia.

The sales of cotton in Liverpool, Monday and Tuesday, were 25,000 bales, the market closing firm Brea Istuffs dull

brought into their ports.

DOMESTIC.

BALTIMORE, June 11 -Gen Butler moved several regiments to dislodge the Southerners at Great Bethel, nine miles from Hampton. At Little Bethel a German regiment mistook the At Living and fired on Col. Townsend's co'umn, marching in close order, with two pieces of artillery. Other accounts say that Townsend fired first, but did no harm. The Germans' fire killed one and wounded alry. Batteries have also been planted between Great Bethel and Yorktown.

Two Albany regiments being behind discovered, by the accountements on the field, that the supposed enemies were friends, but had previously fired nine r unds.

Duryea's Zouaves, hearing the firing turned and fired on the Albanians.

At daybreak two regiments moved from Fortress Monroe to support the main body. Little Bethel was burned down, and the army advanced towards Great Bethel. Arriving there, they could see no men, no batteries—only flashes and comrades falling.

A well concerted movement might have secured A well concerted movement might have secured to have the last Reig. Gen. Pierce seemed to have

men, no batteries—only flashes and comrades falling.

A we'll concerted movement might have secured the position, but Brig. Gen. Pierce seemed to have look his wits.

Lieut. Grebble, U.S. A. and twenty-five others were killed, besides one hundred wounded.

Intented indignation is manifested against Gen. Pierce for not having ordered an earlier flight of the Pred-trait's.

The entremehments around the church are very favorable to the Southern farces.

Richwood, June 11—The Virginia State Cenvenment has gone west on the Pacific Railroad.

T e Government at Washington keeps the people of the S a exignorant with regard to the movements of the Confiderate Government.

It is merely rumored in Washington that the Confiderate Government is located in Richmond.

A Santa Fe letter says that Capt Maury of Virginia. Capt Limbay, of Mississippi; Capt. Stephenson, of the 5th Infantry, and Maj Sibley, of the 2d Regiment of Dragoons, have all resigned their respective commissions.

hour, when a retrest was sounded, which order was promptly but orderly obeyed.

The estimated number of killed is put down at 30, and wounded at 100
Major Winthrop, aid to Gen. Butler, and Lieut.
Col. Grinnell, of the New York, first are missing.
The attacking force was composed of Duryea's Zonaves, Townsend's Albany regiment, Col. Burdick's regiment, and detachments from the Vermont and Massachusetts regiments. Col. Allen's regiment.

Washing at Shepherdstown has been burned. The Southern pickets have been withdrawn from Williamsport.

ALEXANDRIA, June 14—Active military movements are progressing, in consequence of the evacuation of Harper's Ferry.

An effort will be made to prevent concentration.

and capturing the city without going via Baltimore.

Gen Scott's horse was sent to Baltimore to-dag.

It is believed that Scott will leave to-nigh for Frederick to take command in person.
Washington, June 10—Governor Hicks has warned the government of the danger menacing Wa-hington from Maryland. He requests a full occupation of Frederick City and reinforcements

for Baltimore.
City Marshall Bourfant says there are 4,000 secesionists in Baltimore with concealed arms waiting an opportunity to display themselves.

Arrests of secessionists and goods continue to

be made at the Relay House.

Baltimore and Maryland are attached to Gen.

McClellan's Department.

Ten thousand men will be in Baltmore with in thirty six hours. The city is in fermentation. All are preparing for a vigorous rising. Arms are stored in private houses.

It is authoritively determined to bombard the

City from fort McHenry, on the first signal of a Federal troops have reached Edward's Ferry which is half way to Harper's Ferry.

A brother of Alexander Jackson is said to

cial session of next month.

Secratary Chase, it is stated, will recommend
Congress to pass a loan bill for \$250,000,000. The Government is in possession of letters indicating that there is many a traitor North.

Apprehensions are felt here that the Soutierners intended advancing via Point of Rocks. to encourage a revolt in Baltimore, and aided, by Marylanders, attack Washington from the Maryland side, while a formidable body will advance on the same place from the Manassas Gap.
It is reported that John A. Dix, of New York,

fax Courthouse are much regretted here, as causing Southern movements which embarrass the Federalists.

Communications between Alexandria and the Southern camp is still kept up.

There are four thousand Southern troops at Aquia Creek for the support of the batteries. Prussian civizenship is ferfeited by ten years absence under the King's amnesty

A decree has been issued opening all French ports to the import of cotton and yarn

Prince Grotschakoff, Governor of Poland, is dead

At a meeting in Paris, composed at 150 Apparisant to the third of the latest and the prince Grotschakoff, Governor of Poland, is dead to the latest and the prince Grotschakoff, Governor of Poland, is dead to the latest and the prince Grotschakoff, Governor of Poland, is dead to the latest and the prince Grotschakoff, Governor of Poland, is dead to the latest and the prince Grotschakoff, Governor of Poland, is dead to the latest and the prince Grotschakoff, Governor of Poland, is dead to the latest and the prince Grotschakoff, Governor of Poland, is dead to the latest and the prince Grotschakoff, Governor of Poland, is dead to the latest and the prince Grotschakoff, Governor of Poland, is dead to the latest and the prince Grotschakoff, Governor of Poland, is dead to the latest and the prince Grotschakoff, Governor of Poland, is dead to the latest and the prince Grotschakoff, Governor of Poland, is dead to the latest and the prince Grotschakoff, Governor of Poland, is dead to the latest and the prince Grotschakoff, Governor of Poland, is dead to the latest and the prince Grotschakoff, Governor of Poland, is dead to the latest and the prince Grotschakoff, Governor of Poland, is dead to the latest and the prince Grotschakoff, Governor of Poland, is dead to the latest and the prince Grotschakoff, Governor of Poland, is dead to the latest and the prince Grotschakoff, Governor of Poland, is dead to the latest and the prince Grotschakoff, Governor of Poland, is dead to the latest and the prince Grotschakoff, Governor of Poland, is dead to the latest and the prince Grotschakoff, Governor of Poland, is dead to the latest and the prince Grotschakoff, Governor of Poland, is dead to the latest and the latest a overwhelm them. Col. Anderson has declined the command of the Federal Military Department of Kentucky. It has been attached to Gen. McClellan's depart-

ment. The steamboats A. O. Tyler, Lexington and Conway are having their upper works razed, machinery put in their holds, and their sides plated with three inch iron.

The Raleigh Standard learns that nearly 200

companies of State volunteers have tendered their services to the Governor. BURNTVILLE, June 10.-The right wing of the Breakstuffs dull
Consuls 90½ 91½
England and France prohibit prizes from being rought into their ports.

Sixth Regiment of Louisiana volunteers, commanded by Lieut, Col. Lay and Major James, arrived here at two o'clock this evening. The Texas Rifles are among them.
RICHMOND, June 10.—Hon. H. A. Wise is

calling for volunteers for his legion. He will operate in Northwestern Virginia.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 14 — Great Bethel is partially evacuated, but can be re-occupied in force at short notice.

The Southern pickets extended to New Mar-

from Fortress Monroe.
The notorious Brig. Gen. Pierce bails from

Massachusetts.

SAVANNAH, June 12.—The Republican, of this morning, says that Federal troops, in large numbers, landed yesterday at Hilton Head. Their object in having effected this landing is not known, but causes great excitement. Col. Tattnal is in command of the State troops. FORTRESS MONROE, June 13.—A truce flagged detachment has gone to Great Bethel to bury

ed an address to the soldiers at Cairo, in which he said that they would be the leaders of the great Western army, and ere long would have an opportunity to meet the Confederates.

FORTRESS MONEOR, June 14, via Baltimore, June 15.—No information has been received

here about the movement of the Southerners. The fortresss in reality is invested, except by sea. No egress or ingress is safe. Movement

going west, burning the bridges as he proceeds
It is said that a large number of Confederates from Arkansas and Northern Texas, are ready to move on Gov. Jackson's invitation. Mr. Tucker, of the State Journal, has been ar

Mr. Tucker, of the State Journal, has been arrested.

Washington, June 15 — Postmaster General Blair has dispatched to the postmaster at Louisville as follows:

"Order requiring mail matter coming from disloyal States to be held for postage, does not apply to prevent delivery on payment of postage."

Frederick, Mr. June 15.—A special agent of the Associated Press, just arrived from Maryland Heights, overlooking Harper's Ferry, says the Ferry has been mainly evacuated, only about

Hicks call for aid from him. At Frederick, disloyalty is very strong among the members of the Legislature. The destruction of a dam on the Potomac has caused great sensation in Southern Maryland.

The Southerners also attempted to destroy a dam, which was resisted by the Williamsport Home Guard. The fight is progressing, but as yet we have no particulars.

The Southerners claim to have 15,000 men at the Ferry, but the Unionists say they have only 9000.

Catro, June 11.—Gen. Prentiss has sent two companies to Mound City.

Ccl. Shutner, at Bird's Point, captured eighteen Secessionists, who have been brought here for examination

Great anxiety has been felt here to day. A report is effort that the evacuation of Harper's Ferry has commenced, but it is known that Gen Johnson has been stringly reinforced within a few days, and it may be his intention to fight Patterson's McCielland's and Cadwal-ader's columns.

Washington, June 11.—The Tribune says that an army officer had an interview with Gen. Secut.

POR GOVERNOR.

We are authorized to announce Mr. F. R. LUBBOCK as candidate for Governor, at the ensuing August election. FOR CONGRESS.

We are authorized to announce the Hon. CHARLES L. CLEVELAND, of Liberty as a candidate for Judge of the 18th Judicial District, at the next election.

HON. A. M. BRANCH is a candidate from this (the 3d) Congressional District, at the August election.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY. We are authorized to announce L. A. ABERCROMBIE, Esq., as a candidate for the office of District Attorney of the Seventh Judicial District, at the next ensuing election. We are authorized to announce HOWARD FINLEY, of Grimes county, a cand date for District Attorney of the Seventh Judicial District.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR LAND COMMISSIONER. We are authorized to announce H J. JONES, of Grime county, as a candidate for the office of Commissioner of the General Land Office, at the next election Jan 31.

Marriages.

On the 21st of April, at the residence of the bride, near HAYNIE, late of Texas, and Mrs. AMANDA C. FLETCH-At Magnolia, on the 10th inst., by Rev. J. W. Fields, Dr. OHN MILLER, of Anderson county, and Mrs. LAURA A. ARMSTRONG, of Leon county. On the 2d of June, at Pleasant Hill Church, Caddo Parish La., by Rev. S. J. Hawkins, Rev. B. W. THOMPSON, of Clarksville Station, East Texas Conference, and Miss MARY E. McFARLAND, daughter of Rev. Duncan McFarland, of

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M—A. B. Manion, \$2.55; W. K. Musten.*

P—John S. Poe. \$11; W. A. Parker.*

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FORT WORTH DISTRICT. THIRD ROUND. THIRD ROUND.

Tellico circuit, at Rush Creek June 29, 30
Waxshachie et at Hawkins' School House July 6 7
Fort Worth, at Sycan ore Creek, (Camp Meeting) 13, 14
Weatherford, at Walnut Creek, "20, 21
Hillsboro at Jack's Creek, "Aug 3, 4
Buchanan, a Grand View 10, 11
Keechi 17, 18
Belknap. "24 25 WM McK. LAMBDIN, P. E. WACO DISTRICT.

THIRD ROUND. WOODVILLE DISTRICT. THIRD ROUND.

Livingston Circuit, at Swartwout ... Hardin Mission, at Mank's Charel ... Wilnsville Mission, at Wal isville ... AUSTIN DISTRICT. THIED ROUND.

Austin Stato'n. June 1. 2
Georgetown Circuir, at Bagdad. 8. 9
Port Sultvan and Golored Mission 15, 16
'ameron and Golored Mission 22, 23
San Andres. 29, 30
Post Oak Island and Colored Mission. July 6, 7
Rastrop Circuit and Colored Mission 13, 14
Bastrop Station. 20, 22
Coldwell Circuit and Colored Mission 27, 28
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Meeting. J. W. WHIPPE, P. E. COLUMBUS DISTRICT.

SECOND ROUND.

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STEAM MANUFACTORY. Window Sash Doors and Blinds. Church street. [near Catholic Church] Gaireston. ORDERS for any work in my line will be promptly executed Sash and Blinds always on hand; Dooss, Window Frames and Mouldings made to order.
N B - Planeing done to order
Orders from the country executed with despatch.
Jan-31-1y.
HENRY JOURNEY

B S. PARSONS, Strand, GALVESTON, Texas. PARSONS & MARTIN. HARRISBURG, Texas.

DEALERS in the BENT LUMBER & BUILD-assortment of Florida and Cateasieu ellow Pine Building lenting boar and other lumber; dressed flooring certiling at d weather boards. Sabine cypress shingles and lumber; white pine assales, blinds, do its lattle &c. 20° (deer promptly filled in Galveston and Harrisburg; also for Tex-s lumber from the Harrisburg Mill. Jan 31 Carpenter and Bui'der.

Stready to no estable all kinds of Carpenter work upon the most reasonable teres. Will also set up Machinery, hang sea ing. draw work ng plans of buildings in any tile. Terms e-sh, or trade that cin be turned to mosey in a reasonalle time at far value.

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

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

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

K EEP constantly on hand a full assortment of every ar-ticle that may be found in a first class Wholesale Gro-ery establishment, at the lowest wholesale prices. [1)26 John Shackelford Commission, Secciving & Forwarding Merchant, Ga veston. Tezus. JAMES T. WARE, WHOLESALE GROVER,

Gaireston, Texas.

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

Special Pariners,

Referring to the above card I set to announce that
have bought the entire interest of A B Block and S,
W. Pipkin in the house of Block. Ware & t.o., and shad continue the Wholeshie Grocery business, on my own account, at the old stand, where I shall be pleased to have my friends call.

[july 12] JAMES T. WARE. call. [puly 12] JAMES T. WARE.

1. B. NECHOL. & CO., Cotton Fractors
consignments to our address from Brazes and Trinity Rivers
and Managorda Bay, on good steamnous and smiting reasels,
which have passed inspection and can produce criticates
from the Galveston Marine and Fire insurance Computy,
are covered by insurance in our open poinces, flat and keel
boots are cacquical.

1. Cotton consigned to us, while in store waiting sale
of transit, is insured against fire at moderate raise: also
on shipments to Pierce & Bacon, Boston—the laster covered
by open policies in Boston.

3. L. Ped. Jip. M. Brown

8. L. Peul J. F. Dumble Jno. M. Brown Chappeli Hill Houston Washington PEEL, DUMBLE & CO., COTTON AND WOOL FACTORS.

COLLECTING AGENTS, GALVESTON 4 HOUSTON weol Montgomery, Ala. Ashiry were left, RIGGS & SPAIGHT, Cotton and Sugar Fact re. ENERAL COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS

GENERAL COMMISSION AND

B. Boulds Baker, Buyene S B Bing, Washington 'o.

B. Boulds Baker, Buyene S B Bing, Washington 'o.

B. AK FR & BOLLING.

Cotton Far was, limit Commission & Forwarding Merchants and Collecting Agents,

Galvesian, Texas,

W. H.L. give personal and promp attention to business intrusted to them 1.5 Liberal advances made on consignments for site or shipment.

All consignments by their ble boats or vessels will be covered by our Open Policy unless otherwise instructed.—[ap 11]

Co-Partnership Notice
W. STROTHER,

GAVESTON:

CONTROL OF CONTRO Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,

But undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the above name, for the purpose of designs ference in Factorage and Commission numbers in the city of take terms. Predging prompt and personal attention to all business in trusted in our care, we respectfully solicit consegue onto a produce, merchandise, &c., either for sale here of which needs.

Gaivenon Mar 17 1860-22 DEWITT C. STONE. J. S. & J. R. SYDNOR. Auction and Commission Merchants.

George Hall J. H. Hutchings John Senly BALL, HUTCHINGS & CO. COTTON FACTORS. Commission Berchants & Bealers in Fretange, not 4 Strand, Galvestin, Texas

COTTON PACTOR AND COM CINSION MERCHANT, STRAND, GALUESTON.

A.L. produce shipped to my address, with fill of Lading, will be covered by open pointy of insurance when shipmens are made on sicambouts or vesuels which have possed the necessary inspection.

For traders for bagging, rope, and the usual Plantation Supplies produgily attended to.

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ING MERCHANTS,

I IBERAL cash advances made on consignments to us, for sale or shipment to our triends in New Orleans, Mobile, New York, Boston, or Liverpool. Bagging, Repe and Plantation Supplies furnished our patrons. pure if your Loan Willis Randle Fred. L. Santord Death, Randle Co.

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L Liffund Aurana and Commission Merchants grans Galtreaton Teams Agent for Dupont's Power Bridges or Paints and dealer in Provisions and Western Paints and dealer in Provisions and Western Paints and dealer in Provisions and Western Paints and South States on the State Galveston Sorley Smith & Co. OUTTON and Sugar Factors. General Commission and Shipping Merchants and Collection Agents Gaives Ont. Texas Fulv 1st 1888

R M. BILLINGSLEY.

THE PLAY HOUR .- In the spring of 1835 I went into a school of about sixty children .-When I went in they were all at play except two. As I entered I saw two children, Leonard and his sister Rebecca, standing by the teacher. Rebecca was four, and Leonard about seven years of age. Never did a brother and sister love each other more than they. Rebecca was a laughing, joyous, affectionate, little child, and Leonard was all in all to her. She did not enjoy either food or play, unless her brother was pres ent to share it with her. They never quarrelled; for the very reason that it was Leonard's de light to see his sister happy, and she was sure to get the larger share of everything he had. When Rebecca had done anything wrong, her brother always stood by her to avert or to share the punishment. These two children stood beside their teacher. As soon as I saw them, I feared that Rebecca had been doing wrong, for Leonard had been crying. The teacher to me, as I entered and sat down :

"What shall I do? I have here a case which I know not how to dispose of."

"What is the matter?" I asked. "Have Leonard and Rebecca been misbehaving themselves in the school?" "No," said she; "Leonard has done nothing

wrong, and seldom does. He is one of the best boys in the school." "What is he crying for, then," I asked "if he has been such a good boy? Why does he not

go out to play with the rest ?" "Rebecca," said the teacher, "has been very troublesome to-day in the school, and, as a punishment, I told her she must stay in the house when the children went to play."

"Well," said f, "why need Leonard cry about that? You do not keep him in to punish him because his sister has been a naughty girl?" "No," said the teacher; "but Leonard wishes

me to let his sister go out and play, and to let him stay in and be punished." "How is that, Leonard? Why do you not go

out and play ?" "Because, sir, Rebecca cannot go."

"Well, but, cannot you go and enjoy yourself with the rest."

"I could not play if I did go, sir." "Why not, Leonard?" "Because, sir, Rebecca would not be enjoy-

ing her-eif at the same time." "But even if your sister should be allowed t

go out, she could not play with you. She would be in the girl's yard." "But then I should know she was there, sir, playing with the rest."

But why do you wish to stay, and let your naughty sister go out?" "Please do not call her naughty, sir," said the

generous boy. "I love her, and would rather that she should go out than go myself." "Then you think," said I, "you would rather see her happy than be happy yourself, and you would rather be punished than see her punish-

ed? Is that because you love her?" "Yes, sir," said be: "I am older and stronger than she is, and I can bear it better than she can. I could not be happy if she stayed in. Do, ma'am, let her go out," said the noble-

hearted boy to his teacher. He stood with his arm round his sister, pleading that he might be punished in her stead. What a generous disposition he had! I think if Jesus had been there. He would "have take him up in His arms and blessed him." It was affecting to witness his generous devotion to his "This," said I to the teacher, "is 'love that seeketh not her own.' What can you do."

"I will let them play together here in the She did so, and they were both happy.

If we loved our *enemies*, as Leonard did his sister, with a love that seeketh not her own. there could be no wars or fightings in the world; for then we should rather suffer and die ourselves than inflict suffering and death on others.

PARABLES IN HOUSEHOLD THINGS. -The sick girl lay in her shaded room, in the only leave this prison of mine, and look at the beautiful world, I know I should grow happier and hoher with every breath I drew. The thorny bud on the brown brancies in spring would give me promise of resurrection; every butterfly tell me of life through death; every flower would lift my heart to Him who cares for our little pleasures; every bubbling spring would nurmur to me of the living water; every corn-field and garden would repeat the sacred parables. But here I can see nothing of God's making but the sky, and that is too high and far. I want some steps to take my feeble thoughts gently up to haven. But around me are only manufactured things, which speak to me only of earth, and time, and man."

She teant back tistlessly on her couch. Twired quickly as they burnt away, and then it seemed as if an angel's hand touched her ears and opened them, for the dark and silent room become full of soft and soothing harmonies. All the mute and inanimate things about her found Together they said-"It is true we are only

that! We came originally as much as you yourself, or the flowers, and the trees, and the Your trial and your training come like ours, mostly through human hands, although you are destined for higher plans and more blessed ser-

come from the mountains far away, from the sides of the craggy hills. Fire and water worksides of the craggy hills. Fire and water worked on us for ages, but only made us crags. Human hands have made us into a dwelling where
the children of your immortal race are born,
and suffer, and rejoice, and find rest and sheiter, and learn the lessons set them by our Maker and yours. But we have passed through
much to fit us for this. Gunpowder has rent
our very heart: pickaxes have claved and broken us, it seemed to us often without design or
meaning, as we lay mishapen stones in the ken us, it seemed to us often without design or meaning, as we lay mishapen stones in the quarry; but gradually we were cut into blocks, and some of us were chiseled with finger instruments to a sharper edge. But we are complete now, and are in our places, and are of service. You are in the quarry still, and not complete, and therefore to you, as once to us, much is inexplicable. But you are destined for a higher building, and one day you will be placed in it by hands not human; a living stone in a hea-

hard flint and waste sand on the desolate sea shore once, but human hands gathered me, and fused me in furnaces heated seven times and fused me in furnaces heated seven times and took me out to let me cool, and cast me again, and shaped and cut me till at last I carry your and am pressed with and shaped and cut me till at last I carry your water from the spring, and am pressed with many a thankful glance to your parched lips. I am complete. But you, when you have passed through your fires, will be a vessel of living water in a better land, and bear many a draught of refreshment to weary and thirsty hearts."

"I also have been in many furnaces," said the china-flower vase. "The colors you to often admire in me, have been burnt in slowly, stage by stage, every fresh color requiring a fresh fusing in the furnace. But you when your trials are over, shall carry flowers of Paradise and leaves from the tree of life for the healing of the nations."

the day of her death. Sister C. met death with Christian resignation. She leaves a much bereaved husband and two smiable little daughters, too young to feel their loss.

N. S. R.

FANNIE ADELLA, infant daughter of Asbury H. and Fannie Sesgad, died in Rusk county, Texas, March 1st, 1861, aged 6 months and 4 days. Just as the babe began to notice its father's love and mother's smile our father beckoned it home. Oh! what grief a mother feels to give so fair a flower to the tomb! yet

"List! Methinks a voice I hear

of the nations."
"And I," said the clock, "am scarcely an in-

other part, has any part of us any meaning.—You are not a little world like me, but a fragment of a great world. When all that belong to you are gathered together, you will understand it all as we do now. And your voice will mark with joyous music the flight of blessed ages which only lead to others more and more blessed throughout eternity."

lessed throughout eternity."
"The quarries were my birth-place also," said the alabaster night lamp; "but you shall be a light bearer, when your training is complete, of a light which is life, and which has no need of night, like my dim flame, to make it visible." "I," sang the guitar, with the wooden frame and metalic strings, "am a twofold being. I lived and waved in the forest once; and then

the woodman's axe was laid on me, and I fell,—
I fell, and the life departed from me; and from
a living, life-bearing tree, I became mere inanmate timber. More blows, more tearing with saws, more sharp cutting with knife and chisel, and I became melodious again, simply from being united with those metalic strings, which never had life, but lay silent in mines, till the and of man woke them into music. And thus together we respond to your gentle touch, and soothe for you many a lonely hour. Life from death, music through fires of trial: this is also your destiny. Hereafter every nerve of your tried and perfected being shall respond to the slighest touch of the Hand you love, filling hea-

"As for me," said the pages of the hymn-book, "my discipline has, perhaps, been the se-verest of all. Once rustling in the flax-field, rejucing in the dews and sunshine, I was torn, racked, twisted, and woven by many iron hands into linen. Then, for a time, treated carefully, decorated and treasured, and washed and perumed, I was afterwards thrown scornfully away. Yet, even in that low estate, I found comfort. Even as a rag I bound up the wounds of suffering soldiers in a military hospital. But I was to sink lower yet. I was thrown into a mill, and pounded, and crushed, and torn, till I was a mere shapeless pulp. Yet from those depths my true life began. Process after process succeeded, till here, at last, I am to speak to you undying words of hope and love. And you also, one day, shall shine forth a living epistle, proclaiming to angels and men for ever

my pages now!"
The sick girl smiled, and was comforted.— "Yet," she said, "the fires are fierce, the blows are heavy, the trial is long. The end is, indeed, well worth them all; but sometimes the end "Yes," responded the hymn-book; "my his-

tory resembles yours in one happy feature more than that of any of us besides. For even in your days of training you are of service. You may clothe cold limbs, and bind up many wounds even now, as I did when I was a poor linner-rag. And, more than that, even now, n your time of trial, the ministries you are des tined for at last may be begun. Even now you may be a living epistle, a book wherein many read lessons of hope and patience, and sing praises, and they look on you, as you do when you look on me." Then the sufferer turned over the leaves of

another Book, and saw how the master had written His parables, not in streams, and corn fields, and birds, and flowers, and fruitful earth, and starry sky alone, but in common house hold things, and common human ties. And henceforth, not nature only, but every-day cares, and duties, and relationships, and all things around her became for her illuminated with the lessons of His love.

Gbituaries.

ROBERT ALEXANDER SMITH, son of James and Eva Smith, by a sad and unfortunate casualty lost his life in the town of San Augustine, on the 4th day of May, 1861. He was a member of Dual Lodge, No 24, I. O. O. F., Shelby county. At a meeting held by the members of this Lodge the following resolutions were adopted.

Whereas, Brother Robert A. Smith, by a sad and Augustine, on the 4th day of May, 1861—therefore, Resolved, That the members of this Lodge have learned with feelings of profound sorrow and regret of the death of Brother Robert A. Smith, of this

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Smith this Lodge has lost a valuable member, the members of this Lodge a beloved, zealous and warm-hearted Brother, the country a useful, industrious and honest citizen, and his wife a kind and affectionate husband Resolved, That we tender the widow of Bro. Smith our sincere condolence, in this her great affliction and assure her of our sympathy and friendship. Resolved, That we tender the thanks of this Lodge

to the officers and members of Aies Lodge, No. 16, of San Augustine, for their kind, ready and prompt assistance in the burial ceremonies of our deceased Brother.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Lodge be re

gested to furnish the widow of Bro. Smith with a opy of these resolution. Resolved, That the members of this Lodge wear the

sual badge of mourning for thirty days. Resolved, That the Secretary of this Lodge be in-

1856, and up to the time of his death he lived a useful and consistent member. He was married to Misc

structed to send a copy of this preamble and resolu-tions to the editors of the Texas and the New Orleans Christian Advocates for publication, and a copy be sent to the widow of Bro. Campbell.

W. L. McCary,
J. M. Hughes,
Sweden Sampord,

Mrs. SARAH JANE CHAPMAN, wife of Henry Chapman, Esq., died, in Travis county, Texas, on the 23d day of May, 1861, in the 23d year of her

As a seraph's, whispering 'Peace:'
He that lent but claims his own; Loved ones let your wailings cease."

Jesus has said "suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven;" therefore we

Galbeston Adbertisements.

A.G. WEDGE'S Lone Star Gallery of Art,

Port Sullivaa Institute.

THE Third Session of this Institution will open on the first Monday in Sept., under the Presidency of Rev. J. L. Carmer, A. M. Mrs. Helen L. Carmer, Preceptress of the Female De partment.

The Music Department will be under the charge of Prof F. R. PROBL, the well known composer.

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

For full particulars address Rev. J. Carmer, or the sub-

WM. H. WHITE, Pres. B. T.
Port Sullivan, Aug. 10, 1860—sep1-tf AUG. SACHTLEBEN. SOLE AGENT FOR
OWN B. DUNHAM'S, and
WW. P EMERSON'S Grand and Squa

PIANOS.
Also, agent for STEINWAY & SONS. Besides these, will always be always be kept on hand Square Pianos from C.B. S.C.K. ERING, G.L.B.ERT NEW BALL, etc., etc., and FRENCH AND GERMAN COTTAGE PIANOS. ole agency for PRINCE & CO'S MELODEONS; Also, MASON & HAMLIN'S, and CARHART & NEED IAM'S, and MARTIN'S GUITARS.

All kinds of Musical Instruments.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Pianos and Musical Instruments Tuned and Repaired.
AUG. SACHTLEBEN, Tremont street,
Oct 18, 1860-1y

Galveston Male Academy. The Second Year of this Institution will commen Monday, Oct. 1, 1860.

Rooms in Morian Hall.

Tuition from \$4 to \$6 per month.

sep20-tjanl C. W. LEFFINGWELL. Principal Anderson & Blessing's Photographic and Ambroty pe Rooms, Tremont street, Galveston.

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

Ambrotypes and Melainotypes, all sizes and prices.

Perfect satisfact on warranted.

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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 sected from the best manufacturers, which we offer at low rates for cash or city acceptance.

Our GENTLEMEN'S and YOUTH'S furnishing departnent will be found full and complete in every particular.
LADIES' and MISSES' BOOTEES, SHOES, GAITERS,

A large assortinen of superior PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, &c., always on hand.

For Principal Agents for the sale of Dr. ING'S ARO MATIC TANNINO or MOUTH AND TOOTH WASH, dee 13-50 L. H. WOOD & CO.,

Brown & Kirkland,

Strand Street, Galveston, Texas.

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

stock, have received from Europe and Northern manufactories—
300 tons English Refined and Sweeds Bar and Slab Iron,
5 tons Cast and English Blister Steel,
5 tons Spring Stee, 300 aas'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 Whitson's Anvils, 50 " Shovels,
100 Smith's Bellows ass'd sizes, 50 Straw Cutters (pat'd,)
100 Solid Brass Box Vices, 50 Cultivaters,
50 " Iron " Vices, 20 dozen Scythes,
120 Stocks and Dies, all sizes; 500 bags Shot, ass'd;
4000 bbs. Smiths' Hand and Stedge Hammers,
500 M Percussion Caps, 1000 Cast Plows,
100 coils Manila Rope, ass'd sizes; 1000 Hall's Plows,
50 dozen Horse Hannes, 10,000 ibs. White Lead,
50 dozen Horse Hannes, 10,000 ibs. White Lead,
50 dozen Scythes Cards, 10 bbis. Raw Linseed Oil,
100 dozen S. Collin's & Co's Axes, 10 bbis Spi's Turpt'n,
50 dozen H. Collin's & Co's Axes, 5 bbis. Whiting,
400 Planters Hoes, 5 bbis. Vellow Ochre,

400 Pianters Hoes, 5 bbis. Yellow Ochre, 1000 pairs Trace Chains, 5 bbis. Spanish Brown, 500 boxes The Piate, 2 bbis. Damar Varnish, 1000 ibs. Shock Tin Piate, 2 bbis. Damar Varnish, 1000 ibs. Block Tin, 5 bbis. Copai Varnish, 50 kegs Bar Lead, 2 Japan do, 20 coils san'd size Lead Pipe, 200 lbs. Paris Green, 10 rolls Shock Lead, 100 lbs. Chrome Green, 100 pounds Chrome Yellow.

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

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Orders promptly executed on the most

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FURNITURE ARRIVALS.

Structed to furnish the "Shelby Echo" and the "Red Land Express" with copies of these resolutions, with request to publish the same.

Bro. Smith was in the 24th year of his age. He protessed religion and joined the Methodist Church in 1856, and wo to the time of his death he lived a new 1856, and wo to the time of his death he lived a new 1856.

Tete a Tetes. Sideboards, Washstands, etc. Minttling.
White and Checked, 4x4 5x5 and 6x4.—Painted Window Shades and binds, Transparent Shades, Cords, etc., etc.
Carpet.
After stock of Foreign and Domestic Carpeting, Oil cloth and Cocoa Matting.
Willow Ware.
An assortment of Willow Wagone, Cabs and Baskets et all descriptions.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

SAM Samford Lodge, No. 243, 2
Shelby County, Texas. 5
Whereas, it has pleased an all-wise Providence—who knows best when to remove from the Church and the Lodge militant to the Church and Lodge triumphant—to remove from our midst our beloved Brother, G. W. CAMPBELL:—

Bro. Campbell was an acceptable member of the Methodist Church, and a worthy Master Mason of Sam Sanford Lodge, No. 243; and while we submit with becoming resignation to the will of the great Architect of the Universe, it still behooves us to pay respect to the virtues of him whose loss we deplore. Be it, therefore, Resolved, That family and friends, as well as the Church and the Lodge, have sustained no small loss in the death of Bro. G. W. Campbell.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, as a token of respect for our deceased Brother.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Lodge be instructed to send a copy of this preamble and resolutions as a successful to send a copy of this preamble and resolutions.

Willow Ware.

An assertment of Willow Wagons, Cabs and Baskets e all descriptions.

Bed Curtains, Screws, Keys. Springs, Bed Lace, Frings Gild concepts and Canopy.

Heard Architect of Willow Wagons, Cabs and Baskets e all descriptions.

Bed Curtains, Screws, Keys. Springs, Bed Lace, Frings Gild concepts and Canopy.

In the death of Bro. C. Wardbell.

Waite Prench China Tea and Canopy.

White Prench China Tea and Coffee sets, Gilt Band Figures and Forks, Ruiters, Candlesticks, Inkstands, Cologne Bottles, Card Baskets, Vasse, &c., &c. White Granite Pinner, Tea and Coffee sets, Butters, Uncanters, Candlesticks, Lange, Sutter and Preserve Dishes, Jara, Castors, Hanging Langes, &c. &c.

Just Reserver—Spoons, Ladies, Forks, Knives, Waiters, Candlesticks, Langes, Sutter and Preserve Dishes, Jara, Castors, Hanging Langes, &c. &c.

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Just Reserver—Spoons, Ladies, Forks, Knives, Waiters, Cap, Letter and Nove Paper, Bath Post, etc.

A fine assortment of Cap Paper, Packet and Commerce Post, Letter and Note Paper, Bath Post, etc.

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R. 5, WOOD,

MPORTER AND DEALER IN PLANTATION and But er's Hardware. In addition to a targe Stock, has receive in the stock of the stoc ea
age.

From infancy Sister Chapman enjoyed the benefit of religious training, joined the M. E. Church, South, in 1855, and in the following year experienced the converting power of the Holy Ghost. She lived a consistent, though quiet member of the Church till the day of her death. Sister C. met death with Christian resignation. She leaves a much bereaved husband and two amiable little daughters, too young to feel their loss.

FANNIE ADELLA, infant daughter of Asbury H. and Fannie Seagail, died in Rusk county, Texas. March 1st, 1861, aged 6 months and 4 days. Just as the babe began to notice its father's love and mother's smtle our father beckoned it home. Oh! what grief a mother feels to give so fair a flower to the tomb!

"List! Methinks a voice I hear As a scraph's, whispering 'Peace:'

He that lent but claims his.

**Itoms Siab steel.*

**Bouse-house Anvile.*

**Bo Cultivators.*

**20 C

Miscellaneous Adbertisements.

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

THE Ætna Insurance Co, has transacted an extensive at eminently successful business for the past FORT YEARS, and, during that period, paid losses of over TWELVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, orcibly demonstrating the shility of the Company, and 't tecessity of Insurance. Its Capital and Surplus, (\$2.030,423 S0) is principally invested in U.S. Treasu Notes, State Bonds, and the most secure and reliable Battocks in the United States. FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS

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ly E. P. HUNT Agent, Galveston.

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In the building of a gin-house there is a saving of at least the price of a one horse-power; inasmuch as the running gear is not connected with the house, heavy girders, kingpost, &c., are not necessary. Ordinary girders, such as are used in building a log-house are sufficient. The joists can be supported by two posts extending from the ground, without interfering with the machinery. The running gear can be placed on the outside of the gin-house; but if preferred on the inside, the joists need be only high enough for the nules to pass under. The diameter of the circle of the running gear, including leverage, is only twenty-four feet.

The Price, complete, ready for hitching up, delivered in Galveston, \$180.

References:—Editor Texas Christian Advocate, Rev. J. W.

JAME To whom all

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