

return of that little to their own hands at very short intervals, while the people retain their...

EMERSON.

A friend meets us on the street and asks whether we had read Emerson's "Conduct of Life." We had not. In a half hour he lays it on our table. We read, and are soon convinced...

WHERE ARE OUR WRITERS?

The Southern Advocate seeks to stir up the many within the area of its circulation "who can wield the pen to profit." It believes that many educated young persons, especially, are neglecting their gifts...

FROM OHIO.

We have just received a long letter from a citizen of Ohio, stating some facts and asking for information. The facts are: 1. That many of the people of that region were deceived by the Republican party...

MR. LINCOLN'S INAUGURAL.

This document clinches our conviction that the differences between the Northern and Southern people are radical and incurable. The points of the inaugural are bad enough, but its spirit is, if possible, still worse.

THE FLAG OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The Flag has been adopted by the Congress at Montgomery. It is composed of a blue union with seven white stars in a circle: three horizontal stripes, red, white and red. The first, red, and the middle, white; both extending from the union to the end of the flag.

TEXAS ITEMS.

The Capitol at Austin was brilliantly illuminated on the night of the 4th, in honor of the Session of the State. A salute of 22 guns was fired at 12 o'clock at night.

The Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS. THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1861. MAILS.

We are in almost daily receipt of protracted complaints of the irregularity of the mails in the interior, and of the consequent failure of the Advocate to reach subscribers, and of course there is much dissatisfaction. One brother writes "the failure of a single No. of the Advocate here is regarded as something bordering on a calamity."

The Advocate never has been nor ever shall be irregular by negligence or want of care upon our part. We are almost crushed, it is true, by the financial pressure, and the failure of hundreds of our subscribers to pay us punctually; but we are at work, and our clerks and printers are punctual, industrious and reliable.

HOME CIRCLE.—Contributors, Young, Wiggs, Abbey, Thrall, Mr. Zay, Mary Harris, etc., etc. Mr. Thrall writes a second interesting paper on "Gen. Edward Burleson, or Frontier Life in Texas."

HOME CIRCLE.—Contributors, Young, Wiggs, Abbey, Thrall, Mr. Zay, Mary Harris, etc., etc. Mr. Thrall writes a second interesting paper on "Gen. Edward Burleson, or Frontier Life in Texas."

HOME CIRCLE.—Contributors, Young, Wiggs, Abbey, Thrall, Mr. Zay, Mary Harris, etc., etc. Mr. Thrall writes a second interesting paper on "Gen. Edward Burleson, or Frontier Life in Texas."

HOME CIRCLE.—Contributors, Young, Wiggs, Abbey, Thrall, Mr. Zay, Mary Harris, etc., etc. Mr. Thrall writes a second interesting paper on "Gen. Edward Burleson, or Frontier Life in Texas."

HOME CIRCLE.—Contributors, Young, Wiggs, Abbey, Thrall, Mr. Zay, Mary Harris, etc., etc. Mr. Thrall writes a second interesting paper on "Gen. Edward Burleson, or Frontier Life in Texas."

HOME CIRCLE.—Contributors, Young, Wiggs, Abbey, Thrall, Mr. Zay, Mary Harris, etc., etc. Mr. Thrall writes a second interesting paper on "Gen. Edward Burleson, or Frontier Life in Texas."

HOME CIRCLE.—Contributors, Young, Wiggs, Abbey, Thrall, Mr. Zay, Mary Harris, etc., etc. Mr. Thrall writes a second interesting paper on "Gen. Edward Burleson, or Frontier Life in Texas."

HOME CIRCLE.—Contributors, Young, Wiggs, Abbey, Thrall, Mr. Zay, Mary Harris, etc., etc. Mr. Thrall writes a second interesting paper on "Gen. Edward Burleson, or Frontier Life in Texas."

HOME CIRCLE.—Contributors, Young, Wiggs, Abbey, Thrall, Mr. Zay, Mary Harris, etc., etc. Mr. Thrall writes a second interesting paper on "Gen. Edward Burleson, or Frontier Life in Texas."

HOME CIRCLE.—Contributors, Young, Wiggs, Abbey, Thrall, Mr. Zay, Mary Harris, etc., etc. Mr. Thrall writes a second interesting paper on "Gen. Edward Burleson, or Frontier Life in Texas."

HOME CIRCLE.—Contributors, Young, Wiggs, Abbey, Thrall, Mr. Zay, Mary Harris, etc., etc. Mr. Thrall writes a second interesting paper on "Gen. Edward Burleson, or Frontier Life in Texas."

HOME CIRCLE.—Contributors, Young, Wiggs, Abbey, Thrall, Mr. Zay, Mary Harris, etc., etc. Mr. Thrall writes a second interesting paper on "Gen. Edward Burleson, or Frontier Life in Texas."

HOME CIRCLE.—Contributors, Young, Wiggs, Abbey, Thrall, Mr. Zay, Mary Harris, etc., etc. Mr. Thrall writes a second interesting paper on "Gen. Edward Burleson, or Frontier Life in Texas."

HOME CIRCLE.—Contributors, Young, Wiggs, Abbey, Thrall, Mr. Zay, Mary Harris, etc., etc. Mr. Thrall writes a second interesting paper on "Gen. Edward Burleson, or Frontier Life in Texas."

Let it be remembered that we solicit articles to displace the best selections we can make from various sources. Now, while we may not expect young and untried writers, at once to develop the highest talent for composition, and we may not, therefore, always require as perfect articles as we could select; yet we do not desire to make the paper, a mere field for experimental compositors. We do not desire the compositions of school boys, or the crude platitudes of those, who, though older, have but a school-boy's practice. We prefer that the writer show something of good sense, correct grammar—being likewise ignorant of spelling and punctuation. Especially do we not ask for the productions of one who writes, "exceeding mistakes and correct them—I write in a hurry and have not time to copy—if not published, return the manuscript." In only very rare instances, do we pay any attention to manuscripts forwarded to us, unless they are so good as to merit the pure gold in rough metal, and set to work to reduce it to shape—and do it cheerfully for its worth's sake.

It invites lady writers and others to supply the Children's Department. "Let them try," short, spirited sketches are what we need—such as the mother who scolded, the correct grammar—being likewise ignorant of spelling and punctuation. Especially do we not ask for the productions of one who writes, "exceeding mistakes and correct them—I write in a hurry and have not time to copy—if not published, return the manuscript." In only very rare instances, do we pay any attention to manuscripts forwarded to us, unless they are so good as to merit the pure gold in rough metal, and set to work to reduce it to shape—and do it cheerfully for its worth's sake.

In conclusion, we prefer an editor's aid to all who are willing to submit their contributions through our agency to the public. We hope to have a perfect field of original articles—only that the writers shall not rise so high as to become very stupid.

We refer to this article for the purpose of pressing its suggestions upon the attention of our own readers. Texas has some able pens which are not sufficiently employed. We hope many of them will accept our invitation to write for the Advocate.

CHURCH ITEMS.

An Engleview, Tenn., subscriber to the Nashville Advocate has "stopped" the paper. It contains too much "disunion." He addresses his letter to "J. B. McFarrin." The editor thought to tell the truth, he has been very prudent in avoiding complication with eristic and ill-wishers, and has been very judicious. Still, some complain:

"I don't blame," says one, "so much anything directly written, any article or sentence, as your general tone." That is putting a very nice point on it, and perhaps our Engleview friend, when urged for his facts, would stand aloof. All we have to say is, the tone is in us, and can't be got at. Like the ring of metal, though impalpable and intangible, it is nevertheless a real thing, which we cannot see, but which we feel. We shall not abate our tone one jot or tittle. We are South-ern and to the manner born. We won't kick dirt or cut dirt even to the charge of disunion at Engleview, or to escape having a thousand papers "stopped." And this view, we feel sure to say, is also according to the mind of "J. B. McFarrin."

But a letter was received from a Mississippi lady concerning the Home Circle: "I want it stopped as I shall hereafter patronize only Southern papers." Of this the editor of the Advocate gallantly says:

Written in a neat, firm, lady-like hand, and doubtless is from one of those women of the South who are the just pride of our countrymen. Her husband is a member of the Southern cause, and often farther-reaching than a man's reasonings. A glimpse of a grave subject is herein presented which we desire to treat respectfully.

The "grave subject" is treated so as to show that the property and personhood of the colored people belong to the South, everywhere, and "are safe to them in any event"—whatever Tennessee may do. The sensible conclusion is: "continue to cherish and take care of them." The periodicals are all conducted just right, and deserve the hearty patronage of the entire Church.

Dr. Duggett comments in the Richmond Advertiser upon the report of the Virginia Conference in favor of a "closer union" between our church and Methodist Protestant in Virginia.

A broad line of demarcation has been drawn between the Northern and Southern States of this Confederacy. The bonds of the Union are becoming gradually severed, and the separation is daily by day, during their pendency between union and disunion, their hearts grow sadder and their countenances more grave, as fresh articles of news brought them closer and closer to the conviction that the Northern sense of brotherhood had been trampled under the feet of fanaticism. When that conviction was finally fixed, they said: "God knows how sincerely we hoped, almost against hope, for a different result; but we might have known better; we might have known that our fears, in this instance, were true than our hopes; no matter how, however; it is all for the best, perhaps; we, at least, have the satisfaction of knowing that we did what we believed to be our duty; we let the case go up to the supreme court of conscience, where judgment has at last been rendered beyond the possibility of reversal."

This is the way of our ex-Union men talk. And if every original disunionist in the South were to turn in favor of reconstruction—which is just as likely as that the Mississippi will ever flow northward—the ex-Union men would still be for the Southern Confederacy.

LETTERS.—Letters have been received at this office—how many we cannot say, the Agent guesses thirty—from various parts of the State, offering the services of the writers as agents to make up what the Advocate may have lost in the way of subscription by its support of the Southern cause. This is kindly intended. We hope our good friends may be successful in their efforts. Nevertheless, we must say that, as the cause of separation from the North was, for Texas, the cause of truth, the joy of adding it to the list of our friends is not to be had. We want thousands of subscribers from good will to the paper, but not one from ill-will to anybody in the world. The battle is fought, the victory won; let by-gones be by-gones. The Southern Confederacy is a glorious country; let us all be glad to follow: freed from Black Republicanism, let us be free from everything like it—littleness, envyings, cupidities, and meanness of every description and degree.

AMERICAN WRITING FROM ROME.—An American writing from Rome, says the present difficulty "makes us so blue here that the whole party ignore the existence of America and avoid allusion to the United States." If that worthy and circumspect brother had been Isaac's neighbor he would have out of the acquaintance of the family as soon as Rebekah gave birth to twins.

COMPLIMENTARY.—The Northern Church Advocate, published at St. Louis, and edited by a gentleman of foreign birth, says: "As far as real Union men are to be characterized, those who have provisions on the subject, as far as any existing grievances are concerned, are in fact disunionists. The conditional plan, as the case now stands, is the plea of real anarchy and rebellion," etc.

OUR EX-UNION MEN.—Among those of our citizens who are most disgusted with Lincoln's inaugural, and most delighted with President Davis, the Montgomery Congress, and the prospects of the Confederate States, are many who cling to the hope of saving the Union. These men do not change their opinions with facility, but when they make up their minds on an issue, they are prepared to sustain it, in sickness and in health, in prosperity and adversity, as long as ye both shall live. Multitudes of the steady and woman's instincts of the Southern cause will be found among those who waited to the last for some effective evidence of attachment to the Union at the North. Their hope of a compromise, on a basis of Northern concession, was honorable to them; their entire disappointment determines their future as unerringly as if it were fixed by a decree of fate. In giving up the Union—after having waited long and vainly for the North to come back to their loyalty to the constitution—they give up all desire for a reconstruction. The administration will have an excellent time in getting up a Union party among these men. They held out for the Union against an overwhelming pressure of popular opinion, until their own tests of absolute faithlessness to the Union were fully met by the Northern people. They gave it up; and, we repeat, that, in their case, the separation is final. Day by day, during their pendency between union and disunion, their hearts grew sadder and their countenances more grave, as fresh articles of news brought them closer and closer to the conviction that the Northern sense of brotherhood had been trampled under the feet of fanaticism. When that conviction was finally fixed, they said: "God knows how sincerely we hoped, almost against hope, for a different result; but we might have known better; we might have known that our fears, in this instance, were true than our hopes; no matter how, however; it is all for the best, perhaps; we, at least, have the satisfaction of knowing that we did what we believed to be our duty; we let the case go up to the supreme court of conscience, where judgment has at last been rendered beyond the possibility of reversal."

LETTERS.—Letters have been received at this office—how many we cannot say, the Agent guesses thirty—from various parts of the State, offering the services of the writers as agents to make up what the Advocate may have lost in the way of subscription by its support of the Southern cause. This is kindly intended. We hope our good friends may be successful in their efforts. Nevertheless, we must say that, as the cause of separation from the North was, for Texas, the cause of truth, the joy of adding it to the list of our friends is not to be had. We want thousands of subscribers from good will to the paper, but not one from ill-will to anybody in the world. The battle is fought, the victory won; let by-gones be by-gones. The Southern Confederacy is a glorious country; let us all be glad to follow: freed from Black Republicanism, let us be free from everything like it—littleness, envyings, cupidities, and meanness of every description and degree.

AMERICAN WRITING FROM ROME.—An American writing from Rome, says the present difficulty "makes us so blue here that the whole party ignore the existence of America and avoid allusion to the United States." If that worthy and circumspect brother had been Isaac's neighbor he would have out of the acquaintance of the family as soon as Rebekah gave birth to twins.

COMPLIMENTARY.—The Northern Church Advocate, published at St. Louis, and edited by a gentleman of foreign birth, says: "As far as real Union men are to be characterized, those who have provisions on the subject, as far as any existing grievances are concerned, are in fact disunionists. The conditional plan, as the case now stands, is the plea of real anarchy and rebellion," etc.

OUR EX-UNION MEN.—Among those of our citizens who are most disgusted with Lincoln's inaugural, and most delighted with President Davis, the Montgomery Congress, and the prospects of the Confederate States, are many who cling to the hope of saving the Union. These men do not change their opinions with facility, but when they make up their minds on an issue, they are prepared to sustain it, in sickness and in health, in prosperity and adversity, as long as ye both shall live. Multitudes of the steady and woman's instincts of the Southern cause will be found among those who waited to the last for some effective evidence of attachment to the Union at the North. Their hope of a compromise, on a basis of Northern concession, was honorable to them; their entire disappointment determines their future as unerringly as if it were fixed by a decree of fate. In giving up the Union—after having waited long and vainly for the North to come back to their loyalty to the constitution—they give up all desire for a reconstruction. The administration will have an excellent time in getting up a Union party among these men. They held out for the Union against an overwhelming pressure of popular opinion, until their own tests of absolute faithlessness to the Union were fully met by the Northern people. They gave it up; and, we repeat, that, in their case, the separation is final. Day by day, during their pendency between union and disunion, their hearts grew sadder and their countenances more grave, as fresh articles of news brought them closer and closer to the conviction that the Northern sense of brotherhood had been trampled under the feet of fanaticism. When that conviction was finally fixed, they said: "God knows how sincerely we hoped, almost against hope, for a different result; but we might have known better; we might have known that our fears, in this instance, were true than our hopes; no matter how, however; it is all for the best, perhaps; we, at least, have the satisfaction of knowing that we did what we believed to be our duty; we let the case go up to the supreme court of conscience, where judgment has at last been rendered beyond the possibility of reversal."

Let it be remembered that we solicit articles to displace the best selections we can make from various sources. Now, while we may not expect young and untried writers, at once to develop the highest talent for composition, and we may not, therefore, always require as perfect articles as we could select; yet we do not desire to make the paper, a mere field for experimental compositors. We do not desire the compositions of school boys, or the crude platitudes of those, who, though older, have but a school-boy's practice. We prefer that the writer show something of good sense, correct grammar—being likewise ignorant of spelling and punctuation. Especially do we not ask for the productions of one who writes, "exceeding mistakes and correct them—I write in a hurry and have not time to copy—if not published, return the manuscript." In only very rare instances, do we pay any attention to manuscripts forwarded to us, unless they are so good as to merit the pure gold in rough metal, and set to work to reduce it to shape—and do it cheerfully for its worth's sake.

It invites lady writers and others to supply the Children's Department. "Let them try," short, spirited sketches are what we need—such as the mother who scolded, the correct grammar—being likewise ignorant of spelling and punctuation. Especially do we not ask for the productions of one who writes, "exceeding mistakes and correct them—I write in a hurry and have not time to copy—if not published, return the manuscript." In only very rare instances, do we pay any attention to manuscripts forwarded to us, unless they are so good as to merit the pure gold in rough metal, and set to work to reduce it to shape—and do it cheerfully for its worth's sake.

In conclusion, we prefer an editor's aid to all who are willing to submit their contributions through our agency to the public. We hope to have a perfect field of original articles—only that the writers shall not rise so high as to become very stupid.

We refer to this article for the purpose of pressing its suggestions upon the attention of our own readers. Texas has some able pens which are not sufficiently employed. We hope many of them will accept our invitation to write for the Advocate.

CHURCH ITEMS.

An Engleview, Tenn., subscriber to the Nashville Advocate has "stopped" the paper. It contains too much "disunion." He addresses his letter to "J. B. McFarrin." The editor thought to tell the truth, he has been very prudent in avoiding complication with eristic and ill-wishers, and has been very judicious. Still, some complain:

"I don't blame," says one, "so much anything directly written, any article or sentence, as your general tone." That is putting a very nice point on it, and perhaps our Engleview friend, when urged for his facts, would stand aloof. All we have to say is, the tone is in us, and can't be got at. Like the ring of metal, though impalpable and intangible, it is nevertheless a real thing, which we cannot see, but which we feel. We shall not abate our tone one jot or tittle. We are South-ern and to the manner born. We won't kick dirt or cut dirt even to the charge of disunion at Engleview, or to escape having a thousand papers "stopped." And this view, we feel sure to say, is also according to the mind of "J. B. McFarrin."

But a letter was received from a Mississippi lady concerning the Home Circle: "I want it stopped as I shall hereafter patronize only Southern papers." Of this the editor of the Advocate gallantly says:

Written in a neat, firm, lady-like hand, and doubtless is from one of those women of the South who are the just pride of our countrymen. Her husband is a member of the Southern cause, and often farther-reaching than a man's reasonings. A glimpse of a grave subject is herein presented which we desire to treat respectfully.

The "grave subject" is treated so as to show that the property and personhood of the colored people belong to the South, everywhere, and "are safe to them in any event"—whatever Tennessee may do. The sensible conclusion is: "continue to cherish and take care of them." The periodicals are all conducted just right, and deserve the hearty patronage of the entire Church.

Dr. Duggett comments in the Richmond Advertiser upon the report of the Virginia Conference in favor of a "closer union" between our church and Methodist Protestant in Virginia.

A broad line of demarcation has been drawn between the Northern and Southern States of this Confederacy. The bonds of the Union are becoming gradually severed, and the separation is daily by day, during their pendency between union and disunion, their hearts grow sadder and their countenances more grave, as fresh articles of news brought them closer and closer to the conviction that the Northern sense of brotherhood had been trampled under the feet of fanaticism. When that conviction was finally fixed, they said: "God knows how sincerely we hoped, almost against hope, for a different result; but we might have known better; we might have known that our fears, in this instance, were true than our hopes; no matter how, however; it is all for the best, perhaps; we, at least, have the satisfaction of knowing that we did what we believed to be our duty; we let the case go up to the supreme court of conscience, where judgment has at last been rendered beyond the possibility of reversal."

This is the way of our ex-Union men talk. And if every original disunionist in the South were to turn in favor of reconstruction—which is just as likely as that the Mississippi will ever flow northward—the ex-Union men would still be for the Southern Confederacy.

LETTERS.—Letters have been received at this office—how many we cannot say, the Agent guesses thirty—from various parts of the State, offering the services of the writers as agents to make up what the Advocate may have lost in the way of subscription by its support of the Southern cause. This is kindly intended. We hope our good friends may be successful in their efforts. Nevertheless, we must say that, as the cause of separation from the North was, for Texas, the cause of truth, the joy of adding it to the list of our friends is not to be had. We want thousands of subscribers from good will to the paper, but not one from ill-will to anybody in the world. The battle is fought, the victory won; let by-gones be by-gones. The Southern Confederacy is a glorious country; let us all be glad to follow: freed from Black Republicanism, let us be free from everything like it—littleness, envyings, cupidities, and meanness of every description and degree.

AMERICAN WRITING FROM ROME.—An American writing from Rome, says the present difficulty "makes us so blue here that the whole party ignore the existence of America and avoid allusion to the United States." If that worthy and circumspect brother had been Isaac's neighbor he would have out of the acquaintance of the family as soon as Rebekah gave birth to twins.

COMPLIMENTARY.—The Northern Church Advocate, published at St. Louis, and edited by a gentleman of foreign birth, says: "As far as real Union men are to be characterized, those who have provisions on the subject, as far as any existing grievances are concerned, are in fact disunionists. The conditional plan, as the case now stands, is the plea of real anarchy and rebellion," etc.

OUR EX-UNION MEN.—Among those of our citizens who are most disgusted with Lincoln's inaugural, and most delighted with President Davis, the Montgomery Congress, and the prospects of the Confederate States, are many who cling to the hope of saving the Union. These men do not change their opinions with facility, but when they make up their minds on an issue, they are prepared to sustain it, in sickness and in health, in prosperity and adversity, as long as ye both shall live. Multitudes of the steady and woman's instincts of the Southern cause will be found among those who waited to the last for some effective evidence of attachment to the Union at the North. Their hope of a compromise, on a basis of Northern concession, was honorable to them; their entire disappointment determines their future as unerringly as if it were fixed by a decree of fate. In giving up the Union—after having waited long and vainly for the North to come back to their loyalty to the constitution—they give up all desire for a reconstruction. The administration will have an excellent time in getting up a Union party among these men. They held out for the Union against an overwhelming pressure of popular opinion, until their own tests of absolute faithlessness to the Union were fully met by the Northern people. They gave it up; and, we repeat, that, in their case, the separation is final. Day by day, during their pendency between union and disunion, their hearts grew sadder and their countenances more grave, as fresh articles of news brought them closer and closer to the conviction that the Northern sense of brotherhood had been trampled under the feet of fanaticism. When that conviction was finally fixed, they said: "God knows how sincerely we hoped, almost against hope, for a different result; but we might have known better; we might have known that our fears, in this instance, were true than our hopes; no matter how, however; it is all for the best, perhaps; we, at least, have the satisfaction of knowing that we did what we believed to be our duty; we let the case go up to the supreme court of conscience, where judgment has at last been rendered beyond the possibility of reversal."

LETTERS.—Letters have been received at this office—how many we cannot say, the Agent guesses thirty—from various parts of the State, offering the services of the writers as agents to make up what the Advocate may have lost in the way of subscription by its support of the Southern cause. This is kindly intended. We hope our good friends may be successful in their efforts. Nevertheless, we must say that, as the cause of separation from the North was, for Texas, the cause of truth, the joy of adding it to the list of our friends is not to be had. We want thousands of subscribers from good will to the paper, but not one from ill-will to anybody in the world. The battle is fought, the victory won; let by-gones be by-gones. The Southern Confederacy is a glorious country; let us all be glad to follow: freed from Black Republicanism, let us be free from everything like it—littleness, envyings, cupidities, and meanness of every description and degree.

AMERICAN WRITING FROM ROME.—An American writing from Rome, says the present difficulty "makes us so blue here that the whole party ignore the existence of America and avoid allusion to the United States." If that worthy and circumspect brother had been Isaac's neighbor he would have out of the acquaintance of the family as soon as Rebekah gave birth to twins.

COMPLIMENTARY.—The Northern Church Advocate, published at St. Louis, and edited by a gentleman of foreign birth, says: "As far as real Union men are to be characterized, those who have provisions on the subject, as far as any existing grievances are concerned, are in fact disunionists. The conditional plan, as the case now stands, is the plea of real anarchy and rebellion," etc.

OUR EX-UNION MEN.—Among those of our citizens who are most disgusted with Lincoln's inaugural, and most delighted with President Davis, the Montgomery Congress, and the prospects of the Confederate States, are many who cling to the hope of saving the Union. These men do not change their opinions with facility, but when they make up their minds on an issue, they are prepared to sustain it, in sickness and in health, in prosperity and adversity, as long as ye both shall live. Multitudes of the steady and woman's instincts of the Southern cause will be found among those who waited to the last for some effective evidence of attachment to the Union at the North. Their hope of a compromise, on a basis of Northern concession, was honorable to them; their entire disappointment determines their future as unerringly as if it were fixed by a decree of fate. In giving up the Union—after having waited long and vainly for the North to come back to their loyalty to the constitution—they give up all desire for a reconstruction. The administration will have an excellent time in getting up a Union party among these men. They held out for the Union against an overwhelming pressure of popular opinion, until their own tests of absolute faithlessness to the Union were fully met by the Northern people. They gave it up; and, we repeat, that, in their case, the separation is final. Day by day, during their pendency between union and disunion, their hearts grew sadder and their countenances more grave, as fresh articles of news brought them closer and closer to the conviction that the Northern sense of brotherhood had been trampled under the feet of fanaticism. When that conviction was finally fixed, they said: "God knows how sincerely we hoped, almost against hope, for a different result; but we might have known better; we might have known that our fears, in this instance, were true than our hopes; no matter how, however; it is all for the best, perhaps; we, at least, have the satisfaction of knowing that we did what we believed to be our duty; we let the case go up to the supreme court of conscience, where judgment has at last been rendered beyond the possibility of reversal."

Let it be remembered that we solicit articles to displace the best selections we can make from various sources. Now, while we may not expect young and untried writers, at once to develop the highest talent for composition, and we may not, therefore, always require as perfect articles as we could select; yet we do not desire to make the paper, a mere field for experimental compositors. We do not desire the compositions of school boys, or the crude platitudes of those, who, though older, have but a school-boy's practice. We prefer that the writer show something of good sense, correct grammar—being likewise ignorant of spelling and punctuation. Especially do we not ask for the productions of one who writes, "exceeding mistakes and correct them—I write in a hurry and have not time to copy—if not published, return the manuscript." In only very rare instances, do we pay any attention to manuscripts forwarded to us, unless they are so good as to merit the pure gold in rough metal, and set to work to reduce it to shape—and do it cheerfully for its worth's sake.

It invites lady writers and others to supply the Children's Department. "Let them try," short, spirited sketches are what we need—such as the mother who scolded, the correct grammar—being likewise ignorant of spelling and punctuation. Especially do we not ask for the productions of one who writes, "exceeding mistakes and correct them—I write in a hurry and have not time to copy—if not published, return the manuscript." In only very rare instances, do we pay any attention to manuscripts forwarded to us, unless they are so good as to merit the pure gold in rough metal, and set to work to reduce it to shape—and do it cheerfully for its worth's sake.

In conclusion, we prefer an editor's aid to all who are willing to submit their contributions through our agency to the public. We hope to have a perfect field of original articles—only that the writers shall not rise so high as to become very stupid.

We refer to this article for the purpose of pressing its suggestions upon the attention of our own readers. Texas has some able pens which are not sufficiently employed. We hope many of them will accept our invitation to write for the Advocate.

CHURCH ITEMS.

An Engleview, Tenn., subscriber to the Nashville Advocate has "stopped" the paper. It contains too much "disunion." He addresses his letter to "J. B. McFarrin." The editor thought to tell the truth, he has been very prudent in avoiding complication with eristic and ill-wishers, and has been very judicious. Still, some complain:

"I don't blame," says one, "so much anything directly written, any article or sentence, as your general tone." That is putting a very nice point on it, and perhaps our Engleview friend, when urged for his facts, would stand aloof. All we have to say is, the tone is in us, and can't be got at. Like the ring of metal, though impalpable and intangible, it is nevertheless a real thing, which we cannot see, but which we feel. We shall not abate our tone one jot or tittle. We are South-ern and to the manner born. We won't kick dirt or cut dirt even to the charge of disunion at Engleview, or to escape having a thousand papers "stopped." And this view, we feel sure to say, is also according to the mind of "J. B. McFarrin."

But a letter was received from a Mississippi lady concerning the Home Circle: "I want it stopped as I shall hereafter patronize only Southern papers." Of this the editor of the Advocate gallantly says:

Written in a neat, firm, lady-like hand, and doubtless is from one of those women of the South who are the just pride of our countrymen. Her husband is a member of the Southern cause, and often farther-reaching than a man's reasonings. A glimpse of a grave subject is herein presented which we desire to treat respectfully.

The "grave subject" is treated so as to show that the property and personhood of the colored people belong to the South, everywhere, and "are safe to them in any event"—whatever Tennessee may do. The sensible conclusion is: "continue to cherish and take care of them." The periodicals are all conducted just right, and deserve the hearty patronage of the entire Church.

Dr. Duggett comments in the Richmond Advertiser upon the report of the Virginia Conference in favor of a "closer union" between our church and Methodist Protestant in Virginia.

A broad line of demarcation has been drawn between the Northern and Southern States of this Confederacy. The bonds of the Union are becoming gradually severed, and the separation is daily by day, during their pendency between union and disunion, their hearts grow sadder and their countenances more grave, as fresh articles of news brought them closer and closer to the conviction that the Northern sense of brotherhood had been trampled under the feet of fanaticism. When that conviction was finally fixed, they said: "God knows how sincerely we hoped, almost against hope, for a different result; but we might have known better; we might have known that our fears, in this instance, were true than our hopes; no matter how, however; it is all for the best, perhaps; we, at least, have the satisfaction of knowing that we did what we believed to be our duty; we let the case go up to the supreme court of conscience, where judgment has at last been rendered beyond the possibility of reversal."

This is the way of our ex-Union men talk. And if every original disunionist in the South were to turn in favor of reconstruction—which is just as likely as that the Mississippi will ever flow northward—the ex-Union men would still be for the Southern Confederacy.

LETTERS.—Letters have been received at this office—how many we cannot say, the Agent guesses thirty—from various parts of the State, offering the services of the writers as agents to make up what the Advocate may have lost in the way of subscription by its support of the Southern cause. This is kindly intended. We hope our good friends may be successful in their efforts. Nevertheless, we must say that, as the cause of separation from the North was, for Texas, the cause of truth, the joy of adding it to the list of our friends is not to be had. We want thousands of subscribers from good will to the paper, but not one from ill-will to anybody in the world. The battle is fought, the victory won; let by-gones be by-gones. The Southern Confederacy is a glorious country; let us all be glad to follow: freed from Black Republicanism, let us be free from everything like it—littleness, envyings, cupidities, and meanness of every description and degree.

AMERICAN WRITING FROM ROME.—An American writing from Rome, says the present difficulty "makes us so blue here that the whole party ignore the existence of America and avoid allusion to the United States." If that worthy and circumspect brother had been Isaac's neighbor he would have out of the acquaintance of the family as soon as Rebekah gave birth to twins.

COMPLIMENTARY.—The Northern Church Advocate, published at St. Louis, and edited by a gentleman of foreign birth, says: "As far as real Union men are to be characterized, those who have provisions on the subject, as far as any existing grievances are concerned, are in fact disunionists. The conditional plan, as the case now stands, is the plea of real anarchy and rebellion," etc.

OUR EX-UNION MEN.—Among those of our citizens who are most disgusted with Lincoln's inaugural, and most delighted with President Davis, the Montgomery Congress, and the prospects of the Confederate States, are many who cling to the hope of saving the Union. These men do not change their opinions with facility, but when they make up their minds on an issue, they are prepared to sustain it, in sickness and in health, in prosperity and adversity, as long as ye both shall live. Multitudes of the steady and woman's instincts of the Southern cause will be found among those who waited to the last for some effective evidence of attachment to the Union at the North. Their hope of a compromise, on a basis of Northern concession, was honorable to them; their entire disappointment determines their future as unerringly as if it were fixed by a decree of fate. In giving up the Union—after having waited long and vainly for the North to come back to their loyalty to the constitution—they give up all desire for a reconstruction. The administration will have an excellent time in getting up a Union party among these men. They held out for the Union against an overwhelming pressure of popular opinion, until their own tests of absolute faithlessness to the Union were fully met by the Northern people. They gave it up; and, we repeat, that, in their case, the separation is final. Day by day, during their pendency between union and disunion, their hearts grew sadder and their countenances more grave, as fresh articles of news brought them closer and closer to the conviction that the Northern sense of brotherhood had been trampled under the feet of fanaticism. When that conviction was finally fixed, they said: "God knows how sincerely we hoped, almost against hope, for a different result; but we might have known better; we might have known that our fears, in this instance, were true than our hopes; no matter how, however; it is all for the best, perhaps; we, at least, have the satisfaction of knowing that we did what we believed to be our duty; we let the case go up to the supreme court of conscience, where judgment has at last been rendered beyond the possibility of reversal."

LETTERS.—Letters have been received at this office—how many we cannot say, the Agent guesses thirty—from various parts of the State, offering the services of the writers as agents to make up what the Advocate may have lost in the way of subscription by its support of the Southern cause. This is kindly intended. We hope our good friends may be successful in their efforts. Nevertheless, we must say that, as the cause of separation from the North was, for Texas, the cause of truth, the joy of adding it to the list of our friends is not to be had. We want thousands of subscribers from good will to the paper, but not one from ill-will to anybody in the world. The battle is fought, the victory won; let by-gones be by-gones. The Southern Confederacy is a glorious country; let us all be glad to follow: freed from Black Republicanism, let us be free from everything like it—littleness, envyings, cupidities, and meanness of every description and degree.

AMERICAN WRITING FROM ROME.—An American writing from Rome, says the present difficulty "makes us so blue here that the whole party ignore the existence of America and avoid allusion to the United States." If that worthy and circumspect brother had been Isaac's neighbor he would have out of the acquaintance of the family as soon as Rebekah gave birth to twins.

COMPLIMENTARY.—The Northern Church Advocate

It is rumored that a large body of men from Baltimore, have arrived, including a detachment of Plug Utes.

WASHINGTON, March 5th.—The Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln is composed as follows: Secretary of State—W. H. Seward of N. York.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS. Cotton—With a limited supply, and with the market well supplied, the market was quiet.

MARRIAGES. THE bride, Miss Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Rev. John Carpenter, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. J. M. Carpenter.

Houston Advertisements. J. C. SPENCE, Concrete Buildings, Commerce St., Houston.

CO. VETERANS STATE CONGRESS. MONTELEONE, Ala., March 6.—A bill was yesterday introduced in the Confederate Congress by...

WANTED. A situation as instructor in a school or governess in a family, for a young lady of Texas birth and education.

W. G. WEBB, W. B. JARVIS. Webb & Jarvis, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, 201 LA GRANGE, TEXAS.

W. B. JARVIS, W. G. WEBB. JARVIS & WEBB, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, 201 LA GRANGE, TEXAS.

W. B. JARVIS, W. G. WEBB. JARVIS & WEBB, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, 201 LA GRANGE, TEXAS.

Child's Corner. THE WORD OF GOD. How gently it comes down from the heaven...

MARY'S MEMORIAL. Spoken of for a memorial of her. Mary has an ever increasing...

FROST MUSIC. I was once belted in Canada on the day of a winter day, and was riding over...

THE NOVEL READER. My son, you bring me a well of wisdom. This is a well of wisdom...

THE QUESTION. The question was repeated, and the answer was given. Why can't John do it?

THE LARGEST TREE IN MASSACHUSETTS. The largest tree in Massachusetts is said to be an ash...

APPLES. There is scarcely an article of vegetable food more widely used and more universally loved...

TRIFLES NOT TO BE TRIFLED WITH. A friend called on Michael Angelo, who was finishing a statue...

A REMARKABLE DISCOVERY. The London Athenaeum publishes a letter from a correspondent in Jerusalem...

Galveston Advertisements. AUGUST AGENCY. JOHN B. DUNHAM, Sole Agent for...

Galveston Male Academy. The Second Year of this Institution will commence Monday...

COACH AND PLANTATION HARDWARE. Leather, Hames, Collars, &c. NEW ESTABLISHMENT...

L. H. WOOD & CO. Importers and Dealers in all kinds of Foreign and Domestic Goods...

MAKERS OF ITALIAN MARBLE. Marble Dealers and Importers of Italian Marble Direct from Italy...

STRAND FURNITURE DEPOT. NEW FALL STOCK. BY LATE ARRIVALS. An assortment of the latest styles...

Obituaries. THOMAS WILLIAMS, on the 12th inst. in the seventy-fourth year of his age...

Desirable Property for Sale. I AM NOW offering for sale, in the town of Chapel Hill, Texas...

Miscellaneous Advertisements. New Fall and Winter Goods, at the CLOTHING EMPORIUM...

INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION. Cash Assets, \$2,030,423.00.

McCormick Male and Female College. The First Session of this College will commence on Monday...

Chapell Hill Female College. The Second Session of this College will commence on Monday...

Galveston Female Seminary. Will commence Sept. 17th, 1880. Union Chapel Institute.

Children's Teething. RHEIN WINDLOW. SOOTHING SYRUP. FOR CHILDREN TEETHING...

Children's Teething. RHEIN WINDLOW. SOOTHING SYRUP. FOR CHILDREN TEETHING...

Children's Teething. RHEIN WINDLOW. SOOTHING SYRUP. FOR CHILDREN TEETHING...

Educational. Bustrop Military Institute. DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY...

INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION. Cash Assets, \$2,030,423.00.

McCormick Male and Female College. The First Session of this College will commence on Monday...

Chapell Hill Female College. The Second Session of this College will commence on Monday...

Galveston Female Seminary. Will commence Sept. 17th, 1880. Union Chapel Institute.

Children's Teething. RHEIN WINDLOW. SOOTHING SYRUP. FOR CHILDREN TEETHING...

Children's Teething. RHEIN WINDLOW. SOOTHING SYRUP. FOR CHILDREN TEETHING...

Children's Teething. RHEIN WINDLOW. SOOTHING SYRUP. FOR CHILDREN TEETHING...

Travel and Transportation. SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S New Orleans, Texas, Florida and Havana U. S. Mail Lines.

INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION. Cash Assets, \$2,030,423.00.

McCormick Male and Female College. The First Session of this College will commence on Monday...

Chapell Hill Female College. The Second Session of this College will commence on Monday...

Galveston Female Seminary. Will commence Sept. 17th, 1880. Union Chapel Institute.

Children's Teething. RHEIN WINDLOW. SOOTHING SYRUP. FOR CHILDREN TEETHING...

Children's Teething. RHEIN WINDLOW. SOOTHING SYRUP. FOR CHILDREN TEETHING...

Children's Teething. RHEIN WINDLOW. SOOTHING SYRUP. FOR CHILDREN TEETHING...

Professional Cards. M. C. Mclemore, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Will practice in the District Court...

INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION. Cash Assets, \$2,030,423.00.

McCormick Male and Female College. The First Session of this College will commence on Monday...

Chapell Hill Female College. The Second Session of this College will commence on Monday...

Galveston Female Seminary. Will commence Sept. 17th, 1880. Union Chapel Institute.

Children's Teething. RHEIN WINDLOW. SOOTHING SYRUP. FOR CHILDREN TEETHING...

Children's Teething. RHEIN WINDLOW. SOOTHING SYRUP. FOR CHILDREN TEETHING...

Children's Teething. RHEIN WINDLOW. SOOTHING SYRUP. FOR CHILDREN TEETHING...

Professional Cards. M. C. Mclemore, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Will practice in the District Court...

INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION. Cash Assets, \$2,030,423.00.

McCormick Male and Female College. The First Session of this College will commence on Monday...

Chapell Hill Female College. The Second Session of this College will commence on Monday...

Galveston Female Seminary. Will commence Sept. 17th, 1880. Union Chapel Institute.

Children's Teething. RHEIN WINDLOW. SOOTHING SYRUP. FOR CHILDREN TEETHING...

Children's Teething. RHEIN WINDLOW. SOOTHING SYRUP. FOR CHILDREN TEETHING...

Children's Teething. RHEIN WINDLOW. SOOTHING SYRUP. FOR CHILDREN TEETHING...

Professional Cards. M. C. Mclemore, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Will practice in the District Court...

INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION. Cash Assets, \$2,030,423.00.

McCormick Male and Female College. The First Session of this College will commence on Monday...

Chapell Hill Female College. The Second Session of this College will commence on Monday...

Galveston Female Seminary. Will commence Sept. 17th, 1880. Union Chapel Institute.

Children's Teething. RHEIN WINDLOW. SOOTHING SYRUP. FOR CHILDREN TEETHING...

Children's Teething. RHEIN WINDLOW. SOOTHING SYRUP. FOR CHILDREN TEETHING...

Children's Teething. RHEIN WINDLOW. SOOTHING SYRUP. FOR CHILDREN TEETHING...