

Advertisement for The Texas Christian Advocate, listing various agents and their locations across Texas and other states.

LOOK HERE!—We are no little perplexed just now. We frequently receive letters without signatures, but by design, but through inattention of the writer. A sample: July 11th 1861. Bro. J. W. SHIPMAN:—I send you another sub-subscriber, debit me with \$2. I thought this name had been sent sometime ago. Send the Advocate to San Antonio, Texas.

Now we like to receive such letters, only we want to know who writes them. We don't know how to debit the \$2, without the name of the writer. Will he please send us his name? AGENT.

"ALLEN'S MANUAL."—Military men pronounce it "first rate." It is just the thing for Companies and Company officers, who wish to perfect themselves in the drill. Our first edition is nearly exhausted, but we will have an other out by the time this is disposed of. Send in your orders. See advertisement.

Our correspondence this week is very acceptable. We hope our present correspondents will "write often," and should be glad to hear from others, who have been silent too long, and still others in our mind's eye who might write to edification, but do not write at all, and in that are much to blame.

BISHOP PIERCE—LIKE HIM. Golman Green writes to the Nashville Advertiser, that at Sparta, Georgia, he had Bishop Pierce make one of his most thrilling addresses to a vast crowd of soldiers and people, on last day, after a sermon. He said: "Did I know a man here, who would refuse to describe cotton or money to carry on this war of defense while it lasts, I would never shake his hand, nor darken his doors with my presence."

The Bishop's only son, just married, an accomplished Christian, has volunteered as a private. The Bishop himself subscribes half his crop to the Confederacy.

EVERETT ON COERCION. In his letter regarding the nomination of the Baltimore convention for the Vice Presidency, dated May 29, 1860, Edward Everett said: "The suggestion that the Union can be maintained by the numerical preponderance and military prowess of one section, exerted to coerce the other into submission, is, in my judgment, as self contradictory as it is dangerous. It comes loaded with the death snail from field with brothers' blood. If the vital principle of all republican governments is 'the consent of the governed,' and we are a Union of equal sovereign States, as we are, in fact, the harmony of its members, and their voluntary co-operation in its organic functions."

TEXAS HAS OFFERED TEN REGIMENTS TO MARCH ON THE INVADEE IN MISSOURI OR ARKANSAS. Col. R. T. P. Allen drilled a number of our companies in battalion, on Monday and Tuesday evening, to their evident edification and to general admiration. The drill revealed not only the Colonel's superiority as an officer, but also the excellent material composing the Galveston soldiery. Col. Sheldon, setting as Lt. Col., manifested a fine spirit and tact, on both occasions.

DETERMINATION. Men and arms, and drill and rations, are very essential in war; but all together are almost useless without invincible determination. Common sense, with all the useful appointments which it is sure to gather and to employ to advantage, before the fight, and to some extent in it, cannot be over estimated. But common sense, with all that it can accomplish, will not always win. Nearly every battle has been won by the spirit of heroic determination, developed on the ground, and carrying its agents far beyond what doubting calculation would call the bounds of prudence and possibility.

We have the most notable instances of this in the war of the United States and Mexico.—The reader of the history of that war will see that Gen. John A. Quitman, of Mississippi, commander of a volunteer force, had the honor of first entering and unfurling the United States flag in the city of Mexico. If it be asked why Quitman was thus honored, the answer is found in the fact that he converted what was intended by the Commander-in-Chief to be a feint, into a real attack, and became too much absorbed in pushing the battle to the gate over the storied site of the Halls of the Montezumas, and straight through the well defended National Military Academy, to listen to the frequent messages of Gen. Scott ordering an abandonment of the attempt. Instead of doubling round the matter and infusing a doubt-spirit into his men, Quitman went directly over belching batteries, fighting hand to hand with his enemies, and overturning and surmounting insuperable obstacles in his way to victory. He was determined to succeed; this determination communicated itself with the speed of electricity to his men; and consequently, the thought of the possibility of failure was driven in disgrace from the ranks, and supplanted by the completest assurance of triumph.

It is a common conversational remark that it was the invincible spirit of Gen. Taylor which won the victory of Buena Vista, against three to one odds. "Never," said Col. Johnson Daily, alluding to Buena Vista, in a speech he heard him deliver on his return from the war in Mississippi, "never was there a battle fought which depended more certainly on the will of one man. It was known throughout the ranks that the General had determined to die victorious or to die upon the field. His whole bearing evinced the determination of his reply to an officer who, seeing that the fortunes of the day were going against the Americans, asked:—'Well, General, what are you to do now?' Pointing to the wagon lessening the distance, and drawing himself up to his full height, he replied, 'My wounded are behind me, and I shall never pass them alive!'"

DAVIS HIMSELF GAVE, IN THE SAME BATTLE, AN ILLUSTRIOUS EXAMPLE OF THE WONDERS WHICH A SPIRIT OF DETERMINATION CAN ACCOMPLISH. The day seemed gone when he was ordered to make his way to a point of the attack whither Taylor would have been glad to send three times the number of the Mississippians if he had only possessed the men. It seemed fool-hardy and ridiculous to suppose that Davis with his handful could turn back the multitudes of America flushed with the prospect of gaining a position in the rear. Everything was against the Mississippians; the number of the enemy, their position, their equipment, and the fact that Davis had been promised a support, which he did not receive. Yet they succeeded; not so much because in that fearful moment they thought of victory, but because they had determined to fight to extermination. That charge was a determining arrow, tipped with the Damascus steel of Davis' courage, and shot from the clear sounding hoisting of General Taylor's resolution. If Taylor's spirit had not been known; even if Taylor himself had not commanded the charge; and if Davis had not executed it, the result might have been very different. Its success depended greatly, we confess, upon the skill of the execution; but no man could have suggested or accomplished its performance. If, without the skill, the spirit would have been lost; it is not less true that without the spirit the skill would not have been available. And if one part of that spirit was enthusiasm, three parts of it were, first, determination, secondly, determination, and, thirdly, determination.

"Every Englishman," said Wellington at the battle of Waterloo, "must, if he will be, die right here." Men do not know what they can do until they try. Hence the advantage of having a cause which can brighten the eye to see victory still lingering and beckoning in the midst of apparent defeat, and inspire that determination which alone and always has proved far service at a moment's warning. Get any arms. Arms in private hands should be put in order. "Every able-bodied man should provide himself with the best arms he can obtain, and join some company." The commander of each company is requested to report the organization to the Adjutant General's office, at once; also its condition, the term of service it desires to accept, whether it is willing to go beyond the limits of the State, and especially the number and character of its arms.

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THE FIGHT IN MISSOURI.—Late intelligence offers the defeat of Sigel and the Federalists at Carthage, Mo. 1700 were killed and wounded, and 2700 taken prisoners. All their arms and equipage were captured. Col. Salomon, Brown, Kahlman, and Wolf, Federalists, were killed. Gen. Lyon was reported to be surrounded by 5000 State troops, and may now be a prisoner.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA. This letter, from a well informed and reliable source, will show that many of the Western Virginians, including our Conference in that region, are all right on the war excitement.—As to the preachers, who seem to be taking a leading part in the defence of their country, we say with the Nashville Advocate: "Let them be assured of the sympathies of their brethren everywhere. Their cause is right. They may triumph. May they have courage and patience suited to their day!"

OWENSVILLE CIRCUIT. DEAR BROTHERS:—I am aware that the present is a time of excitement, and that events of vast importance succeed each other in quick and rapid succession. So eager are the multitudes to see and hear the latest intelligence, that enlightening it seems to lag with tardy pace upon the wires.

Now, Mr. Editor, such being the state of the times, it seems discouraging to sit down to the slow task of writing a communication which must then be borne by the sluggish mail stage and tardy steamer to your office, and then, if printed, must be put into type not by steam, or electricity, but by hand, and then borne by the same slow process out through the country to your numerous readers.

And, sir, it occurs to me just here, that probably this same discouragement accounts for the fact that some of your able correspondents write so seldom. But running the risk of being behind the telegraph and the cars, and of my facts becoming old and my ideas obsolete, I have concluded to drop you a few items. And should you not find the same suitable for publication, or lack space in your columns for it, I hope some of the facts will at least cheer your own heart.

I am happy to inform you that the cause of Christ and the claims of the gospel are still highly prized by many of the people in the bowels of this circuit. With many of them religion is the "Alpha and Omega." "Christ is all in all." Our zealous and uncompromising pastor, R. V. J. R. White, has been engaged ever since conversion with untiring diligence, being determined to know nothing among us save Jesus Christ and him crucified.

Amidst all the excitement and seeming obstacles he is much encouraged in view of the prospects of the church. A growing and increasing interest is being manifested at almost every appointment. I must here give a brief statement of the result of a camp meeting which I attended, held by the preacher in charge, on the upper part of this circuit some two weeks ago.

I wish you had been there, we had a happy and joyful time, truly a genuine revival. This meeting exemplified the saying of Christ, that the poor have the gospel preached to them. It was held not in a wealthy neighborhood, but among a people who, so far as this world is concerned are quite poor, but rich in faith; yet the meeting was well supported with every necessary appointment.

Very respectfully, R. CRAWFORD, Owensville, July 15th, 1861.

GOV. CLARK HAS APPOINTED COL. C. O. DE WITT, of Gonzales, Brigadier General of the 25th district, composed of the counties of Gonzales, Caldwell and Gaudin.

FLYING TRIP TO NORTHERN TEXAS. Schools—Crop—Immigration invited. ED. ADVOCATE:—In company with brother Wither, I left home on the 25th ult., to attend the commencement at McKenzie College—had expected the company of the Editor; as he was expected to deliver the benedictional address; but in this as well as in many other good things of this life, we were disappointed.

Many of the young men had gone to the war—only about 50 out of 150 left to witness the lonely close, and hear old "master's" farewell. The regular exercises of an examination, for reasons above named, were dispensed with. A few of the young men read original and well-digested compositions. Two young men, Messrs. Ragsdale and Orr, graduated with honors. The President, without ceremony, in the presence of the audience, delivered to them their well merited diplomas. But as the Visiting Committee will furnish their report, I deem further notice unnecessary. To say all in a few words, this institution is decidedly a success.

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LETTER FROM REV. R. P. THOMPSON. War and the Bible Cause—Mexican Methodists—Living 300 miles to join the Church—A probable Mexican Unionist, etc.

The following is a private letter from Rev. R. P. Thompson, of the Rio Grande Conference, American Bible Agent in Mexico. We see no reason why it should not be published, and several in favor of giving it to our readers. It has been a long time on the way, having been started from Brownsville May 29, 1861.

Dear Bro. Carnes:—War has broken into my arrangements, in such a manner, that I have been seriously hindered. I am here on suspension, can hear nothing from the North, and if the ports are blockaded, will like many others in this region, be in a bad fix. Three Mexicans have been received into the M. E. C. S. here; one of them lives in Brownsville, the other two in the interior of Mexico, near Monterey. One of these Mexicans is a man of fine education, well read in the Holy Scriptures, deeply pious, has an ardent zeal for the conversion of his countrymen, and thinks he is called to preach; when he has been with me long enough to show who he is, and what he is, he desires to be licensed to preach, and to join the Conference, and to be placed under an older preacher who can instruct him in our doctrines and discipline. He is a very promising man, and if his grace will be able to accomplish much in his own land. He came nearly three hundred miles to join the Church. Pray for him that he may witness a good profession before his own people, that he may be a little fire to kindle a great matter in Mexico. Think God for a token of good from this beautiful and salubrious country. I am greatly obliged to you for your kind words of encouragement in your paper of April 4th. One does not know how to appreciate kind words till he is in a strange land. Pray for me and mine.

Yours in Christ, R. P. T.

TEMPERANCE. ED. ADVOCATE:—I have been pleasantly entertained at the hospitable mansion of Mrs. T. Gibbs, in this city, for several days past, and in the mean time have been working for the Temperance cause. When I first commenced operations last week, we had quite a conflict, but the victory has turned on the side of Temperance. This evening I expect to lecture, and will organize a Temple of Honor on to-morrow evening. I have been thinking that the Temple will be entitled to a "premium" if it survives the shock of the present turmoil, now going on here, and that he is to be desired to be licensed to preach, and to join the Conference, and to be placed under an older preacher who can instruct him in our doctrines and discipline. He is a very promising man, and if his grace will be able to accomplish much in his own land. He came nearly three hundred miles to join the Church. Pray for him that he may witness a good profession before his own people, that he may be a little fire to kindle a great matter in Mexico. Think God for a token of good from this beautiful and salubrious country. I am greatly obliged to you for your kind words of encouragement in your paper of April 4th. One does not know how to appreciate kind words till he is in a strange land. Pray for me and mine.

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and anti-slavery tracts—of course in Spanish. Just to make the matter short, send two or three true-hearted men to explore and set the people to follow.

On the receipt of the paper containing this extract some of the prominent citizens of Brownsville, not knowing that there was any one in their city holding sentiments so dangerous to the peace and welfare of our country, began to look about for the author of the letter from which they were taken. They could find no one in Brownsville on whom suspicion could be placed for a moment. They then thought that some spy or agent of abolition organizations might have been passing to Mexico and stopped in Brownsville to give information to an Irishman living in Matamoros, Mexico, the author of the notorious letter. This Irishman is a British subject and has never lived in Brownsville. He lived some years in Texas, east of the San Antonio river, and was agent of the American Tract Society. He was suspected of meddling with negroes, as he was known to be an abolitionist, and he went to Mexico for safety. He is afraid to set foot on Texas soil—a guilty conscience never so accuser. These statements are made to clear Brownsville of the charge of giving room to abolitionists, and you will promote the truth by publishing this letter, and oblige.

Another War in Prospect. The following is from the N. Y. Observer, a well known religious and secular paper of large circulation and influence. The alarm which it expresses is evidently well founded: "THOMAS M. CONSTRUCTION.—The Constitution is more than a mere parchment, drawn up by Washington to Lincoln; of more value than fifty Souths or Norths; of more value than millions of lives or money. And when the daily newspapers speak of setting aside the Constitution because its provisions make the work of war too slow, they are preparing the way for another revolution.

It is not possible to be carried on under the Constitution, then it is a wicked war, and the men who are waging it are tyrants and despots, whose feet are on the necks of the people abroad. One of the daily papers of this city, a leading journal, high in the confidence of the administration, thus prepares the way for the approaching session of Congress: "Congress will not act in concert with the power of a National Convention; for in merely sanctioning what the Executive has already done, in the levying of troops for three years, adding to the military force, and in the extraordinary expenses, and in its appointments, it will have to transcend the authority of the Constitution. And they can be no hesitation, not only in applying the veto, if necessary, in resorting to other measures equally warranted by the precise letter of that instrument."

It may be useless for the friends of the Constitution to protest against the present state of the public mind. But we fear that the men who propose to set aside the Constitution, and now the Constitution, are preparing to invade the North and inaugurate another war, far more tremendous than the one now on hand. When the American people come to understand that it is solemnly contemplated to make the anniversary of the Constitution, they will also in their majesty, and in a way not to be misunderstood, rescind and preserve the charter of our liberties. These are perilous times, and if only men fit to be trusted is he who stands fast to the letter of the instrument that makes this a safe and permanent government.

IMPENDING WAR FROM MARYLAND.—The Memphis Bulletin of the 25th inst. says: "A Southern party, until lately connected with the Federal army, and who adjourned several days in Baltimore, reports that the Southern cause is progressing rapidly in Maryland. Besides the action of the Legislature, already notified of the Bulletin, in the event that there are 20,000 Southern troops in Baltimore and contiguous portions of Maryland who have armed themselves with the Mine gun of our liberties. These are perilous times, and if only men fit to be trusted is he who stands fast to the letter of the instrument that makes this a safe and permanent government."

HOPKINS ON KENTUCKY YET.—Position of the Hon. John J. Crittenden.—The Memphis Bulletin of the 25th ult. has the following interesting information: "We conversed yesterday morning with a gentleman just from Kentucky, and gathered several items of interest. Mr. Crittenden's present position is, as far as the Southern cause is concerned, is the chief. He will propose that the Northern Congress shall recognize the Southern Confederacy, and that it shall be submitted to the people of the people of the North, Kentucky and Missouri, whether they will join the Northern or Southern Government. If this proposition fails, Mr. Crittenden will return home, and raise the standard of secession. He has been in the Northern Congress, and the cause of their delay, as represented, is the unarmed and unprotected condition of their border. But, when Crittenden's proposition fails, the people of the Southern States will arm with a zeal and enthusiasm for which there has never been a parallel. We are assured that Mr. Crittenden's position is that of an over-riding position in the Southern States, and that the position of the Louisville Journal and Malley, a reputation as being but a slight remove from Abolitionism."

A HIT AT SEWARD.—As the Seward letter, deploring Gov. Hicks' proposition to ask the British Ministry to recognize the Southern cause, is published in the North and South, must be fresh in public remembrance, the point of the following is well understood. It is an extract from an address delivered by Dr. G. G. Garrison, at New York, in relation to the proposition of an address by Rev. Dr. Cheever upon the American Crisis: "I heard yesterday a circumstance that illustrates a case of matter in America. There is an Episcopal clergyman in New York, or one of the largest towns in America, who has four sons. Two of them are in the South, in the ranks of the Southern army. The other two sons—the Joseph and the James—armed to the teeth, are off to fight the Southern army; and perhaps these brothers may meet face to face and sword to sword in the coming battle. Think of the state of that father! Whom is to be prayed for? For which side is he to take the victory? A bullet from a brother's rifle—like a brother's heart. Which side is he to pray for? For which side? A civil war of all calamities that can befall a country is the most dreadful; and what aggravates the state of matters in America is this—the wretchedness of the war and the terrible spirit of vengeance which men are carrying into it. How is it possible for the two parties to meet, glare on, in the answer given by President Lincoln's Secretary to a letter sent by the Governor of Maryland, who, deprecating this dreadful bloodshed, and anxious for a peaceful settlement, proposed to the President of the United States that every citizen should be referred to our Ambassador, Lord Lyons, and that he should be asked to arbitrate between the contending parties—a most Christian like proposal. How is it possible for the two parties to meet, glare on, in the answer given by President Lincoln's Secretary to a letter sent by the Governor of Maryland, who, deprecating this dreadful bloodshed, and anxious for a peaceful settlement, proposed to the President of the United States that every citizen should be referred to our Ambassador, Lord Lyons, and that he should be asked to arbitrate between the contending parties—a most Christian like proposal. How is it possible for the two parties to meet, glare on, in the answer given by President Lincoln's Secretary to a letter sent by the Governor of Maryland, who, deprecating this dreadful bloodshed, and anxious for a peaceful settlement, proposed to the President of the United States that every citizen should be referred to our Ambassador, Lord Lyons, and that he should be asked to arbitrate between the contending parties—a most Christian like proposal."

SOUTHERN OFFICERS IN THE NAVY.—The navy has 340 Southern officers in the Navy. Only 921 are Southern officers. There were 1563 Southern officers in the Southern Navy in the One-third of the resigned officers were men. The Wabash, Minnesota and the blockade fleet, have never officers. The Mississippi steam vessel in the Navy that last week.

