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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.

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GALVESTON. TEXAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1861.

Che Ceras Epristian Adhocate.

ian, for most of the telegraphic news in this The reply manifests the same qualities which issue. All attention being absorbed by the big led to error in the sermon; first, a talent at findbattle, we omit details of the Bail's Run fight | ing distinctions where there is no difference; on the 18th. The Confederate forces at this in and secondly, a tact at making unconscious in itiatory meeting consisted of the Washington terpolations. Artillery, of Louisiana, two regiments of Vir- We rest the dispute on a single point: Mr. ginians, two of Mississippians, two of Alaba | Spencer's theory is that the land of Magog is mians, and the 7th regiment of Louisiana-in | the South, and that Gog is the Northern Presi all 7000, under the immediate command of Gen. | dent; consequently, as he draws consequences. Bonham, of South Carolina. The enemy's force | Gog is to be driven from Magog, and the "Southamounted to 10,000; it was repulsed with a loss ern Confideracy" is to be "triumphant." He of about 1,000 to less than 100 on our side. Af. say that we should be very sorry to believe that ter resting and fixing up for two days the ene. the triumph of the Confederacy is conditioned my moved forward again on the morning of the upon the scriptural separation of Gog from Ma-21-t "with plumes and banners gay." The re- gog; because that is impossible. Gog and Ma suit is before our readers in the news column, gog are associated inseparably by the common Let them read the same with sorrow that a fight | significance of the names, always, even in should have been forced upon us, and with de- their destruction. In Mr. Spencer's text, (Ezeyour gratitude to the Lord, who was on our kirl 38th and 39th chapters,) a fire is sent on side for the remarkable and complete victory. Gog and a fire on Magog; and the parallel place Congress should not meet, had been executed, heaven consumes "them" (both Gog and Magog) the resolutions of Mr Memminger recognizing when they are at war against the saints. The the hand of the Most High God in the "glorions issue is direct and plain; the umpire is the Bivictory with which He has crowned our arms." would never have been adopted-and so a very all readers of that book who do not read their good thing would have been lost. The General own 'conviction" into its pages. We may add arm, feed, and provide for them, or otherwise should take a hint from the Apostle James, and that if Mr., Spencer could find the word "in," hereafter say : "If the Lord will, we shall live, in some verson, it would not help his cause ; for and do this or that."

the fight. So be it: the responsibility be upon | gog is "in" the wrong place, as emphatically their own heads.

OUTRAGES .-- Mr. Raymond, editor of the New York Times, writes to his paper from Fortress M mroe, under date of June 3 th, confirming but Mr. Spencer seems to know that the being the account of Federal outrages in that vicinity. in Magog is no part of Gog's crimes, and is not He says the conduct of the Federal · flicers and to be a ground of his punishment. men, in several instances, manifested 'a disregard of all rights, and of ordinary decency," savoring "more of barbgrons times than those

lew York Times are well known Black Republicans and strong supporters of the Lincoln land of Magog." We referred to this in our lating medium.

U. S.

Beschengings - In the Senate on the 17th, Hon. John C. Beckenridge, of Kentucky, made an able speech against the resolution approving the sermon, by making the impression on the the acts of the President. He said that one branch of the Government could not indemnify a criminal "interpretation," and here he learn the public efficers in another branch for a vio-lation of the Constitution and the laws. He criticism! This wonderful leap from the Eng lation of the Constitution and the laws. He a gued that the blocksdes, the declaration of war, the increase of the a my, etc. were uncon stitutional acts on the part of the Executive for stitutional acts on the part of the Executive for stitutional acts on the part of the Executive for through Baltimore." Mr. Carnesought to have which that "high effier should be related by both Houses of Congress." He read from a Diocysius de Compositione," when we think be speech of Mr Douglas to show that the Presi dent had no right to make a blockade at Charles ton or New Orleans more than at Chicago, He also read from a speech of Daniel Webster, de livered in 1832, declaring that Gen Jack on had no right to blockade Charleston. He approved "this defeat of Gog is to be in Israel." these sentiments uttered by these eminent statesmen. The government of the United S ates was now a despotism, its executive, leg his theory from his recollection of the Scrip islative and judicial powers being now concen tures, and that when he opened them for a trated in the hands of the President. The South | text, and for a few extra finishing items, be up

enridge if he contended that this was not a put in the new word on any authority, he should slaveholder's rebellion.

referred to the refusal of the last session to make a v compromise, though the Southern leaders as the first intimation that anybody regarded said they would be satisfied with the Critten den c impromise. But all effects were refused, ized version and the original Hebrew from and now any offers of peace are roled out of which it was taken. This, we think, is another order in one House, and it is vain and idle to of Mr. S, encer's unconscious interpolations,argue for it. He wanted to let the country Going past the Seventy to the Hebrew was know that Congress dehberately refused the grave mistake, indeed; just the same as though last effort to avert the horrors of an internal a reader wanting to verify a late version of struggle. But why utter words? I shall trou | Homer, made directly from the original, should ble the Senate no longer. I know that no ar be taken to task for going to Homer himself gument or appeal will have any effect. I cher- without stopping by the way at Pope's transla these States under the Constitution of the Uri | authorized version to the Hebrew, was not Mr. ted States, and I have always revered that in- Spencer's passage from the authorized version strament as one of the wisest of human works, . 'far back" to his "conviction of what the but now it is put aside by the Executive of the sense requires," a considerable jump? We United States, and those acts are about to be understand him to assume that he has a right, approved by the Senate, and I see proceed without explanation, to alter the text of the lead to the subversion of the Constitution and for a reason, he has only to give his "convicpublic liberty. He concluded with the hope tion" of what the "sense requires." Much as ness, "but that D vine Providence may preserve for his abilities, we do not think any of his for us and for posterity, out of the wreck of a broken Union, the priceless principles of con- procedure. If, however, he has the right to restitutional liberty and self government."

DEPARTURE OF GEN. McDowell .- The Wash ington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald writes: "Gen. McDowell's army doubtless comin need a forward movement this afternoon. The departure of Col. Kin-tein's Twenty-seventh where they are reading the recieved version Pennsylvania regiment for Gen. McDowell's and where they are reading Mr. Spencer. command makes the fittieth full regiment that he put that word into the text unconsciously, it has been sent him from this point, averaging remains to be considered whether a man who quire 1,000 men each. That is exclusive of does not read the Bible accurately is to be relied regulars, 2 500 of whom have already joined on for a new interpretation of its most myste him, with 1,000 more, including 600 marines, rious passages; if he put it in on his own au two full batteries of light artillery, etc., yet to thority, as he admits, he was bound in fairness he transferred to his command. The Rhode to tell his readers that fact, so that they might Lland regiments, New Y rk Sevents first, take it on his own authority, or any other Second New Hampshire, the Marines and U. S. Artillery marched over the Long Bridge at 3 o'clock to-day, their several bands playing Dixie." Col. Burnridge rode along by his Runde Island regiment, literally loaded with boquets. The grand corps d armes will doubt less number about 55 000 men.

GEN. A. SIDNEY JOHSON.—The N. O. Delta of the 23d says: "Gen. A. Sidney Johnson, learn, has arrived at Memphis from California. with about one hundred citizens of that State sympathizing with the South,"

Hundreds of strangers arrived in Washing ton on the 16th. All the hotels were thronged The "excitement" was the advance upon Vir ginis, and the expectation of a Northern victory.

the limits of slave territory. Here he goes "in" FLAG OF NORTH CAROLINA. - The flag agree and "in," and "in." leaving us to inter that b u.son for this State is an exceedingly beautiful one, says the State Journal. The colors are red. started "in" on the authority of the text as reads in the book, when, behold, it turns ou terms is the inscription. 'May 29 1775," and that he has pitched "in" on the text altered to suit his "conviction" of what the "sense response, one of blue and the other of white.

GOG AND MAGOG AGAIN.

The preacher of the sermon on "Gog in the THE NESS. - We are indebted to the liberal land of Magog" replies, through the Waco enterprise of our excellent neighbor, the Civil South West to our review of that production,

If Gen. Scott's threat that the Confederate in Revelation (21-t chapter,) says that fire from ble, in any version; we leave the question to Our enemies seem to be preparing to renew ing that preposition mean that Gog "in" Maas a Northern President would be a usurper never prophesied against by anybody but Mr. Spencer for being "in" Magog, for everybody

> On the subject of this interpolation, a few wore words. The preacher's text reads thus: "Son of man, set thy foot against Gog, the text as though it were "against Gog IN the notice of the Sermon, and said that the "in" was neither in our version, nor in the Hebrew.

> The preacher replies: "In his fifth objection, Mr Carnes takes ad would have under-tood the use of the preposi thens in composition better than when he made the review. We did not intentionally put the preposition (in) in the text; our conviction that the sense requires it, accounts for the "interpo-lation." Dr. Clarke on Ez-kiel xxxix. 7, say-

We did not access the preacher of anything "eriminal." On supposition was that he made was not, in his opinion, responsible for this war. consciously read into the text something that Mr. Bingham, of Michigan, asked Mr. Breck | happened to be only in his own mind. If he have mentioned the fact; but as he did not Mr. Breckenridge-I do, sir; I do. He then we supposed that he had simply made a mistake Further: the paragraph above quoted give-

ished all my life an attachment to the Union of tion. But if it is a "wonderfolleap" from the ings inaugurated which, in my opinion, will authorized version; and that, when he is asked that this fr nzy might not become chronic mad- we like Mr. Spencer, and with all our respect "convictions" are sufficient warrant for such a translate, or to add and amend, to suit his own "convictions," we submit that he should not print Scripture by the page, in a pamphlet, as taken from the received version, yet made to differ from that version, without warning his readers of the fact, so that they may know which he might have chosen to give, and not on that of the authorized version which he was ecessarily understood to use. Mr. Spencer is in a dilemma; either he read that word "in" inte the text because he was too much preoccupied with his theory to look closely; or, seeing that the word "in" was necessary to his theory, he put it there, and determined to say nothing about it, lest the fact that he was compelled to introduce a word to eke out his theory should nterfere with the easy reception of his exposi ion. We should have thought less of the neg lect to mention the interpolation, if the whole theory did not turn upon it, and if the preaches had not found special use for it in the sermon where he speaks about Gog being in the land Magog, and makes this coincide with Lincoln'

being in Washington city, which, he adds is in

to be in Israel." We grant it; but that is not saying that it is to be "in Magog." That ab surdity was left by Dr. Clarke to Mr. Spencer was to be "in Magog." and Dr. Clarke's saying it was to be "in Israel," seeming to have a-

as he has for making very imaginary ones. The reply closes with an anecdote in which volgarism is mistaken for wit: an error not un common with those minds which mistake the fitful gleamings of a disordered langy for the steady light of reason and common sense.

PLAN TO MEET THE WANTS OF THE C. S.

GOVERNMENT. ED. ADVOCATE: - In these days of trial while he tromp of war is sounding, and such afforts are being made for the su jugation of the South. it becomes every patriot to be looking around to see what can be done for the advancement of our cause, and the certainty of our success. I have not the least fear of the number of our men and the valor our armies. Men we have in abundance, and such as will fight, as none but Southern men, and they influenced by every consideration of patriotism, of home, of wealth, of life and of liberty, can do. But we must they cannot successfully encounter our foes .-As yet every call made on us by our govern then he would have to justify himself for mak- ment has been met promptly and in a spirit that showed we loved to act. But it is time for us to take a high stand, and as planters of the South, plant ourselves in the front rank of the "in" the Southern Confederacy. But Gog is battie, so far as money will do it. In order to effect this I submit the following propositions: 1st, Resolved, That we as cotton, sugar, tobacco and rice planters will receive nothing is payment for the same but the bonds or treasury notes of the C. S. government, so long as the war now waged against us by the Lincoln gov ernment continues.

2d. That the C. S. Government be requested which we live." Mr. Raymond and the land of Magog," etc. The preacher printed the to issue the bonds and notes of such denomina tion as will adapt them to the wants of a circu

3d. That the planters throughout the Confederacy meet in their primary meetings and pass resolutions in accordance with the above, at aearly a day as practicable. inc. antages to be derived from the adop

ion of the above resolutions, and a united de

termination of the planters to carry it into ef fect, would be, 1st. A certainty that our Government treas ury would be filled; for by it European par-

2d. It would exhibit before the world a trut we all feel, that we have unbounded confidence in our cause and the stability of our govern

8d. It would at once make the bonds and otes a circulating medium, and I have no doubt they would prove to be the safest atest we ever have had.

4. It would suit all departments of commerce and peculiarly our merchants. As our trade will be with foreign nations, let them know that whilst doubts might otherwise hang over their minds in reference to the stability of governmen and the uncertainty of the redemption of the bonds, that they cannot get our, produce while the war lasts but for these bonds, it would at once make them the best currency abroad.

Much might be said, but my letter is too long. I close, hoping that should you see the abject in the light your humble correspondent the Septuagint as standing between our authorloes, you will give us a leading editorial on it. and call on your brethren of the press, both re ligious and secular to do likewise.

Respectfully,

A OUESTION IN MERCANTILE ETHICS.

JOHN H. STONE.

FOR THE TIMES, Since the commencement of the war all kindof goods have advanced very much in price .-Many merchants have put on this additional price upon goods on hand, purchased before the war. The question arises, is this a legitimate mercantile course! For one, I think it is hough many persons condemn the merchant for doing it. When the merchant makes his purchases he takes the risk of a fall, as well as the chance of an advance in prices. Now sup pose the war instead of producing an advance in prices had induced as great a reduction would the customer who complains be willing to allow his merchant the previous prices and profit, or would he insist upon having his goods at the ruling prices? This requires no answer The purchaser will go where he can buy the cheapest; the vender will sell for the highes available price. If goods are not worth what they will bring in the market, what are they Again, the merchant has, say \$10,000 worth

of goods, and this amount of stock is recessar to meet the demands of his customers. He yield to their wishes and sells out at previous prices He now wishes to replenish his stock, and h finds that goods have so rapidly advanced that his money only purchases one half his usua quantity. Thus his business is curtailed one

Again, he loses proportionately in the profit on his reduced capital. Suppose he purchase flour at \$6 per barrel, and sells so as to mak \$1 clear profit. When he pays \$12 per barre he must still sell at a profit of about \$1 per barrel. So of all other leading articles of mer

Again, suppose the merchant is a strictly nest man, (if the reader will allow the sur osition) and he makes an accurate calculation n ordinary times, that with a capital of \$10. 000 he can pay all the necessary expenses of hi business, and subsist his family at an average rofit on his sales of fitteen per cent. Now, for convenience of illustration, let

represent his stock of goods, and y the amount

ecessary to subsist his family in ordinary times He sells out his stock, and such has been the advance in the price of goods that his cash captal now purchases only 1/2. Then there is a corre-ponding reduction in his nett profits, se that instead of producing y (the amoun necessary to subsist his family) produces o ly by. But the articles of family consumption have risen 100 per cent in price, so that i

would now require 2y to subsist the merchant's

But "Dr. Clarke says, this defeat of Gog is family. Instead of having 2y to do this, he barely has ty, so that he is compelled to make constant drafts upon his diminished cash capital for \$ of the amount necessary to support his The preacher at Waco does not seem to know family. By the operation of this invariable the difference between his saying that the defeat law of trade, many honest men, to their otter astonishment and confusion, find their cap ital constantly diminishing, and their finances becoming involved, until, unaccountably to great a talent for avoiding very real differences themselves, they are broken merchants. Let us not be too severe in our censures upo

that excellent and enterprising class of our fell w citizens who conduct our mercantile operation.s

I am sensible that this question is somewhat bscurely presented in this article. There are few sciences more abstruse or difficult to comprehend than the science of political economy. If the reader doubts this let him procure and read DeQuincey's Logic of Political Economy, or some other work upon the same subject.

H. S. T.

FROM THE FRONTIER.

ED. ADVOCATE: - Great excitement prevails among the citizens of this county. Indians are was killed and Simpson Neighbors severely wounded. On Monday night following the ame party stole two horses on Cherokee creek. company of citizens gave chase, but were un-Fall creek took several horses from the Indians. McKenzie. two of which belonged to Goans, whom they had killed. They came to J. R. Williams that night and stole two horses, which were tied to without success. About dusk on Saturday, the rst inst., a party consisting of seven Indians was driving thirty three head of horses by Mr. Hext's cow-lot, the horses upon coming to the to cut them off from the fence, when suddenly he was met at the corner by Mr. Manar, who instantly fired his six shooter at the startled Indian's breast, he reeled on his horse, gave ut terance to an exclamation of surprise, chagrin and pain, turred his horse and both he and his ompanions fled, when about three hundred

Last Wednesday, one week since, a party of or citizens, while stock hunting, came up with our lodians driving a cabalado of horses, and mediately charged them, the Indians fled, eaving their horses, and it became a running fight, three white men pursuing four Indians. After runing about half a mile the Indian vere reinforced, and boldly turning checked heir pursuers, when another race came off, ter-Indians running three of the boys. Henry Cayness' revolver would not fire, and the con quence was he was severely wounded. Sout e other boy's brought three Indians from their horses to the ground, all supposed to be nortally wounded.

Crops were never better in this country the Wm L. HAYES. hey are at present. Chefokee, San Saba co , June 16th, 1861,

ED. ADVOCATE : - We hold here daily praye ceting, at 7 A. M. for the protection and bi ings of God upon the Confederacy.

These troubles that assail us have h eans of increasing the couffdence and trust of or membership in God, and the spiritual life of the church. Our quarterly meeting was a eason of mellow, pervading, deep interest, l sause God was with us, and owning his truth

Bastrop, July 22d, 1861.

A CARD.

To the Voters of the 7th Judicial District. Since my announcement as a candidate for e office of District Attorney, the difficultie rought about by our separation from the United States, have assumed very formidable propor tions, and the two governments now stand in the attitude of beligerents. War is not only nevitable, but it has come upon us with all its le realities. However much it is to be de lored that a people descended from one comnon ancestry, made glorious by their patriotsm and their virtues, should be plunged into the flery vortex of fratricidal warfare with all ts bloody horrors, the hour of peril is upon us and the time of action has come, the lives and property of us all, as well as the peace and comfort of helpless women and children, whom t is our most exalted duty and pleasure to pro ect, are at stake, and the peril of these, as welis every sense of obligation to ourselves, our ountry and our God, urge upon us all the duty f buckling on our armour for the conflict, im bued with all the zeal and patience which In referring to the above the Petersburg Ex saided our fathers through a long and perilous truggle for liberty, and crowned their efforts with success. Young and bouyant, I cannot conscientiously sit calmly and quietly down while my of my countrymen are struggling for the

rotection of their homes and firesides which are being made desolate by the encroachment of an invading foe. The principles which brought about our separation from the old American Union, in all good conscience, I ad vocate, in word and deed, and for them I am eady to offer up my life. Being sati-fied that can better serve my country as a private in the ranks of her army, than in any office in your power to bestow upon me. I have enlisted for the war and will at an early day take up ers frauds will be revealed that will make ever he hoary headed Greeley gape with wonder. the line of march for the scene of battle in Virgioia. I therefore withdraw my name as a cau didate for any office, returning thanks to those who have manifested for me a preference in that regard, trusting that I shall be none the ess serviceable in the capacity of a private sol

through chance or circumstance I may be called upon to act my part. HOWARD FINLEY.

der, and hoping that I shall disappoint no res

smable expectations on the part of any of my

friends and countrymen in any position where

McKENZIE COLLEGE. The first session of McKenzie College close Thursday the 4th of July. The whole number of students in attendance can not be given, a we have not a list before us. The probable

number is 150 or 160.

The perilous condition of our government an the great excitement through the land caused many of the young men to leave for their home and the seat of war, thereby breaking up the classes; such being the case the President and Faculty deemed it unnecessary to enter into as examination of the various studies pursued The public, however, were invited to attend or the 3d and 4th. A respectable audience did so and were highly interested and well entertained On Wednesday a number of young gentlemen delivered original speeches, which surpassed anything we had expected. Their deep though and logical arguments declared the men who has had the moulding of their minds. Judging by the effect produced on the andience the world will feel them when they launch out to take a part in its various engagements.

Thursday the graduates delivered their ad almost daily passing about through the settle dresses, and we must say they acquitted themments. On Saturday night, the 18th of May, selves handsomely. True, they rode high or three of our citizens were surprised at their the wings of imagination, but their discourse camp by four Indians, who hurled a shower of showed clearly that they had not been crowded arrows at them; their guns and six shooters through. Their minds have been trained t being very wet, they had no means of defence, think and look very far into subjects which the and the consequence was, John Goans (Jones?) considered. William Ragadale and Henry Or are the first graduates of McKer zio College. (May it send out many more of like minds and qualifications.) At the close of their addresse they were presented with diplomas, when for necessful. On the following day the citizens of lowed a very impressive address by President

It has been my fortune to be about the Col lege no little this year, and I say unhesitatingly that every moral obligation possible is brough the house, pursuit was given the next day, but to bear upon the pupils; yet no sectarian prin ciples are enforced. There is not, I am pet ended, an institution in the South or North clearer of vices and evil practices than this College. Parents need have no fears in sending lot kept around the fence, an Indian was trying their sons and danghters here. There have been some 75 conversions during the session. The health of the students has been remar bly good the entire term; but one death, student from Linden, and he was afflicted who be came. But tew bad cases of sickness have

The next session will commence the firyards from the lot, the wounded savage lost his Monday in Oct. In concluding our report le quilibrium, and left his "indenture" on the us say to the public, fathers and guardians, that ground. Manor took all the horses except those while other Schools have disbanded and broke the red rascals were riding. Since then an In-dian was found buried near where they camped smoothly on the waves. McKenzle College will about the success of the College; it will not di band. The East Texas Conference and the rierds of the College are determined to mak ope of the first in the South. Send on you oung men; the President with the able Faculwill teach them how to think, how to live

been in College.

R W THOMPSON, One of Visiting Committee

STARRVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL The undersigned, Visiting Committee, have the pleasure to state to the public that the exwas thorough, showing love of truth, strengt of mind, the apritude and the ability of each oupil; for nebly did they pass the trying o

ad how to rise higher than this life.

The Baccalaureate Sermon on Sabbath, b Rev. W. B. Hill, and the Literary Address, Hon, F. E. Williams, on Tuesday night, wer righly creditable to the authors and suited the occasion. The public may get them,

they were asked for publication. The Compositions of quite a number of your adies, were read, varied by good vocal and it strumental music, which put lightning in the brain of the audience, and from the applauone would suppose execution was done,

The President, Rev. W. G. Williams, with able Faculty, will open the next session on th first Monday in September. The Committee call upon the Methodists in the bounds of the East Texas Conference to send in their daugh ers to your Conference Institution

W. WITCHER, L B. HICKMAN

MORE STEALING IN PENNSYLVANIA .- Th reensburg (Penn.) Democrat, a warm suppor er of Old Abe's war, has the following :

We are informed that in the matter of art supplies the most deliberate and wholesal s paid for beef : \$17 apiece for old muskets the were sold by the State a few years ago for about 25 cents each. The blankets furnished are only all blankets, and of the worst possible mater al and the mess pork cannot be eaten. Robbery n power, and we advise them to make all the an as soon as possible. This war fever will of always cover up your peculations, and you hall be held to a strict accountability for you vrong doings. Steal while you may, for our last chance. We have heard it stated the toy. Curtin is interested in the contracts f urnishing supplies. Can anybody tell us cer

ress of the 29th ult. says: We know nothing of Curtin save what we have gleaned from the Penn-ylvania papers with but few exceptions they represent the present Governor of that State as one of the most notorious scamps now outside of a State Prison. We have heard, however, and from very reliable ources, that Simon Cameron (a fellow citizen of Curtin's and the present Secretary of War) vill realize from this war at least \$4,000,000. Uniform that every son, be phew and countries that the capture, they admit of retaliation. The Cameron has, have been interested in the countries of furnishing supplies. No one doubts from the bare idea of waging a like war upon the ontracts for furnishing supplies. No one doubts but it was well understood between themselve. and the Secretary of war that the latter was t ave a big slice of the stealings. When all the acts connected with this outrageous unholy was hall have been developed, a system of stopend

POWDER -A Powder Mill has been put in suc essful operation on White River, in this State and is turning out two thousand pounds daily. Another mill will be put in operation in the ame locality, in the course of a few weeks which will it is said toro out ore thousand pounds daily. We intend to burn our own power in Arkansas, and if old Abe and his " pets den't think it good powder, let them come see us .- Camden Eagle.

HUMILITY - It is always safe to learn eve of our enemies, -seldom safe to venture to in-struct even our friends."-Lacon.

RICHMOND, July 20 -Congress met to-day pursu to adjournment.

The following is President Davis's Message

ongress, which was read in open session GENTLEMEN :-- My mes: age addressed to you at he commencement of the session, contains such in ormation as to the state of the Confederacy, as t ender it unnecessary that I should now do more han to call your attention to such important facts as ave occurred during recess, and to matters connect d with the public defence. I have again to congratulate you on the accession

of new members to congratuate you on the accession of new members to our Confederation, of free, equal and Sovereign States. Our loved and honored breth the of North Carolina and Tennessee have considered the action carod and provided for stayour session. nd I have had the gratification of announcing ! ates were admitted into the Confederacy. The oile of Virginia also, by a majority previously un nown in her history, have ralified the action of at eld early next month.

I deemed it advisable to direct the removal of the several Executive Departments, with all their a

eat of Government. Immediately after your adsornment the aggressive movements of the enemy equired promyt, energetic action. The accumulation of his forces sufficiently demonstrated that his florts were to be directed against Virginia, and from no point could necessary measures for her defence and protection be so effectually directed, as from her wn Capitol.

The rapid progress of events for the last fou

weeks, has fully sufficed to strip the veil, behind which the true policy and purposes of the Govern-ment of the United States had been concealed. Their is festures now stand fully revealed. The mes ress, during the present month, confess the inter-on of the subjugation of these States by a war, whose by is equalled only by its wickeeness—a war by hich it is impossible to attain the proposed result hilst its dire calamities, not to be avoided by us will fall with double severity on themselves. Com-nencing in March last with affectation of ignorance war in spite of conclusive evidences to the concry, furnished as well by official action, as by the ecceded in decriving the people of these States inter below. That the purpose of this Government wa its own liberties, but the subversion of those of people of the United States. The series and users by which the impression was created arts with which they were devised and the f civ with which the were executed, were alread own to you; but you could scarcely have suppose

not they would be openly and sed ond their success in de the originat of noist and self-laudation in an Excessive message.

Fortunary, for the frost of history, however, the President of the United States details, with extenre minuteness, the attempt to reinforce Fort Pickis a selected in reinforce Fort Sunter, was admitted. In my message delivered in April 1st, I referred verner of South Carelina of his intention to use oree in accomplishing this object, and then quating on the inaugral address that there could be on connect, unless these States were the aggressors, he proceeds to declare that his conduct, for the future, was per armance of this duty, so free from the power He is fully justified in saving that the case ree from the powers of ingenious sophistry tha

this high functionary, after expressing his con ern that some of the foreign nations had so shaped or actions, as if they supposed the carly destruction f this National Union probable, abandons all further guise and proposes to make the contest a shd decisive one, by placing at the control of ernment, for the war, at least four hundre

The Congress concurring in the debt the half a million men
The enormous preparations in men and money f e conduct of the war, on a scale more gigant distinct avowal in the eyes of civilized men. the he United States are engaged in conflict with great and powerful nation. They are at least con-

real and powerful hard the pretense of being engaged in the persons in the presence of being engaged in the persons of the persons of the person of the pers mbargoes, and blockades on all commerce between and; not only in ships, but in cars; not only with the Confederate States. Finally, they have re pudiated their foolish declaration, that the inhabitants of this Confederacy are still inhabitants of the United States, for they are waging an ind-scriminate war upon them all, with savage fercity, unknown to modern civilization.

In this war rapine is the rule. Private residences, in peaceful rural retreats, are bombarded and burnt grain crops in the field are consumed by the torch.

and when the torch is not convenient, careful labors is bestowed to render complete the destruction of is bestowed to render complete the destruction of every article of use or orname t remaining in private dwellings, after their inhabitants have fled from the outrages of brutal soldiers. In 1781, Great Britain, when invading her revolted colonies, took possession of every district in the country. Fortress Monroe now occupied by the troops of the United States, was then in their hands, as d the houses, then inhabited the people, after being especied and protected by the armed invaders, are now pillaged and destroyed men who pretend that their victims are their few citizens. Mankind will shudder to hear the tale outrages committed on defenceless females, by the hones; yet these outrages are promoted by the in-flace coof passion and madness of infoxication; but who shall depict the horror with which they regard he cool, delil erate manner which, under the preter of suppressing an in-urrection, said by themselves to be upheld by a minority only of our people, makes special war on the sick, including women and chil dren, by carefully devised measures to prevent their of the individual to their cure — Sacred claims to humanity, respected even during the fury of an active battle, by a careful avoidance of an

attack upon the hospitals containing wounded en-

mirs, are outraged in cold blood, by a governmer and people that pretend to desire a continuation of

traterical connections. All these outrageous must remein unavenged, save by the universal reprobation of mankind.

In all cases where the actual perpetrators of sick, the women, and the chi dren of the enemy; but orted by the government of the United States, which to admit repression by retailation. I have been driven to the necessity of entercing this princip. The prisoner o, war taken by the enemy on boa the arm d schooner Savannah, sailing under our commission, were as I was credibly advised, treated lik common fe one, put in irons, confined in a juit usually appropr ated to criminals of the worst dve, and threatened with punishment as such—Lhad made application for the exchange of these prisoners to the conmanding officer of the enemy's squadron off Charles-ton; but that off cer had already sent the prisoners to New York, when the application was made I therefore deemed it my duty to renew the proposal therefore deem dit my dury to renew the proposal for the exchange, to the constitutional commenders in chief of the army and navy of the Upited States, the only officer having control of the prisoners. To this end I dispatched an officer to him, under a flag of truce; and in making the proposal I informed President Lincoln of my resolute purpose to check all barbarities on prisoners of war, by such severe retaliation on United States prisoners held

WHOLE NO. 624.

by us as would secure the abandonment of the practice. To this communication, a reply is to be returned by President Lincoln as soon as possible. I carnestly hope this pramised reply, which has not vet been received, will convey the assurance that the prisioners of war will be treated in this unhappy contest, with that regard to humanity which has made such conspicious progress in the conduct of modern warfare. As a measure of presistion, however, and until the promised reply is received. I still retain in close custody some of those captured from the enemy, whose privileges, it had been my pleasure, previously, to enlarge on parole, and whose late must necessarily be dependent on that of the prisoners held by the be dependent on that of the prisoners held by the

enemy. I append a copy of my communication to the Presiden and commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the report of the officers charged to deliver it. There are come other passages in the requirkable orper, to which I have directed your attention, having reference to the relations which exist be ween held from notice. The hear's of our people are animated by sen injents towards the inhabitants of those States, which have found expression is our exactments, refusing to consider them enemies or autorize hostilities against them. I had a large of the fact, supply of these States regard us as bretters fund that if unrestricted by the actual presence in large bedies of enemies, the subversion of civil authority and the declaration of martial law, some of them at last would be will make out to a swider. That

le st. would joyfully unite with us is evident. That they are with almost entire manimity opposed to the prosecution of the war waged against us, none can loubt; and daily recurring events fully warrant the The President of the United States refuses to recognize in the coff our sister States, the right of re-fraining from attack on us, and justifies his refusal by the assertion that the States have no other power than that reserved to them in the Union by the Con-stitution; no one having ever been a State out of the Union. This view of constitutions fitting introduction to another assertion of the sage, that the President, exclusively, possessed power of habeas corpus, and of delegating that power

Union. This view of constitutional relations between the State and the General Government, is to the military commanders at his descrition; and both these propositions claim a respect equal to that which is felt for the additional statement of opinion of the same paper, that it is proper, in order to execute the laws, that the same simple law (made in such extreme tenderness of citizens iberty that practically, it relieves more of the guilty than the innocent.) should to a very limited extent be violated. We may well rejoice that we have forever several on a I principles of co-stitutional liberty, and with a

nazarded.

• the operations of the field will be greatly extended by reason of the policy, which heretofore secretly entertained, is now avoid and acted upon by the United States. The forces heretofore raised proved ample for the desence of the seven States which the Confederace as a writer to originally organized the Confederacy, as is evident by the fact, that with the exception of three fortified stands, where defence is sufficiently aided by a powerful naval force, the enemy has been driven consoletely out of their stations, and now at the expiraion of five mouths from the formation of the govern-neal, not a single hostile foot has pressed their soil. ow proposed by the enemy, and a corresponding increase of our forces will become necessary. The recommedations for the raising and equiping of this additional torce, will be contained in the communica-

sere cherred. The grain comes generally has sire

wealth of our seel, in all portions of our Confederacy.
It is the more gratifying to be able to assure you,
that in behalf of the cause, which will need a large and increased expenditure in support of the army devated and purified by the stered cause they main tain, our tellow citizens of every condition of life, ex-bibits most refesser-fleing devotion. They must fest faudable price in upholding their lidependence un-aided by any resources, other than their own and the umense wealth which a fentful soil and genial climate have accumulated in this confedera y. The artistism of the agriculturalists could not be more arisingly displayed than in the large revenues which with eager heart they have zeel only contributed, at the call of their country, in the single article of coton. The subscription to the loss proposed by the overnment cannot fall short of fifty millions, and ill tro abit largely exceed that sum; and scarcely on article required for the confidence arry is pro-ded otherwise than by subscription to predoce loan, to happily devised by your wisdom. The Secretary of the Tressary, in his report, submitted to you, will ive you complete details connected with that branch d the public service. But it is not alone in their prompt and princely

contributions, that the noble race of freemen who inberies which they so well know how to defend; but their numbers, volunteering for the field, far ex-cred the call authorized by your laws. They have pressed the tender of their services against the ene-Their attitude is a calm and sublime devotion which they are already preparing to meet the thou-sands of invaders, whatever proportions they may assume the assurance that their services will be renewed fr m year to year with unfailing purpose, un o self government, the generous and almost unques-toring confidence which they have displayed toward their government during the pending struggle, all combine to present a spectacle such as the world has

To speak of subjugating such a people, so united and determined, is to speak a language meomprehen-sible to them. To resist attack upon their rights and their liberties is with them an instinct. Whether this war shall last one, or three, or five years is a problem they leave to be solved by the enemy alone, it will last until the en my shall have withdrawn blished, their altars and their homes freed from intablished, their attars and their nomes freed from the vasion. Then, and then only will they rest in peace from their struggle, to cripsy the blessings, which, with the the power of Providence they shall have secured by the aid of their strong hears and ready

CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS .- A train of twenty wagons, with litteen or twenty families from California, passed through town on Monday, bound for this and adjoining counties. They started on the 19th of March, and have travelled every day, having found grass, and water very seem to be very desireable immigrants—men of energy and means, and well pleased with the country, which they think far preferable to California. Among the families we heard the names of Lowie, Noble, Brown, and Carson -two of the brothers of the celebrated Kit Carson being in the company. In one family there were eleven childaen. All the company were in good health and spirits, and true Southern men.—San Antonio Herald, 18th.

SINGULAR VERIFICATION OF A PROPHECY. - A . orrespondent of the Petersburg Express giver the following:
I have heard of a singular circumstant.

connection with the affair at Vienna on Mon day last in which a prophecy was literally fu' filled. A gentleman who is in our army, while on a visit last winter to his brother in law, to Ohio, urged him to leave that hot bed of Abolitionism and come to Virginia. The latter re-plied that he would come, but it would be with gun in his hand, to crush the rebels, "If you come on such an errand. I predict you will run away," replied the indignant coulder ner. The prediction seems to have been speed of accomplished, for a blanket with the full panel accomplished, for a blanket with the full panel accomplished.

Rechained July 22 w. M.—The reports of the killed and wounded were's unreliable last night, and the statements in such cost soot, that the agent of the associated press deferred mentioning them, being fearnil of giving causeless tear to antitions heart? It is now accert their that among the distribution of the state of South Caroli at Rey South, of Florida, and Colonel 3 has in, of la apoin's South Carolina Legion. Gen Beautreard and solines staff are safe, although Beautregard and solines staff are safe, although Beautregard and solines staff are safe, although Beautregard and solines commanded on the left where the enemy more their first attack. Gen. Beautregard commanded on the right. President Davis reached the field of battle at noon and took command of the centre. When the left was pressed to severest, the course disengaged a portion of the contenues force, thus determining the forture of he day.

Its stated that the mem was commanded by Gens Sout, Pat erson, and McDowell, and it is also reported that the latter was severity wounded.

Remmond, July 22, 10. A.M.—We have nothing further from Manassas up to this hour.

In addition to the above regular dispatches, numerous private dispatches were received last night and this morning.

Menassas July 21 —To *ribur C. Wright.—All behaved im ranks, Chirl's Lester has been killed, no one else his company hurt.

Capt. Co C Cresen Rifles

Manassas, July 21 —John Williams and Son, New Or ans — A blucks nith Frank Williams, of the fourth company Wishington Artiflery, Is hurt. We had a complete cory.

Min ssas, July 21—To H. W. Reynolds.—Capt Reynolds of the thorn's comp ny, he most of the in obersheld from the Parch of St. James, has telegraphed to a friend in this cry that the Ya Kees are routed and all our boys afe. The Phoenix company belong to the eighth Louisiana degiment. and degiment.

My r Gos. Twiggs r ceived a dispatch this morning, dated stehmond. July 22, from C.1 Meyers in "hich a glorious vi tory is announced and that the Yinkees were still

a vi tory is announced and that the vince vince, and any in the vince is evening and says that the company and the series of save as we will are save as we will are save as we will are save as we will be save as wear we will be save as we will be save as we will be save as we wi anish Varlo, last week, killing 150 of the enemy and sing his four.

Lowers to July 22. The following news of the Confedence is a very creat at the most intense excitement here a artist the pulle mind the morating papers having published anathers claiming a brilliant victory for the Federalists. There is great rejuining a wong the Southers rights men.

Washington July 22. Our troops after gaining a great clary were e entually repulsed and commenced a retreat of Wishington.

After the larger information from Centreville last night, a series of events took place proving in an intense degred is strong.

Many confused statements are prevalent, but enough its known to warrant the statement has we have suffered to a degree which casts a gloom over the remonant of the army and excites the tenest med includy throughout Washington. The stringe was tremendous heavy on bit is sides, and hour cast its represented and refused.

The stringe was tremendous heavy on bit is such dearwing nemy towards was assay, when they same to be retired. The first state of the

Washingt n. July 20 - Tring ams if no a station 4 miles from Bul's fun, cannot that a give a ten agencian took place on the whole the at 3 o'clock has afternoon, which resulted in the Contederates returning to the Junction. The Tobur's special apparent says in the Southerners were Sociol strong, at the Junction with the additions of courses, at not men, who matched in Saturday again. The latest dos, arches claim that the battle law of nine hours, and gives the victory to the fed rails so, with a heavy loss on on a size. O. Hunter as mortally wounded, and took Cameron broader of the Sucretar of war was killed fact Confidence for were rapidly reinferced from Man sense to high checking and the confidence of the Sucretar of the sense while the confidence of the sucretar of the sense of the s

PURTUER PARTICULARS.

naton, Jn y 30.— The operations of the tapers of the property of the property

promp is restring. These regiments suffered only slightly, they purshed the entimy to chirevine, and took nine mit too sworth or aderal property.

Lieu Dicktasson, the adjulant of the lind pendent Batterion from Louistana, commended by Major Robert Wheat, is weathered by a mit ban in me tough and in there we have maded. He says that and of the four number of Wheat's commending of the says that one of the four number of wheat's commending of the says that one of the dark at numbers, belong entire kited or wounded. He says with disspers in his continuous states of the four numbers of the four info were the first ieu or wounded. The company was commanded by a fine and the analysis of the four info were the first ieu or wounded. The captain himself was undurt.

The Tagor Rulles, capt. White, iss Lieut, sam Adrain, becomming disguised with their Mississippi Kifles without bayone's, when ordered or charge, three waws their rifes and charged with their Mississippi Kifles without bayone's, when ordered or charge, three ways their rifes and charged with their Kirses, as the enemy say like demons, and put an to flight before twen

and charged with their knives, as the enemy say like demons, and put ail to flight before even was all the flight before even was all the flight before even a final the first state of Mabre, July 24.—A national salute of eleven guns wa fired from Fort Barraneas at noon. The same will be re-cated here this afternoon.

M.b.e., July 24.—A national salute of eleven guns was fired from Fort Barrancas at noon. The same will be repeated here this atternoon.

Washington, July 23.—The Secretary of War telegraphs the totow in reply to the New York Union defence commuters, there our irienas to salive exertions that we may speed it retrieve our misfortunes. We are making most vitorious contents to encentrate a large and irresistable army at mis point. Regiments are now coming the works of the such oak to the commac are being well manned. The capitol is safe

[Signed]

Simon Cameron.

Virgima cavany occupied Centreville last hight, extending south of firstancour House.

Richmond. 11. 23.—President Davis seeds an official dispatch to As Secretary of War an outnering a complete energy near manassis yesterday. The enemy, after the cours fight of guide the dispatch to the feeture of the dispatch to the feeture of the cours fight. It has dispatch to the feeture of the dispatch to the feeture of the cours fight. It has dispatch to the feeture of the dispatch to the feeture of the cours fight. The dispatch to the feeture of the dispatch to the feeture of the fight. The help out of the feeture of the fight. The help outing farm houses are crowded with the wounded enemy. The onfederate force immediately engage was \$1,000. This refers to the felt wing, where the battle was prine paily waged, and coes not include the right and cente. When was not partially engage. The entire confederate hore amounted to about toriy thousand, and the Federalisis nearly eighty thousand.

The enemy lost several field batteries and one regimental stand of colors.

No particulars have been received up to one o'clock of the deed and wounded on enter side.

Rechmond, July 22.—The enty is full of rumors about the uniter being made to the right and center, when was no particulars have been received up to one o'clock of the deed and wounded on enter side.

Rechmond of Brig. Gen. Francis S. Bartow, of Georgia, and perhaps others, are expected to action of the wounded and wou

Cresident Davis b finere to is morning for Richmond.

Culp-pper Court House, July 24 - kepors provail here is a perice, pine exists an washington ety, and that an outbreak has taken idace among the people.

Our army is already fully organized, and occupy the freghts above Alexanders. They are most amply provided with Sery hing.

The sports of the enemy still continues to come in.

Auditions worth of property have been captured. Sufficient, it is estimated, to fit out our whole army.

It is estimated, to fit out our whole army.

It is supposed hat an indirect quantity of Daggage, arms and su [4] as were kept in reserve 4, the extern's rear.

Our doad are at arried and the wounded are dong well. As immonse number of New Yorkers have been taken prisoners, and marched to Richmond.

Many of the New York officers had their baggage marked for Richmond.

Gen Scott's carriage, which had seen hastily abandoned

1. It is supposed that he minimum quantity are supposed in the Thore corres, obdent in a me sage telegraphed at min. The corres, obdent in a me sage telegraphed at min. The condition. The fire Zenavics were terribly cet up min for cut to break.

1. od. Fains in a diskut Conger ar reported kill decays for the minimum and apt Towers, of Riede isla d, were kind down. Spregue's horse was show? I mender him and maj I dailou was wound doyn in a near ball.

2. of Fains in a diskut Conger ar reported kill decays the minimum and apt Towers, of Riede isla d, were kind down. Spregue's horse was show? I mender him and maj I dailou was wound doyn in an ball.

3. of Fains in a diskut Conger are reported kill decay the near the first of the New York officers had their baggage marked for Richmond.

4. Sinny of the New York officers had their baggage marked for Richmond, and the sum of the same, he boasted that the Confederate objects should never meet in Richmond.

5. It is supposed hat an interest of the chemy's read.

An interest on New York officers had their baggage marked for Richmond.

5. Sinny possible in a me sage telegraphed at the confederate him of the new york of the new York officers had their baggage in an address about a tree meet in Richmond.

6. One Scott's carriage, which had seen hastily abandoned was captured among the spoils, and baggage in an address objects of the new york officers had their baggage in an address about the proposition of the new York officers had their baggage in an address about the new of the new York officers had their baggage in an address about the proposition of the new York officers had their baggage in an address about the new of the new York officers had their baggage in an address about the new of the new York officers had their baggage in an address about the new of the new York officers had their baggage marked for Richmond.

6. One Scott's carriage, which had seen hastily abandoned was captured among the spoils, and baggage in an address about the new of the new York officer

BALTIMORE, July 23 - Great exestement here. Souther

Meaninger, and manimously edupted:

Resolved, That we recognize the hand of the Most
High God, the King of Kings, and Lord of Lords
in the glorious vectory whith which He has crowned on the glorious victory whith which He has crowned our arms at Manassas, and that the people of the licities face States be invited by a propriate services in the enough Sabbath to effer up their united that k-giving and proise for this mighty deliversa ce.

Resolved, That deeply ceptoring the necessity which has marked the sail of our country with the blend of many of our noblest sons, we offer to their Redred, that we approve of the prompt and

zed, six year nother sore present. Gen Wilson as been ei eted president.
Hon. Uriet Wright, made a violent secession speech in the State Convention to-day, demonstray he administration as revolutionary and despurie. Fortress Monto July 22 -The Freyd gun wil seen be noved to Saw u's Font. News may see be expected from the Point.

Washington, July 23—The morning was occupied in putting affairs in order, on the original line on the Virginia side.

Confederator says that they have an immense num

The Senate passed a bill for the transportation of munitions to loyal citizens in Confederate States, accompanied by an appropriation of \$2,000,000.

The House passed a bill abolishing the District Courts of Kentucky and Missis-ippi; dividing Kentucky into two Judicial Districts, and Missis-ippi one sys. 79 mays 50. Crittenden opposed the bill as an abuse of the powers of Congress, and an innovation of the constitution.

tab ist ment was returned to House, the Senate re tu ing to concer in the amendments. A message

tien McClellan has been order d to the comman I he forces on the Potomac, and is succeeded i The Federal army will be immediately reorganized

tien McDowell is at head quarters, at Arlingt. His divist is will resome its bone r position A large summer of arms, provisions &c., were aptured by the Confederates, who pursued and orcupied the positions abondoned by us, as far as Fair fax Court House The cavary of the Confederate was the terror of our volunteers, who kept the to avoid their charges.

Bultimore, July 22 —The 13th New York militia have re-enlisted for three years—Banks joins Patterson, who is at Harper's Ferry awanting him.

THE LATEST. CULPEPPER, July 27 .- A whole Indiana reg ment were captured yesterday in the mountain near Leesburg. They were nearly starved out We also explained yesterday Major Potter and a party of New Yorkers.

have been killed within two miles of Washing-

have been killed within two miles of Washington, within the last twenty-four honrs.

St. Louis, July 27.—The Southerners in the lower part of Missouri, encouraged by the late events, are gathering in force.

The lowa Democratic Convention declares that the "irrepressible conflict" doctrine is the cause of the war, and urges the calling of a national convention to settle the difficulty.

Cairo dispatches say that there is a move of the calling of the set of the calling of the callin Southern troops from Tennessee for Bird's Point, opposite Cairo. It is removed that a fact of steamboats from Memphis has landed roops at New Madrid.

North Carolina has transferred to the Con

ederacy a clever little fleet of five war sleamers. The authorities at Washington have just dis covered, with surprise and consternation, that their plan of attack on Manassas was quite fa-miliar to the Confederates before McDowel ook up the line of march at "3:30 precisely, on the 17th, to the tune of Dixie.

NA-HVILLE'S BID FOR THE SEAT OF GOVERN-MENT.—The City Council of Nashville, Tennesee, lately presed the following resolution:

Resolved, By the City Council of Nashville.

That the sum of five hundred thousand dodlar be and the same is herby appropriated for the surpose of buying, building and formshing a residence for the President of the Confederate States, together with the further sum of two nundred and fifty thousand dollars, which has been already subscribed by the citizens of this city for similar purposes; and that we tender aid sum of \$750,000 to the Confederate Con gress, together with the hospitalities of the city and all the public buildings of the city, as office or the various Departments of our Government

It is said of Col. Ethan Allen that he once w ended a church, when a minister made an estimate, the result of which was that out of the thole human race, not one in a thousand would be saved. On the announcement of this result went: "Gentlemen, if any of you want my chance, you are welcome to it. It is not worth staying for."

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR GOVERNOR.

We are authorized to announce 'on. EDWARD CLARK.
(the present incumbent,) a candidate for Governor at the
coming election.

We are authorized to announce Mr. F. R. LUBB CK as
a candidate for Governor, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce THOMAS E HILL Esq. Columbia, Brazoria county, as a cancidate for Floating Processing to the Legislature, from the countries of Galves on and Brazoria.

ves on and Brazoria.

We are an horized to announce A. P. McCORWICK of firazori, for Floating Representative of Galveston and Brazoria counties, in the next Legislature.

FOR JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce the Hon. CHARLES L. CLEVELAND, of Liberty as a can date for Judge of the 15th Judgelal District, at the next election.

FOR CONGRESS.

We are authorized to announce JOHN A, WHARTON, of Brazoria, a candidate for Congress in the Second Congressional district.

We are authorized to announce Hen. PETER W. GRAY candidate for Congress in the Third Congressional District. 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 reauthorized to announce HOW 'RD FINLEY, of
Grim's county, "cand date for District Attorney of the
Seventh Judicial District.

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

No preventing Providence there will be a Camp Meeting a the hillsboro Circuit, near Peorla Hill county, to conence on Friday before the first Sabbath in August, 1861. June 23, 1861. W. M. M. LAMBDIN, P. E. THOS. WHITWORTH, P. C.

There will be a Camp Meeting held near Old Camp Colored, on their Greek embracing the Second abbath is August Preparations in be made to accommodate all from a distance. Ministers of the Gospit are respectfully nyted to a tend
San Saba July 10, 1861. ATTENTION MILITARY !!

MANUAL OF INSTRUCTION, BY OL R. T. P. ALLEN, OF BASTROP MILITARY IN THUTE.

The School of the Soldier The School of the Company. Thee aracter and high standing of the author, as a Teach

meis ness of expression as consistent with clearness. The work s being primed in clear, open type, on a very fine article of book paper, and will be sold at the following

... colored leather, . . . 50
Twenty-five pr co. discount to urchasers of 100 copies

with the cash or its equivalent.

J. W. SHIPMAN,
Gaireston, Text

Galveston, Texas,

THE firm of STROTHER & STONE is this day dissaved by centu-1 consent. D *. Stone is above successful sign the name of the firm in liquidatin its affairs.

G. W. STROTHER D C. STONE

Galves on, June 29, 1861. D. C STONE will cortinue the Factorage and Commission business on his own account.

\$5 Reward.

S'RAYED from my premises. Waltest creek. Bastro county, 15 m les s- uth west from the town of Bastro cout the lat of annary, a Dat K BAY MAKE with som white about the hind feet, branded N on the left shoulded about 16 hands high 9 years old this spring. The about reward will be paid for information that will the feet test address, NATHANIEL SORRELL. july 18-5t. Bastrop. Texas.

Sumpter Male and Famale Academy. THE Fourth Session of the above Academy wild begin on the First Monday in Septem or nest, and will continue ten scho actic months. It will be conducted by the Principal, Rev. JAS, G. HARDIN, assisted by Miss NANNIE DIXON, and others if necessary.

RATES OF TUITION. RATES + F TUITION.

First Class—Orthography, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic + r n onth.

Scond Class—Geography, Natural and M. ntal Philo o phy, History Russoric Logic, and Astronomy, (ei her or at per month.

Latin or tree k, per month.

No deduction exerpt in case of protracted sickness of adeast one month.

east one month,

Board can be had with the Principal at \$10 per month
One half of the turtion, will be due at the expiration of its
months.

Land Certificates,

50 OF 640 ACRES carh—will patent to assignces, and can be subcivided to suit Locators. A liberal credit will be given for approved paper.

GEO BUTLER, Galveston. Baunsheidtismus! Baunsheidtismus!

Cures Without Medicine. Legrange disease are surely cured by altogether outward application.

Everything belonging to the subdiving of disease, with an instruction book as also separa e ounces of Oleum B unshelded, are to be had of the un ersigned.

T. A. BOHNSTELT,
Galveston, May 23, 1861.

Baunsheidelst.

G. W. McVahan, Galveston.

Jesse Tubb, Leon Co.

. G. W. Mcmshan & Tabb. (Late G. W. McMuhan & Co.,) Cotton and Wool Factors COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Galreston. Texas.

Liberal cash advances on Produce or Bills Leding in april 25

A TEACHER WANTED, Fo fill the President's thair of Andrew Female College,—
inities to commence 1-to 1 Sept. next. None but gentlemen
feapacity and exterience nod apply. The College is now
is a dournaling condition, and is a peasant and profitable
position.

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Third was in,
President of the Board.

[June 6]

We hage Now on Sale our Spring and Summe STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS. o which we invite especial attention, embracing, as it does, very variety of FANCY AND DRESS GOODS,

These goods have all been marked at the lowest prices, a suit the times.

Especial care and pains bestowed upon orders received on the course.

ANT TRAP.

Certificate of Col Clark L Owen, Dr. Chivers and Mr. Harrington.

Texana, March 30 1861.

Rev. G. W. Cottingham.—Dear Sir: We have wither set the demonstrations in the by you with your Ant Tran. and are satisfied that the Cutting Ant, as well as those known as Hillock or Grain Ants, car be destroyed by it Yours, respectfully, Clark L. OWEN, J. M. Chiver, april 25

Certificate of Rev. Ruckus, Marxis

april 25

Certificate of Rev Buckner Harris

This is to certify that I have wines sed exper ments madely Rev. G. W. Cottingham with his Ant Trip, and that I access the Cutting, and rillock or Grain Anti-cry rapidly oil that when properly managed is, in it et., a success Trana, April 2, 1861.

But KNER HARRIS. Texana, April 2, 1861.

Certificates of Messes. Coleman and others

This is to cer ify that we were present on the 30th infimon the town of Texana, when and where G. W. offinging and four of its Act Machines at we keep a large cutting a bed, eatching from one-fourth to one- aif a bushel of the est in a lew hours; and from our observation at the time to be free with proper induses, and at a rice that these into can be dest eyed by the use of said machines.

In within a where if we sign our names.

D. R. C. LEMAN,
MAUGI E. K. St. ONS,
J. H. N. SANFORD,
U. A. CLARY.

This is to certify that we have seen join 8. Menefec one

U. A CLARY.

This is to certify that we have seen to a S. Monefec operate with the "Ant Trap" patented to G. W. ottingnam and John S. Menefec. The trap eathers the ants very rapidly, and we believe that a bea of the caving ants may be testroyed in a few hours with a sufficient number of Traps, ecorating to the extent of the bed.

The operation we will nessed was on a large bed of the adding ant, part of the time with four Traps, and the ball mee with five. In about ten hours sorre than a busiled of ants were dest oyed, and we believe ne riy all or a greater of the time with the traps would have worked to advantage on the ted, and consequently would have performed the same work in much less time.

One hand can attend to a dozen Traps or more.

C. M. S. GAYLE, M. D. THOS. S. SUTHERLAND.

Jackson co., Texas, April 11, 1861.

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500 tons English Refined and Sweeds Bar and Slab from
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30 Withinson's Anvils, 50 dozen Ames' Spades
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50 '' Iron '' Vices 20 dozen Syythes,
100 coils Mantia Rope, ass'd sizes, 1000 Hall's Plows,
50 dozen Horse Collars, 20,000 Zine Pann,
50 dozen Horse Collars, 20,000 Zine Pann,
50 dozen Horse Collars, 20,000 Zine Pann,
50 dozen Bind Briddes, 10 bbis Roited Liniseed On,
50 dozen Bind Briddes, 10 bbis Roited Liniseed On,
50 dozen Cotton Cards, 10 bbis Roited Liniseed On,
50 dozen S, Collins's & Co's Axes, 10 bis Spi's Turpt'n,
50 dozen H. Collin's & Co's Axes, 10 bis Spi's Turpt'n,
50 dozen H. Collin's & Co's Axes, 10 bis Spi's Turpt'n,
50 dozen H. Shbis, Vellow Ochre,
100 pairs Trace Chains, 5 bbis, Spinish Brown,
500 boxes Tin Plate, 2 bbis, Dannar Varnish,
1000 bis Sheet Lead, 3 " Japan do,
20 coils ass'd size Lead Pipe, 200 bis, Paris Green,
10 roils Sheet Lead, 100 bis, Chrone Green,
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ALSO—A large assortinent of Tinware, Japanware, Wood
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The Ninth Sem. Annual Sess on of the Lestination will a open on the First Monday of Sipt. next. This full corps of T. ach is Special attention given to the Military department, to prepare our young men for command. Institute change \$115 — no Extras. Instruction in Military Science, to afficers of volunters, free of charge. No deduction except for casualties or prolonged stekness, or we actual service in defence of the State shall call the student to the field.

June 18, 1861.

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CHIS institution is situated in one of the most healthy and according viriages in Texas, and is in communication by only stige, with one leading thoroughfarts of the State,—h. Spring term inbracing six months, begins ist Monda Jamoury. This College is indo it the patronage of the M. of his th. and supplied with an efficient corps or male and conder on achers. TERMS.—Board and washing, per menth

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The course of study excess from the eleme tary to the ghest literary, mathematical an classical branches taught first class College We respect tilly solicit a hare of white parchage.

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HE Acade mic Vear embraces one Session of Lity weeks
and this session is divided into two Terms of twenty
weeks each. The Second Term of the present session will
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Fuculty.

GEO. W. CARTER. D. D., President and Prof. Metaphysics,
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AMES M. iLiia NY, A. M., Adjunct Prof do do Rev J. M. FOLLENSBEE, A M., M. D., Feider Professo of Ancient and Modern Languages.

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The tees and one half the expenses of tul ion of forther many he and in advance.

I. C. WALLACE, Sec .- jun 31 Port Sullivas Institute. MIE Tuird Session of this Institution will open on the first Monday in Sept., under the Presidency of Rev. J. L. ARNEK, A. M. Mrs. HELES L. CARNER, Preceptress of the Female D-

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

A imited number of young lails som be accommodatevitib board in the funnly of the President.

For full particulars address Rev. J. Carmer, or the sub-McKenzie Male and Female College.

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HE FIRST SESSION of this college located three mile west of clarksville. Red River county, Texas, will ope the first Monday in October next, and continue one terrorist weeks, without in Thiswion. ev J W. P. McKENZIE, President and Professor

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To be put in AIVANCE, it her in cash or by in security.

rimary Department, per term,

e wit be can ged. Pupils will be charged

high case the money will be refunded.
The President will have immediate control of it aratory and Female Departments, and give his personance whenever required.
The processoration in blank will be filled by the special of the easien, as the arrangements are in

P.S.—The Start of Trustees will please meet at Jeffer on, on Thursday, 15th of October, as there will be import

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His establishment is now open for the reception of trasient and permanent boarders. It is situated at the heaof the orick Whart, in he large and commodious brick buting lately occupied by B B Nichols & Co., and has bedegantly and comfortably furnished and arranged. Totooms are large and airy, the servents points and attentive.

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[july 12] JAMES T. WARK

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Railway tronnecting with stager for anning Act, and

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In Monday's Wednessays and Frience, I fachs will cave
minutes after 8 a. M. connecting at 8 channel with
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