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EARLY METHODISM IN TEXAS.

Mr. Editor:—Enclosed I send you some corrections relative to some statements contained in a letter, that appeared in the Advocate a short time since, giving an account of pioneer preaching in Texas. The corrections are from the pen of a lady who was personally acquainted with our operations from an early date, and thinks history ought to contain truth, and especially Church history.

It has been my opinion for some time, that history is more fiction than fact. The truth is, there is very little *truth* in history. Scribblers write to please their own fancy, or their friends.

It appears to me that some of the writers on early Methodism in Texas had a good supply of Hasheesh, and wrote accordingly. I think they ought to be canonized and put in the Almanac.

The history of Methodism in Texas comences with R. Alexander's camp-meeting in the fall of 1837. J. W. Kenney.

P. S.—Miss L. A. McHenry is the writer of the corrections.

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Mr. Editor:—In relation to some statements in an article in the Advocate of the 19th of January, headed "Pioneer Preaching in Texas," you say, "We publish in the hope that it may be confirmed or corrected." The many mistakes into which the historians of the Methodist Church in Texas have fallen cannot but be mortifying to those who were here at an early date, who have remained here through political and ecclesiastical changes, and who really do care for the truth of history; yet how very difficult to correct any of these errors. The word of one man is considered as good as that of another, and statements that have gone to print and been filed away for the future historian, will be regarded as authentic, in defiance of after statements to the contrary.

The writer first saw the Rev. Henry Stevenson in November, 1833. It chanced, on our removal to Texas, that we camped in Louisiana, near one of his preaching places, and on the evening of an appointment; having arranged our affairs for the night, we went to hear the preacher. The acquaintance there began was renewed in his visits afterward to Texas. He had been in middle Texas years before; not as a missionary, but to collect a debt. In June, 1834, he was again in Texas on the same errand, and spent several days at our house. He conversed freely on the subject of his former visits to Texas; was glad to meet with those who harmonized with him in religious sentiments; spoke of the state of the Church, of the use of missions, &c.; said he had always been a frontier man; had prosecuted his labors in Louisiana amid great difficulties for many years; was now old and travel-worn, but not yet disposed to give up his work, though he did not think the time had come for Protestant missionaries to be useful in Texas; said that on a former occasion he had preached to some old friends, by stealth, in two or three instances, collecting them quietly at night; that he had seen and conversed with Col. Austin on the subject of missions to this country, and that he gave him no encouragement; on the contrary, expressed his unqualified disapprobation, saying, one Methodist preacher would do more mischief in his colony than a dozen horse-thieves. We know that Col. Austin meant *political mischief*, and every person of reflection must conclude that Col. Austin could not consistently have either heard him preach, or given him permission to preach in his colony.

Mr. Stevenson was a zealous and a good man, but a very timid one. What were his labors in Eastern Texas I do not know; there were no Mexican authorities there, and no priests. The population was American and Protestant, and he might have crossed the Sabine and preached often, and if molested, been on the other side in a few hours.

Mr. Stevenson was in this part of the country in September, 1834 and joined with two or three others in holding the first camp-meeting ever held between the Brazos and Colorado. The meeting held four days, was well attended for such a thinly-settled country—was very orderly and some interest manifested. A few persons, who had been members of the church before they came to this country, had their names enrolled, and perhaps there were three or four new names added. A list of these names and some facts connected with the meeting were furnished the Advocate some years ago.

Two preachers, who got up this meeting, and who assisted Mr. Stevenson in the services, proposed to him to attend the approaching session of the Mississippi Conference, state the wants of the country, and the fact that Protestant ministers preached here without interruption, and propose to have a mission in middle Texas—Col. Austin was then in Mexico.

In May of the next year, (1835,) he returned, left an appointment in Washington, on his way to this neighborhood, for a two days' meeting for the first Saturday and Sunday in June, procured assistance and went back and held meeting in the best room of the only inn there. He informed us he had attended the Mississippi Conference and made the proposed appeal. The Conference thought the application premature, and did not comply with it; but gave him *permission* to ride over the country, and do whatever good he could. His appointment was in Louisiana, and this the origin and way of his first mission to middle Texas. Even then he was so afraid of offending against the regulations of the colony that he refused to solemnize a marriage, though the young man was the son of a friend, and gave as a reason his knowledge of Col. Austin's disapproval. Another minister, who thought the rites of a church among her own people would be valid in any country and under any laws, performed the ceremony.

I have given you what I heard from Mr. Stevenson, and the dates I know to be correct.

L. A. M.

Travis, Feb. 1, 1860.

ON DISSIPATION.

From "Sermons on Several Occasions," by Rev. John Wesley, A. M.

"*This I speak—that ye may attend upon the Lord without distraction.*"—1 Cor. vii. 35.

1. Almost in every part of our nation, more especially in the large and populous towns, we hear a general complaint among sensible persons, of the still increasing *dissipation*. It is observed to diffuse itself more and more, in the court, the city, and the country. From the continual mention which is made of this, and the continual declamations against it, one would naturally imagine that a word so commonly used was perfectly understood. Yet it may be doubted whether it be or no. Nay, we may very safely affirm, that few of those who frequently use the term understand what it means. One reason of this is, that, although the thing has been long among us, especially since the time of King Charles the Second, (one of the most dissipated mortals that ever breathed,) yet the word is not of long standing. It was hardly heard of fifty years ago, and not much before the present reign. So lately has it been imported: and yet it is so in every one's mouth that it is already worn threadbare; being one of the cant words of the day.

2. Another reason why it is so little understood may be, that among the numberless writers that swarm about us, there is not one (at least whom I have seen) that has published so much as a sixpenny pamphlet concerning it. We have, indeed, one short essay upon the subject; but exceeding few have seen it, as it stands in the midst of a volume of essays, the author of which is little known in the world. And even this is so far from going to the bottom of the subject, that it only slightly glances over it, and does not so much as give one definition of dissipation (which I looked narrowly for) from the beginning to the end.

3. We are accustomed to speak of dissipation, as having respect chiefly, if not wholly, to the outward behavior; to the manner of life. But it is within before it appears without: it is in the heart, before it is seen in the outward conversation. There must be a dissipated spirit before there is a dissipated manner of life. But what is dissipation of spirit? This is the first and the grand inquiry.

4. God created all things for himself; more especially all intelligent spirits. (And indeed it seems that intelligence, in some kind or degree, is inseparable from spiritual beings; that intelligence is as essential to spirits, as extension is to matter.) He made those more directly for himself, to know, love, and enjoy him. As the sun is the centre of the solar system, so (as far as we may compare material things with spiritual) we need not scruple to affirm that God is the centre of spirits. And as long as they are united to Him, created spirits are at rest: they are at rest so long, and no longer, as they "attend upon the Lord without distraction."

5. This expression of the apostle (not to encumber ourselves at present with the particular occasion of his speaking it) is exceedingly peculiar. The word which we render *attend upon*, literally means, sitting in a good posture for hearing. And therein St. Paul undoubtedly alluded to Mary sitting at the Master's feet. (Luke x. 39.) Meantime, Martha was *cumbered* with much serving; was *distracted*, *dissipated*. It is the very expression from whence St. Paul takes the word which we render *without distraction*.

6. And even as much serving dissipated the thoughts of Martha, and distracted her from attending to her Lord's words, so a thousand things which daily occur are apt to dissipate our thoughts, and distract us from attending to His voice who is continually speaking to our hearts: I mean, to all that listen to his voice. We are encompassed on all sides with persons and things that tend to draw us from our centre. Indeed, every creature, if we are not continually on our guard, will draw us from our Creator. The whole visible world, all we see, hear, or touch, all the objects either of our senses or understanding, have a tendency to dissipate our thoughts from the invisible world, and to distract our minds from attending to Him who is both the Author and End of our being.

7. This is the more easily done, because we are all by nature *atheists* in the world; and that in so high a degree, that it requires no less than almighty power to counteract that tendency to dissipation which is in every human spirit, and restore the capacity of attending to God, and fixing itself on him. For this cannot be done till we are new creatures; till we are created anew in Jesus Christ: till the same power which made the world makes us "a clean heart, and renews a right spirit within us."

8. But who is he that is thus renewed? He that believeth in the name of the Son of God. He alone that believeth on the Lord Jesus Christ is thus "born of God." It is by this faith alone, that he is "created anew in," or through "Christ Jesus;" that he is restored to the image of God wherein he was created, and again centred in God; or, as the apostle expresses it, "joined to the Lord in one Spirit." Yet even then the believer may find in himself the remains of that carnal mind, that natural tendency to rest in created good, to acquiesce in visible things, which, without continual care, will press down his soul, and draw him from his Creator. Herein the world, the men that know not God, will never fail to join; at some times with design, and at other times perhaps without design: for their very spirit is infectious, and insensibly changes ours into its own likeness. And we may be well assured, the prince of this world, the devil, will assist them with all his might. He will labor with all his strength, and, what is far more dangerous, with all his subtlety, if by any means he may draw us away from our simplicity towards Christ; from our simple adherence to him: from our union with him, through whom we are also united in one spirit to the Father.

9. But nothing is more certain than this,—that though he may tempt the strongest believer to give up his simplicity toward Christ, and scatter his thoughts and desires among worldly objects; yet he cannot force even the weakest: for the grace of God is still sufficient for him. The same grace which at first united him to God is able to continue that happy union, in spite of all the rage, and all the strength, and all the subtlety, of the enemy. God has never left himself without witness that he has power to deliver them that trust in him, as out of every temptation that can assault them, so out of this in particular. He has still a little flock who do, in fact, "attend upon him without distraction;" who, cleaving to him with full purpose, are not dissipated from him, no, not for a moment; but "rejoice evermore, pray without ceasing, and in every thing give thanks."

10. But so far as any one yields to this temptation, so far he is *dissipated*. The original word properly signifies to *disperse* or *scatter*. So the sun dissipates, that is, scatters, the clouds; the wind dissipates, or scatters, the dust; and, by an easy metaphor, our thoughts are said to be dissipated, when they are irregularly scattered up and down. In like manner, our desires are dissipated, when they are unhinged from God, their proper centre, and scattered to and fro among the poor, perishing, unsatisfying things of the world. And, indeed, it may be said of every man that is a stranger to the grace of God, that all his passions are dissipated,—

> "Scatter'd o'er all the earth abroad,
> Immeasurably far from God."

11. Distraction, in St. Paul's sense, is nearly allied to, or rather the same with, dissipation: consequently, to attend upon the Lord without distraction is the same as to attend upon the Lord without dissipation. But whenever the mind is unhinged from God, it is so far dissipated or distracted. Dissipation then, in general, may be defined, "the uncentring the soul from God." And whatever uncentres the mind from God does properly dissipate us.

12. Hence we may easily learn what is the proper, direct meaning of that common expression—*a dissipated man*. He is a man that is separated from God; that is disunited from his centre; whether this be occasioned by hurry of business, by seeking honor or preferment, or by fondness for diversions, for silly pleasures, so called, or for any trifle under the sun. The vulgar, it is true, commonly confine this character to those who are violently attached to women, gaming, drinking; to dancing, balls, races, or the childish diversion of "running foxes and hares out of breath." But it equally belongs to the serious fool who forgets God by a close attention to any worldly employment, suppose it were of the most elegant or of the most important kind. A man may be as much dissipated from God by the study of the mathematics or astronomy, as by fondness for cards or hounds. Whoever is habitually inattentive to the will and presence of his Creator, he is a dissipated man.

13. Hence we may likewise learn that a dissipated life is not barely that of a powdered beau, of a *petit maitre*, a gamester, a woman-hunter, a play-house hunter, a fox-hunter, or a shatter-brain of any kind; but the life of an honorable statesman, a gentleman, or a merchant, that is "without God in the world." Agreeably to this, *a dissipated age* (such as is the present, perhaps beyond all that ever were, at least, that are recorded in history) is an age wherein God is generally forgotten. And a *dissipated nation* (such as England is at present in a superlative degree) is a nation, a vast majority of which have not God "in all their thoughts."

14. A plain consequence of these observations is, (what some may deem a paradox,) that *dissipation*, in the full general meaning of the word, is the very same thing with *ungodliness*. The name is new; but the thing is, undoubtedly, almost as old as the creation. And this is, at present, the peculiar glory of England, wherein it is not equalled by any nation under heaven. We therefore speak an unquestionable truth when we say, there is not on the face of the earth another nation (at least, that we ever heard of) so perfectly *dissipated* and *ungodly*; not only so totally "without God in the world," but so openly setting him at defiance. There never was an age that we read of in history, since Julius Cæsar, since Noah, since Adam, wherein dissipation or ungodliness did so generally prevail, both among high and low, rich and poor.

15. But still, blessed be God!—

> "All are not lost; there be who faith
> Prefer, and piety to God!"

There are some, I trust more than seven thousand, yea, or ten times that number, in England, who have not yet bowed either their knee or their heart to the God of this world; who, cleaving close to the God of heaven, are not borne away by the flood, by the general, the almost universal, torrent of dissipation or ungodliness. They are not of the mind of gentle Crispus,—

> Qui nunquam direxit brachia contra
> Torrentem,—

"who never attempted to swim against the stream." They dare swim against the stream. Each of them can truly say,

> Nec me, qui cætera, vincit
> Impetus et rapido contrarius evehor orbi.*

If they cannot turn the tide back, they can at least bear an open testimony against it. They are therefore free from the blood of their ungodly countrymen: it must be upon their own head.

16. But by what means may we avoid the being carried away by the overflowing stream of dissipation? It is not difficult for those who believe the Scripture to give an answer to this question. Now, I really believe the Bible to be the word of God; and on that supposition I answer, The radical cure of all dissipation is, the "faith that worketh by love." If, therefore, you would be free from this evil disease, first, "continue steadfast in the faith;" in that faith which brings "the Spirit of adoption, crying in your heart, Abba, Father;" whereby you are enabled to testify, "The life which I now live, I live by faith in the Son of God; who loved me, and gave himself for me." By this faith you "see Him that is invisible, and set the Lord always before you." Next, "build ing yourselves up in your most holy faith, keep yourselves in the love of God, waiting for the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ unto everlasting life." And as long as you walk by this rule, you will be superior to all dissipation.

17. How exactly does this agree (though there is a difference in the expression) with that observation of pious Kempis! "Simplicity and purity are the two wings which lift the soul up to heaven. Simplicity is in the intention, purity in the affection." For what is this but (in the apostle's language) simple "faith working by love?" By that simplicity you always see God, and by purity you love him. What is it, but having (as one of the ancients speaks) "the loving eye of the soul fixed upon God?" And as long as your soul is in this posture, dissipation can have no place.

18. It is with great judgment, therefore, that great and good Bishop Taylor, in his "Rules of Holy Living and Dying," (of whom Bishop Warburton, a person not very prone to commend, used to say, "I have no conception of a greater genius on earth than Dr. Jeremy Taylor,") premises to all his other rules those concerning purity of intention. And has he not the authority of our Lord himself so to do? who lays it down as an universal maxim, "If thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of light." Singly aim at God. In every step thou takest, eye him alone. Pursue one thing: happiness in knowing, in loving in serving God. Then shall thy soul be full of light: full of the light of the glory of God; of his glorious love, shining upon thee from the face of Jesus Christ.

19. Can any thing be a greater help to universal holiness, than the continually seeing the light of his glory? It is no wonder, then, that so many wise and good men have recommended, to all who desire to be truly religious, the exercise of the presence of God. But in doing this, some of those holy men seem to have fallen into one mistake: (particularly, an excellent writer of our own country, in his letters concerning "The Spirit of Prayer:") they put men, wholly unawakened, unconvinced of sin, upon this exercise, at their very entrance into religion; whereas this certainly should not be the first, but rather one of the last things. They should begin with repentance; the knowledge of themselves; of their sinfulness, guilt, and helplessness. They should be instructed next, to seek peace with God, through our Lord Jesus Christ. Then let them be taught to retain what they have received; to "walk in the light of his countenance;" yea to "walk in the light as he is in the light," without any darkness at all; till "the blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth" them "from all sin."

20. It was from a full conviction of the absolute necessity there is of a Christian's setting the Lord always before him, that a set of young gentlemen in Oxford, who, many years ago, used to spend most of their evenings together, in order to assist each other in working out their salvation, placed that question first in their scheme of daily self-examination: "Have I been *simple* and *recollected* in all I said or did?" Have I been *simple?*—that is, setting the Lord always before me, and doing every thing with a single view of pleasing him?—*Recollected?*—that is, quickly gathering in my scattered thoughts; recovering my simplicity, if I had been in anywise drawn from it by men, or devils, or my own evil heart? By this means they were preserved from dissipation, and were enabled, each of them, to say, "By the grace of God, *this one thing I do:* (at least, it is my constant aim:) I see God, I love God, I serve God, I glorify him with my body and with my spirit."

21. The same thing seems to be intended by two uncommon words which are frequently found in the writings of those pious men who are usually styled mystics. I mean, *introversion* and *extroversion*. "Examine yourselves," says St. Paul to the Corinthians, and in them to the Christians of all ages; "know ye not that Christ is in you, except ye be reprobates?" that is, unbelievers, unable to bear the touchstone of God's word. Now, the attending to the voice of Christ within you is what they term *introversion*. The turning the eye of the mind from him to outward things they call *extroversion*. By this your thoughts wander from God, and you are properly dissipated; whereas by introversion you may be always sensible of his loving presence; you continually hearken to whatever it pleases the Lord to say to your heart: and if you continually listen to his inward voice, you will be kept from all dissipation.

22. We may, lastly, learn hence, what judgment to form of what is frequently urged in favor of the English nation, and of the present age; namely, that, in other respects, England stands on a level with other nations, and the present age stands upon a level with any of the preceding: only it is allowed we are more *dissipated* than our neighbors; and this age is more dissipated than the preceding ages. Nay, if this is allowed, all is allowed. It is allowed that this nation is worse than any of the neighboring nations; and that this age is worse, essentially worse, than any of the preceding ages. For as dissipation or ungodliness is the parent of all sin; of all unrighteousness; of unmercifulness; injustice, fraud, perfidy; of every possible evil temper, evil word, or evil action; so it, in effect, comprises them all. Whatsoever things are impure, whatsoever things are of evil report, whatsoever things are unholy: if there be any vice; all these are included in ungodliness, usually termed "dissipation." Let not, therefore, any lover of virtue and truth say one word in favor of this monster: let no lover of mankind once open his mouth to extenuate the guilt of it. Abhor it as you would abhor the devil, whose offspring and likeness it is! Abhor it, as you would abhor the extinction of all virtue, and the universal prevalence of an earthly, sensual, devilish spirit; and flee from it as you would flee (if you saw it open before you) from the lake of fire burning with brimstone!

* The following is Addison's translation of this quotation from Ovid:—

> "I steer against their motions; nor am I
> Borne back by all the current of the sky."—Edit.

CIRCULAR.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the ministers, members, and friends of the M. E. Church, South, to the more immediate and prayerful consideration of the important subject of our missionary work, and our duty in regard to the same.

A sincere and anxious desire to discharge my own duty, as an officer of the General Conference, prompts me to make this personal appeal to every minister of the Church. No one can be more conscious than the writer of the ever-recurring objection made, whenever a subject, already deemed by many too often presented, is again brought prominently before the Church. But we should remember that its triteness forms no valid ground of excuse for continued rejection of this important subject. Our duty, *our imperative duty*, still remains the same.

Have I done my duty on this subject? should be the earnest question of each member of the Church. O that I could prompt each reader now to ask and answer the question! If duty has not been performed, let the question result in immediate action now, and faithful performance in time to come.

From extreme stringency in the money market, increased missionary appropriations, and the decreased collections in many of the Conferences, our condition is truly a critical one.—No individual interest, no unkind feeling, prompts the writer in making this appeal. Your interests are *ours*, and *ours yours*. *We must have funds*, or our drafts will be dishonored, and the missionary appropriations greatly decreased.

I hesitate not to say, if each preacher will, according to the Discipline, bring the subject of Missions properly before the people, show its importance, and urge its claims, the treasury will be full, and, as a consequence, larger appropriations, with an increased field of missionary labor, be instantly reported by the Board.

Have you done your duty, my brethren, as presiding elders and preachers? Have you carried out the vows solemnly taken upon you?—Have you brought the matter before each Quarterly Conference? Have you, in each congregation, taken the necessary steps to secure a missionary collection? There is no plan at last so sure, so simple, as that proposed in the Discipline. We give the duty and the plan, found at page 289, last edition of the Discipline, which reads:

"It shall be the duty of the presiding elders to bring the subject of our missions before the first Quarterly Conference of each of the circuits and stations of their districts, yearly, for the purpose of moving the Quarterly Conferences to adopt such measures as shall be deemed best for the promotion of the cause, by increasing the number of contributors, and the amount contributed for missions, in their several circuits and stations.

"It shall be the duty of the preachers in charge of circuits and stations to appoint a suitable person in each class as a missionary collector, who shall keep a book, in which shall be enrolled the names of all the members of the class, and who shall collect from each member who may be disposed to contribute a cent or more a week, or fifty cents or more a year, and shall pay over the sums so collected to the preacher in charge, at or before the last quarterly meeting of the Conference year. And the preacher shall transmit the money thus paid over, together with such other sums as shall have been collected from the congregations, or from branch societies, or otherwise, to the treasurer of the Conference Missionary Society, to be duly reported."

I now have to ask, *earnestly* ask, all our preachers, on districts, circuits, missions or stations, to commence and carry out this work.—Present the subject to every member of the Church by collectors appointed in every class for the purpose; and in every congregation, for the benefit of strangers, and those not seen by the collectors, and even those who may have previously contributed, let a public collection be made for missions, and duly reported, as required by the Discipline.

Let these collections *now* commence in all the Conferences; and I would kindly ask each preacher to forward immediately part of the same to the General Treasurer, I. Litton, Esq., Nashville.

The preachers can give us great relief by paying the drafts maturing, by the collections thus made within their own work.

The subject is with you, and we shall patiently and prayerfully wait an answer which shall place in the treasury the amount necessary to meet our present demands.

I would earnestly request all our editors to publish this circular, with an urgent call upon the ministry and membership to immediate action.

Yours respectfully,

E. W. Sehon, Miss. Sec'y.

Gen. Cass has given to the Board of Education of Detroit, a small lot of land, valued at $15,000, for a union School-House.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the Editor:—The Conferences for the season are over; the Church is in very general prosperity, and all her several interests are in an improving condition. Our financial enterprises, take them altogether, were never in so good a condition as at this time; though it must be conceded, there is still great room for improvement. We are getting to understand better and still better that what are sometimes called the financial interests of the Church, and the spiritual interest thereof, are not two separate things, but are only twin aspects of one thing, so intimately are they blended, and interwoven with each other.

The Publishing Plan of the last General Conference, viz., the establishment of Conference Depositories in the several Conferences, and the building up of a Southern Publishing House on an adequate scale, has secured well nigh the entire confidence and co-operation of the church. It was a great measure, embodying great novelty, large outlay of plan and undertaking, and far reaching and capacious in commercial frame work and adjustment.

The little hindrance it has met, that could be called opposition,—in a very few instances outspoken, and in others, more effectively, by "faint praise," has grown entirely out of a very partial and restricted comprehension of the great end in view. Many seemed slow to get away from the old idea, that the enterprise contemplated merely the setting up and keeping along a clever book making house, with a few thousand dollars, where some of the preachers, and a few others, could occasionally supply themselves with a handful of books for sale and distribution. And if such a house could be so conducted as to "get along," and maintain its existence and commercial credit, the enterprise was successful.

Some very good people thought that an augmentation of the capital of the Publishing House, and the setting up of Conference Depositories all over the country, both, was an undertaking entirely too great for a Church so feeble as ours. They failed to see that these *two* things, as they call them, were but twin or supporting branches of one and the same thing—that unitedly they could succeed, while neither one, by itself, could make more than a slow, restricted and crippled progress.

Any attempt, therefore, to rend asunder these two co-operating engines, had, so far as they were carried, the same effect as an attempt to cut anything else in two, and thus destroy it.

From the first, the plan of operation, as a whole, attracted the favorable attention, and secured the confidence and approval of commercial and business men, almost without exception, as soon as it was carefully looked into.

The grand idea, as it ought to be understood, is this, in brief.

1. The time has come, when it is necessary for the well being of society in the South, to protect our country and people against Northern imprudence and dangerous interference, to guard against the false and assiduous teachings of a corrupt and vitiated literature—that we begin to free ourselves from a literary vassalage, which is no longer bearable in or out of the Church.

2. This constant Northern supply of a sectional, onesided, reasonless reading for our children and our people, is the more dangerous and vicious, by ten fold, for the reason that it comes to us not *by itself, as it is*, but in the garb of holy religion, and in the most intimate and intermingled proximity with the very best, and most wholesome and pure precepts and teachings of Christianity. The stealthily blended, hidden, and assiduous association, is generally a hundred fold worse than the *thing*.

3. There is but one way possible, by which the country, as well as the church, can be freed from political, social, moral, and religious injuries we suffer from the sectional, unwise, and pestiferous interference on the part of our fanatical neighbors of the North. This is, by the establishment of a large, adequate Publishing House in the South, by which the South will supply itself, at least, with a wholesome literature for our schools, Sunday schools, our nurseries, and our families. Nothing short of this will answer in any even tolerable degree.—Northern Houses cannot protect us if they would.

4. To take the lead in this grand Southern movement—to demonstrate its practicability before the world—to make a noiseless, but practical declaration of our literary independence, and thus, at the same time, to furnish our children and our people with uncorrupted moral and religious reading, and to extend this wholesome social, and religious influence over the country at large, on a national scale,—to carry it into every Southern State, and every Southern town, and every Southern neighborhood—to rally the moral and religious powers of the South, by an unobtrusive demonstration, to a defensive warfare in this important behalf: this, and nothing less than this, is the publishing enterprise we have undertaken; and the instrumentality by which we expect to consummate it is, our Publishing House with its surrounding and co-working Depositories.

5. In the prosecution of this enterprise, few will fail to see that the House could neither rise nor prosper without the Depositories; nor could the Depositories be useful without the House. They are well connected commercially, and, together, form a compact and wholesome system. It is working well.

The desideratum now is this: The eye of the country as well as the church, is turned towards us and sympathize promptly and strongly with us in patronage, so that without help to enable us to enlarge our means, we will not be able to fill the orders for books as they flow in upon us.

This assistance we expect, we look for it, we anticipate it. Our friends are many, many—in the church and out of it. We will not undervalue our resources. We rely on the providing power of God and our country. Our cause is as holy as truth is holy,—it is as patriotic as love of country is patriotic. To open out our enterprise before Southern liberality, and Southern sympathy in the case of truth and of right, is to turn to a strong arm that will not fail us. We ought to have, and we must have the largest, and by far the most useful Publishing House on the continent.

We invite a liberal, hearty, open financial correspondence. Brethren, friends, men of morals, and of religion, men of money and liberality, let us hear your suggestions, your counsel, your propositions.

R. Abbey, Fin. Sec'y.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 1860.

Love of Christ.—If but one or two of the shallowest waves should roll in upon the shore of your heart from the ocean of God's love in Christ, you would shake off your unbelieving fears, and run after God, longing to be bathed in the unfathomable ocean of that love.

Did you know in any measure "what is the breadth, and length and depth, and height, of the love of Christ, which passeth knowledge," you would flee into the embrace of his everlasting arms with bold awe and confident reverence.

What baubles, gewgaws, empty shadows, the pleasures, the profits, the honors of this world are! O, that we may tread them under foot, that we may win Christ!

One glimpse of Christ's excellency and glory would make us sick of longings and thirstings after the enjoyment of His love.

Did we but see a millionth part of the loveliness of Him who "is altogether lovely," we would cry aloud: Whom have I in heaven but Thee? and there is none upon earth that I desire beside Thee."

Famous people are not always large. The height of Queen Victoria is about five feet one inch. Napoleon I. was about 5 feet 7 inches. The Duke of Wellington, at Waterloo, was about 5 feet 8½ inches in stature.

MACAULAY.

A correspondent of the New York Times says Macaulay was a marvellously brilliant talker, but a little too self-conscious, and withal inclined to monopolize. His voice was deep and well-trained, but not remarkably pleasant.

He once spent a week at a country vicarage as the guest of Sidney Smith. "Well, and how did you get on with him?" asked a friend. "Get on—I did not get on at all," said the wit. "He talked all day, and I have no doubt he talked all night; but I went to bed as usual, and, thank God, slept soundly, only when I got up in the morning I found Macaulay hard at it still. I took my revenge, however, in my own way, for when he was leaving I went to the door of his chaise, and after bidding him good bye, said, 'I admit it.' 'Admit what?' he exclaimed.—'That you are the greatest man in England.'" Macaulay was never known to have had any female attachment. He had many celebrities for intimate acquaintances, and these did him instead of friends. But he was a man of intellect, not of affection.

Hon. Edward Everett prefaced a late address at Boston with some remarks on the Lawrence calamity, and the following on the death of Macaulay:

Nor will you blame me if, in connection with this calamity at our door, I allude to the melancholy tidings which have just reached us from abroad, of the death of the most brilliant writer of our own or of any other age; whose works for thirty years has been the wonder and the delight of all who read the English language, beneath the circuit of the sun; an author who, as it seems to me, more than any other, ancient or modern, was clothed with the magic power of recreating the dead past, and giving to the men and things of other times the form and color of an actual reviving presence; a writer not among ordinary associates, but unsurpassed if not unequaled in a company of historians—several of them our honored countrymen—two of them with himself mournfully signaling the year that has just closed; any one of whom would have conferred sufficient honor on the age in which he lived. That in the intensity with which he threw himself into the science described by him, and took part, so to say, in the great contentions of the times, he never fell into an error of judgment, or made a false estimate of character, need not be maintained; one such has been keenly felt in this country. An honest and a fearless thinker and writer, he could not avoid collision of opinion and feeling with those who differed from him. But his errors were spots on the noontide sun. Better than this, in Lord Macauly (truly a nobleman by Heaven's patent) the writer was less admirable than the man; the splendor of his page was excelled, if possible, by the brilliancy of his conversation and the charm of his personal intercourse. All the world admired his gorgeous imagination, the magnificence of his diction, his miraculous range of memory, which grasped the literature of every language and every age, and held all its stores of illustration prompt at command; but those who knew him loved him, for the unaffected meekness with which he bore his transcendent honors, the sunny cheerfulness of his disposition, the generous warmth of his heart.

Soon after his decease this paragraph appeared in a London paper:

Lord Macaulay will be buried in Westminster Abbey. The sexton of the Dean and Chapter is busy opening a grave for our great historian—not with kings and knights of the Garter—not even with Stephenson or Telford—but in Poets' Corner, or the south transept of the Abbey. He will lie at the foot of Addison's statue, and close to the grave of Isaac Barrow, one of the great Trinity of Cambridge men, Macaulay's own College. The historian will not lie far off Camden—almost the father of English history—nor far from what remains of May, the historian of the Long Parliament, and near to the remains of Johnson, Garrick, Sheridan and Gifford, the Tory editor of the Quarterly Review. He will lie facing the statue of the poet of "The Pleasure of Hope," at whose funeral the noble historian helped (with wise selection) to bear the pall. The day of the funeral is, we believe, as yet unfixed.

Macaulay's Funeral.—The funeral services of Lord Macaulay were solemnized in Westminster Abbey on the 9th inst. The London Star, of the 10th, says:

The profound silence which prevailed during the service was inexpressibly solemn. So perfect was the stillness that in the remotest recesses of the venerable Abbey the voice of the officiating clergyman could be distinctly heard. But, as at the funeral of the late Robert Stephenson, ladies were present dressed in the gayest colors, and this incongruity excited the disgust of all the right thinking portion of the congregation.

The service occupied about an hour. At its close the chief mourners took a last view of the grave and coffin, and then silently quitted the scene. The barriers being now thrown down, the crowd of spectators were allowed to approach the verge of the grave. The outer coffin is formed of polished elm, and it encloses a leaden coffin and shell. The lid is divided into three compartments; the upper one contains, on an engraved plate, the arms of the deceased peer. The shield bears two arrows and two buckles, and has two pelicans as supporters.—The crest is a boot with a spur, surmounted with the usual coronet. The motto of the coat of arms is "*Dulce Periculum.*" The second compartment contains the following inscription:—"The Right Hon. Thomas Babington Macaulay, Baron Macaulay of Rothwell, born 25th Oct., 1800, died 28th Dec.," with the initials of the deceased peer, "T. B. M." The coffin is ornamented with massive gilt handles, three upon each side and one at each end, surmounted with cornets, and the surface is covered with black silk velvet, and is decorated in the usual style of funeral ornamentation.

SPURGEON ON JAMES.

The first of Mr. Spurgeon's letters appears in the *Watchman and Reflector*, of last week. It is not in any respect remarkable, but is simple and hearty in style, and as coming from the distinguished preacher will be read with interest. Speaking of the death of Rev. John Angell James, he says:

"It will be a long time before the church can fully estimate the loss of that prince and great man in Israel. He was to the Independent denomination a standard-bearer around whom its members delighted to rally, and to all of us he was a bright example we longed to imitate. During a most violent controversy, which threatened to rend the Congregational body in twain, his firm but most affectionate testimony had a manifest effect for good. Had it not been for the "sweet influences" of this star, I fear the waters would long have been tossed by tempests. It was the holiness of his character which added such weight to his words. His reverend head commanded respect, and his speech always repaid it. The papers will long ere this have given you copious accounts of his life, his writings, and his death. I shall, therefore, content myself with giving a few notes from my own personal observation.

In an early year of my ministry, while but a lad, I was seized with an intense desire to hear Mr. James; and although my finances were somewhat meagre, I performed a piglrimage to Birmingham solely with that object in view. I heard him deliver a week evening lecture in his large vestry, upon that precious text, '*Ye are complete in Him.*' The savor of that very sweet discourse abides with me to this day, and I shall never read the passage without associating therewith the quiet but earnest utterances of the departed man of God."

PROSECUTION OF ANIMALS AND INSECTS.

Among the works of Chassaneux, a learned jurisconsult of the sixteenth century, is to be found a dissertation of immense prolixity, in which the essential points as to the prosecution of animals are discussed. He had been consulted by intending prosecutors, and his opinion was adverse to the accused, which in this case was a species of locust called in old French *hureburs*. Without further reference, however, to mere arguments on the one side or on the other, let us transcribe from the pages before us some notes of a few cases which actually occurred, and the dates of their occurrence.

1314.—The judges of the county of Valois tried a bull which had gored a man to death; and, witnesses having been heard, they condemned it to be hanged.

1394.—Pig hanged for having mangled and killed a child in the Province of Roumaigne, viscounty of Mortain.

1451.—Leeches excommunicated by the Bishop of Lusanna, for having destroyed the fish.

1474.—Cock condemned to be burnt, by a sentence of the magistracy of Basle, for having laid an egg.

1474.—Sow condemned to be knocked on the head for having eaten off the chin of a child. The sentence also ordered that the flesh of the sow should be cut up and thrown to the dogs, and that the owner and his wife should make a pilgrimage to Notre Dame de Pontoise, where on the day of Pentecost, they should cry thanks. Of having done which, they brought back a certificate.

1499.—Bull condemned to the gallows for having in his rage killed a young man.

1585.—The grand Vicar of Valence causes the grubs to be cited before him, assigns them a protector for their defence, and finally condemns them to quit the Diocese.

1590.—In Auvergne, a district judge appoints a curator for the caterpillers; the cause is fully debated; they are ordered to retire to a small locality, there to pass the remainder of their miserable lives.

1610.—A prosecution began against a horse which had been trained by its master somewhat as horses are now trained for the circus. "It was sought to have both master and horse burned." Witchcraft had probably been suspected. It would seem, however, that in this case, the prosecution failed, the belief in witchcraft having begun to fade in Europe by the beginning of the seventeenth century.

ASTOR AND AUDUBON.

Among the subscribers to Audubon's magnificent work on ornithology, the price of which was $1,000 per copy, appeared the name of John Jacob Astor. During the progress of the work, the prosecution of which was exceedingly expensive, Mr. Audubon of course, called upon several of his subscribers for payments. It so happened that Mr. Astor, (probably that he might not to be troubled about small matters,) was not applied to before the delivery of all the letter-press and plate. Then, however, Audubon asked for his thousand dollars; but he was put off with one excuse or another.—"Ah Mr. Audubon," would the owner of millions observe, "you come at a bad time; money is very scarce; I have nothing in bank; I have invested all my funds."

At length, the sixth time, Audubon called upon Astor for his thousand dollars. As he was ushered into his presence he found Wm. B. Astor, the son, conversing with the father. No sooner did the rich man see the man of art, than he began, "Ah, Mr. Audubon, so you have come again for your money. Hard times Mr. Audubon, money very scarce." But just then catching an inquiring look from his son, he changed his tone: "However, Mr. Audubon, I suppose we must let you have some of your money if possible. William," he added, calling to his son, who had walked into an adjoining parlor, 'have we any money at all in the bank?" "Yes, father," replied the son, supposing he was asked an earnest question pertinent to what they had been talking about when the ornithologist came in, "we have $22,000 in the Bank of New York, $60,000 in the Merchants', $98,400 in the Mechanics', $83,000—" "That'll do, that'll do," exclaimed John Jacob, interrupting him. "It seems that William can give you a check for your money."—*Commercial Bulletin*.

Dr. Parr had a great deal of sensibility.—When the account of the death of O'Coigly was read to him the tears rolled down his cheeks.—One day Mackintosh having vexed him by calling O'Coigly "a rascal," Parr immediately rejoined: "Yes, Jamie, he was a bad man, but he might have been worse; he was an Irishman, but he might have been a Scotchman; he was a priest, but he might have been a lawyer; he was a republican, but he might have been an Apostate."

Cuvier and Napoleon were born in the same year, 1767; Burns and Schiller were born in the same year, 1759; Mozart and Kosciusko were born in the year 1799; Alexander Hamilton and Lafayette were born in the year 1759; Hegel, Wordsworth and Chalmers were born in the year 1770; Herschel and Macpherson, and West, were also born in the same year, 1739; Curran, Heber, David, the painter, and Dr. Rush were each born in the year 1790.

A Literal "Dead-Lock."—A citizen of Rochester has returned from Illinois with a curiosity consisting of the skulls of two bucks, with the antlers so interlaced that they cannot be separated without breaking them. They were found in the woods by a hunter, together with the skeletons of the animals to which they belonged. The bucks must have engaged in a fight, and got themselves fastened together in such a manner as to make their separation impossible; and in this position starved to death.

Another relic of the classic ages was found in Vermont lately, being a dog's collar, supposed to have belonged to Julius Cæsar, from the fact of having his name engraved upon it—which leads to the supposition that the Green Mountain State was at one time occupied by the Romans!

The funeral of Armstead Walker, a colored preacher, of Fredericksburg, Va., on Sunday week, was attended by over 1,000 slaves and 400 whites, including many ladies. Deceased was a slave, and by his behavior won the esteem of all.

A writer in the St. Lous *Republican*, who dates his letter at Denver city, says: As we reached the summit of one of those long swells which make up the prairie in this region, we found the valley below us literally filled with antelope.

The secretary of the interior has applied to the Sac and Fox Indians for a full Indian war dress, to be presented through the French Minister to Louis Napoleon. The tribe has most generously responded with a splendid equipment; scalping knife, tomahawk, peace pipe, and various other articles of savage warfare.—No expense has been spared by the way of ornament and decoration.

A gentleman, who has some eighty slaves in his employ, informs the New Orleans *Picayune* that forty-two of that number, in spite of his vigilance, are intemperate; and that of the whole of the male servants he has owned during the past twenty years, more than one-half have died of delirium tremens.

Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, on the occasion of his inauguration, rode to the State-house in a carriage drawn by four horses, and escorted by a brigade of militia. Some of the Ohio papers are very indignant about this, and call it "an sping ofroyalty."

The amount of gold exported from California in 1859 was $47,460,462, against $47,548,025 in 1858.

The Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16.

We are this day in receipt of a Deed to Lots Nos. 2, 3, and 4, Block No. 3, in the village of Kimball in the county of Bosque—being a donation to the Methodist Episcopal Church South, from Richard Kimball, per his attorney in fact, J. DeCordova. J. W. SHIPMAN.

We call express attention to our Book List this week. The preachers and, all others who expect to order books, would do well to file it for reference. We cannot publish another for some months. Additions to this list will be made and published from time to time.

AGENT.

PAINE FEMALE SEMINARY.—We learn from the last Goliad *Messenger* that Rev. A. P. Leach, of Tennessee, a graduate of Trinity college, N. C., has been elected Principal of this institution, and is expected to arrive shortly. The spring session has just opened under the supervision of Miss Bert, assisted by an efficient corps of teachers in the different departments.

FAMILY MONTHLY OF USEFUL INFORMATION.—We find among our exchanges this morning, the first number of a neat Magazine of 32 pages with this title, published by Clarke & Meeker, 49 Walker street, N. Y., and originating, its publishers say, "in a desire to give the family circle a class of reading, which shall be entertaining, instructive, and useful." The No. before us is embellished with a steel plate engraving of the Valhalla, and several wood cuts, illustrative of Niagara, Trenton and Catskill Falls, Westminster Abby, etc.

Rev. J. M. Bonnell, President of the Wesleyan Female College at Macon, Georgia, writing on business, adds: "I am extremely gratified with the appearance of your paper; it far surpasses my expectations of what Texas could do in that way. You know it is difficult for us to realize that the young State has sufficiently advanced in civilization to stand along side of her elder sisters in anything that speaks of culture and social progress. I am much surprised, and likewise pleased, to see the long column of advertisement of schools and colleges; it is cheering."

Bro. B. will please excuse us for making this extract from a private letter. Our appreciation and high regard for his opinions is our reason.

THE friends of Rev. A. Turner, of Georgia Conference, will be glad to learn of his safe arrival in Texas. He spent an hour with us on Friday last, and left for Liberty next day, with the expectation of returning to Galveston this week.

NEWS FROM THE "BORDER."—One of our ministerial brethren sends us the following extract from a letter, written by a brotherin-law in Dorchester, Maryland:

"On last mail-day I sent a letter to Lynchburg for Bishop Early, offering our church property for the use of his church, and asking to be supplied with a pastor. If we can get the right kind of a man, I think the Church South will soon get a strong foot-hold in this county. There is a strong tendency here in favor of your Church. We propose to lead the way for other churches to follow. The people in and out of the church are anxious to have a Southern preacher. While most of the members promise to double their quarterage, the friends of the church promise to contribute liberally. If we can be *well* supplied, I think our church will flourish. For the last year or so, we lost ground, and were threatened with a loss of membership if we did not change our relation to the M. E. Church (North). Our church property was deeded for the use of the Church North or South, at the discretion of the trustees. Hence the change is easily made.—The Eastern shore of Maryland is embraced in the Philadelphia Conference."

NOT A COMMON IDEA.—A feeble Sunday school in a rural district, feeling unable to constitute more than one of their number a life member of the Parent Missionary Society, just conceived the notion of constituting the whole of them relatives at least of the society by directing that their twenty dollars should make their school a life member! There is a chance for you now all young friends. Do you wish to make your school or your family, no matter how many children there are, a life member of the Missionary Society? why just send to the Secretary, Dr. Sehon, at Nashville, twenty dollars, saying it is to constitute our school, or our family, a life member, etc. We like these relations well, the more of them the better.

A revival of unusual interest has been in progress in the Presbyterian Church at Portsmouth, Va., for some weeks, accompanied, says a letter writer, with some manifestations similar to those attending the Irish revival, and not often witnessed among the Presbyterians since the days of the "falling work" in Western Pennsylvania and Kentucky. The pastor, Rev. Dr. Handey, writes to the *Witness*, "The Rev. C. H. Hall, of the Methodist Church, a lovely brother of catholic spirit, has preached two sermons, and his people have been attending with us."

CIRCULATE THE PAPERS.—A writer in one of the Advocates remarks:

"I have known brethren's liberality increased a hundred-fold by being put into the stewardship, simply because they saw, as they had never seen before, the necessities that existed. The same is true of the great body of the membership. They need information as to the position, enterprises and wants of the Church. Brethren, let us circulate the papers. They are powerful preachers."

REFERENCE BIBLES.—Zion's Herald says truly that many of the references in our Bibles "are utterly worthless, being founded on a mere verbal similarity, with no parallelism of meaning; others are actually heterodox, being so arranged as to suggest and confirm the fatalism believed in by Calvin, while many of the most valuable confirmatory passages are omitted altogether."

This mode of making the Scriptures their own commentary has been left to very incompetent hands. A first-rate reference Bible, showing some depth of acquaintance with the meaning of the Scripture, would be a great blessing to our studies.

NEW ADVERTISTMENTS.—We call the attention of our readers to the Advertisement of the Ætna Insurance Company in this paper. E. P. Hunt, at Galveston Agent. We know very little about Insurance Companies, but are assured by those who do know, and in whom we have confidence, that this is one among the very best and safest in the United States.

A HARD CROWD.—There are 7,000 statues of Catholic saints in the great Cathedral at Milan. Some 3,000 more are to be added to this congregation of stone.

"THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE TRUTH."

Labor is a law. Nor do those read deeply enough who confine the Divine enactment, "in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," to the body alone. All such scriptural injunctions contain "a law within a law;" and the one referred to, by a method of interpretation now universally acknowledged, receives its full application only when it is made to include mental as well as physical labor. The New Testament, although it be the record of Him who had letters without having learned, recognizes for us the necessity of mental toil. Its highest approval is bestowed upon those who sought after even the saving truth in the usual methods by which all truth is attained. It is clear, however, that while, in its first grasp of the wisdom which is unto salvation, the mind of man performs its highest functions, there is then a more remarkable Divine assistance than we experience in what may be called our more distinctively intellectual operations. The intellectual and the moral coincide in our conversion, yet so that the moral is greatly predominant; and the power which it receives directly from God overflows upon the mental faculties, which then attain high conclusions with but little consciousness of effort. That a great intellectual advancement is made in conversion cannot, we think, be doubted; nor that it is made without the conscious use of the means which the mind must employ, generally, in its endeavors after knowledge. Experimental religion is the proper basis of intellectual development—it furnishes at once the true impulse and the true law of the reason and the understanding, and is the source and the conservator of the sciences and the philosophies. Yet, though experimental religion is intelligent, and though the mind is placed by it in a proper and more perfect relation to all right knowledge than it could attain in any other way, it does not follow that the converted man is at all freed from the law of intellectual labor. Saurin finely says that conversion confers upon the mind a universal susceptibility of truth. Being brought out of darkness into light, we feel that the intellect has been helped to the top of a mountain, which it could not have attained without help. Around it, however, lies a vast expanse of land to be possessed. The new relation to God is also a new relation to all truth, but not such that action is to be lost in contemplation. This is so far from being the case, that unless the "new creature" now goes forward into the knowledge of the truth by actual effort, he loses the benefit of the preparation for it which his conversion has bestowed. Many religious persons perish for the lack of knowledge. Making religion to consist in emotion alone, they forget to observe that the emotions of their conversion flowed from such perceptions of truth as they never realized before; and failing to carry out this law by striving to gain new and enlarged views of truth, their emotions perish, and leave them to become barren formalists, or worse. If there be nothing important in this suggestion, then our religious Schools, our religious Quarterlies, our Commentaries, and the whole of our religious literature, are founded in false views, and are doing more harm than good. Let us here give a familiar illustration of our point. A promise of Scripture, seen in one of the many lights of which all the promises are capable, greatly comforts the young convert. In after years that same "view" does not satisfy him. Why? Not because it is not true in itself, but because it is not now true for him. He cannot feel its force now, as he felt it then, and coldly saves a vague reverence for the Scripture by coldly attributing the fault to himself. A well-instructed scribe takes up the promise, and brings out of it both the new and the old. The Christian referred to is stirred and "blessed," and boldly affirms that he has just heard the best sermon of his life. Years pass. The promise grows dim and dull again. And now, perhaps, he asks some preacher to take it for a text, and give him back the old joy with which he gazed into its wondrous depths of comfort. This is oftenest observed in Christians who, with naturally good minds, have given no sufficient attention to self-culture. They are lovers of "good sermons," but only because such sermons bring them momentary glimpses of the great PRINCIPLES or reasons of religion. Now it is true, as Pascal says, that "we are more forcibly moved and persuaded by reasons that we ourselves discover, than by those that come from the minds of others." This is true, not because of self-love, as the poet who teaches that we are partial to our own observations for the observer's sake would have us believe, but because the mind that makes discoveries for itself is in a progressive state, and thus true to the laws of God as written in its own nature. For it is only through our own searchings for truth that we can truly receive it. "Yea, if thou criest after knowledge, and liftest up thy voice for understanding; if thou seekest her as silver, (alas! when shall that be?) and searchest for her as for hid treasures; then shalt thou understand the fear of the Lord: then shalt thou understand righteousness, and judgment, and equity; yea, every good path. When wisdom entereth into thine heart, and knowledge is pleasant to thy soul, discretion shall preserve thee, understanding shall keep thee."

We quoted Pascal just now, and shall quote him again: He says that those who judge by sentiment wish to penetrate at one view, and are not accustomed to search for principles; others, on the contrary, seek for principles and underrate sentiment. This is very true. Yet the decisions of the heart, which are so prominently exercised in religion, need the extending and corroborating views of the intellect nearly as much as the latter need the former. The two are combined in an intelligent religion. Take a sentence, now, from Solomon: "The heart of him that hath understanding seeketh knowledge." Let the understanding of the heart here include all those primary and undemonstrable truths, which are so characteristic of experimental religion. These, in relation to knowledge, are guides and tests. Measure, says a French philosopher, your progress in knowledge by the increase of your holy and tender reverence for the Gospel. This is sound wisdom. But we must add that the peculiar reverence recommended is attainable only by him who starts out from the understanding of the heart to seek knowledge, and brings his intellectual acquisitions so fully home to the place of beginning.

We are impressed with the truth that religious men and women have, in the religion of Jesus Christ, the true position from which all useful knowledge may be captured and subordinated to their happiness and improvement. History, science, literature, philosophy, all, in our opinion, are truly intelligible only from the Christian point of view. With such guides as the Bible, and hearts filled with that love of God which is the central power of creation and of providence, we may read and study in such a way that all our mental improvement will be a religious culture. Nor is any Christian too old to begin the work, if he is in possession of the senses with which he may commune with the worlds of Nature and of Mind. Let the younger ones, especially, save the money which others spend in vanities, and buy good books, and vow that no day shall pass without some effort to improve the mind. Bread for the body, prayer for the heart, and study for the mind—while we labor with our hands for the first, let it be so ordered as to gain opportunity for the others—and let us have a generation of Christians, in whom knowledge and feeling combine to raise the standard of the daily Christian life from the drudgery of a narrow routine to the free height of a sanctified intelligence.

BOOK DEPOSITORY.

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that the "*Texas Book Depository*" has on hand the best assortment, the greatest variety, and the largest stock of Religious books ever offered for sale in Texas. The demand for this class of books is already large, and constantly increasing. Shipments are made almost daily from the Depository; and the question is no longer asked in our streets, "Where can I get some good religious books?" or if asked, it is answered by directing the inquirer to the Depository. The local Agent has put forth all the energies and forethought that he has been master of, and yet it has been almost impossible to meet the demand, because of the lack of capital upon which to operate. We, however, look to the day, not distant, when this want shall be fully supplied.

The Depository is the joint property and enterprise of the Texas, East Texas, and Rio Grande Conferences—and while we would not detract "one jot or one tittle" from the immense importance of other enterprises of the Church in the "Lone Star State," we must be permitted to say that, in our humble judgment, this is fraught with the promise of more good to the present and succeeding generations, than any other enterprise inaugurated by the church in Texas. It is emphatically *the enterprise*; and we verily believe, that next to an efficient Itinerant Ministry, the Advocate and Depository are, with the blessing of God, of the greatest importance to the Church.

Rev. G. W. Cottingham was appointed travelling Agent, for the Texas Conference, and Rev. J. W. Shook, for the East Texas, at the late session of the Conferences. Mr. Cottingham was here a few weeks since, engaged in the work of his agency, and we confess cheered us not a little with his success and prospects. Since that time we have had frequent letters from him, advising us of liberal donations made to the Depository, which will appear in due time under the head of "Donations to the Depository." He is succeeding well. But why say he is succeeding? All who know him, and have considered the importance, and magnitude of the work in which he is engaged, with the liberality of Texas Methodists and the friends of Methodism in Texas, need no such information. He is in the work, heart and soul. If we had to describe him in this agency, or any other important work in which he engages, we would say he is the personification of *earnestness and energy*. We commend him as the fully accredited Agent of the Depository.

Mr. Shook is extensively known throughout East Texas—is a man of decided ability and energy, and, we doubt not, will do a great and good work, both for the Depository and his Conference.

We ask the friends of the Church, and of Religion, to respond liberally to the calls of these brethren.

The following extracts from the Constitution of the Depository, adopted by the Conferences, will show at a glance the objects to be accomplished by the enterprise:

"The object of the Depository shall be to advance the cause of Protestant Christianity by disseminating religious knowledge and useful scientific and literary information, in the form of books and tracts.

"The Conferences shall, in no case, appropriate the dividends due to them from the Depository, except to the superannuated preachers, and the widows and orphans of those preachers who have died in the itinerancy; and to those only when in necessitous circumstances."

The first and great object is to advance the "Cause of Protestant Christianity," and to do this by the circulation of religious books.

If there should be a small profit, as we believe, and earnestly hope, there will be, it is to be sacredly appropriated to the support of the "superannuated preachers, and the widows and orphans of those preachers, who have died in the itinerancy, and to those only when in necessitous circumstances." Objects, the accomplishment of which should thrill the heart and swell the bosom of every lover of our Lord Jesus Christ.

CHRISTIANITY SELF-SUPPORTING.—The London Times ridicules the English Churchmen for cleaving to church-rates, and says the session of 1860 ought by all means to abolish them. If Churchmen are unwilling or unable, says the Times, to sustain their own Churches, "it certainly is not so with those sectarians into whose pockets the pro-church-rate Churchmen find a pleasure, more than commensurate with the sum obtained, in dipping their hands. The Wesleyans, without a word of complaint, or a prayer for aid, have built from the ground, within a time comparatively modern, and sustained in excellent repair, a multitude of edifices, in which upwards of 2,000,000 of persons find room for convenient worship. The Independents have many chapels, some of them of no inconsiderable architectural pretensions, and in these we find accommodation for about half as many as the last named, more popular sect. The Baptists, unaided by any special grant, keep in full efficiency as many chapels as will hold three quarters of a million. There are in England and Wales some 20,000 of these unaided Churches, all of them self sustaining, and numbering an enormous congregation. Now, we believe that what other men do, English Churchmen can do."

PREACH CHRIST.—Dr. Murray says, "the men who preached Christ"—as did Whitefield, Wesley, Benson, Asbury, and others—"are those who were a blessing to the Church. And such are the men who are a blessing to it now; the men who permit not themselves to be drawn away from the cross to a crusade against particular sins, or in favor of certain schemes of social or political reform. And the men who turn away from the preaching of Christ, *to preaching for the times*,—who are seeking to rise to prominence by connecting themselves with the excitements of the day, are the men who are dividing their own churches, and who are casting around them firebrands, arrows and death, to the extent of their power. Their progress is marked, like that of the conflagration or freshet, by the ruins they leave behind them.—Without benefitting any human interest, they destroy their own usefulness, and bring a reproach upon the entire Gospel ministry."

Vitality in the music of a hymn is a much and always-to-be-desired thing.—*Western*.

The vitality of the hymn sung is still more important than the music to the benefit of him singing.

The Western Advocate is willing to offer "a small reward" for anything more obscure than some of the utterances of the New York Advocate on the slavery question. It might offer a big reward without fear of having it to pay.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, send us, through Armstrong & Bro., copies of "The Rivals, a Tale of the Times of Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton," by Hon. Jere. Clemens—and of "Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World," by Robert Dale Owen.

Time does not seem to be fast enough for Mr. Clemens. We wish he would permit people's graves to get mossy before he seizes upon their characters for his Tales. An attempt to prove that Aaron Burr was a persecuted Saint, and Hamilton a fiend incarnate, should be made, if at all, rather in the matter-of-fact than in the fictitious method. It seems intolerable to be told in cool blood by Mr. Clemens that he has not confined himself to what his "Rivals" actually did, but only to what *he* "believed" them to be "capable" of doing. Nor does it help the case to be assured that the author tried to discard "strong prejudices" against Hamilton, "entertained from boyhood," and that he has reasons for this publication which "are no concern of the public." All this indicates the feverishness of the partizan, rather than the philosophy of the artist. In fine, we do not believe the relations of Burr and Hamilton to be at present proper ground for the Novelist, unless he possessed the idealizing faculty in the largest measure, and even then such a theme would be a choice of doubtful propriety.

As to the execution of the Tale, we have two remarks to make. The first is that the frequency with which Mr. Clemens feels called upon to apply bad descriptive epithets to Hamilton and good ones to Burr, reminds us of the painter who was careful to prevent mistake by writing under his efforts at equine portraiture—"This, you see, is a hoss.". Secondly, we cannot reconcile the assertion that Burr had as "kindly" and as "genial" a nature as any man that "ever lived," with utterances put into his mouth at the close of the book—where, visiting the scene of his duel with Hamilton, for holy meditation, we suppose, "long years afterward," he is made to say of his antagonist: "If twenty lives had centred in his single body, it would have been a poor atonement! When I saw him fall headlong to the ground, a weight seemed lifted from my breast, and a peaceful tranquility settled there I never could have known while the same earth sustained us both!" This, we submit, is the religion of revenge. We are tired of hearing that the measure of any human hate is broader than the earth, or that the crack of a successful pistol-shot has power to transform the hell of a passionate heart into a paradise of peace. If some kinds of men will never learn better than to kill, or to act so as to deserve to be killed, we hope the public will find out after a while that it can be better employed than in reading the painful record of their more than doubtful exploits. Mr. Clemens does himself injustice, by such themes. By discarding them altogether, and ascending into the purer regions of true art, he can produce something worthy of being read and worthy to live.

Mr. Owen's book professes to be a summation of phenomena going to prove the reality of occasional ultra-mundane interference within our earthly sphere. Isaac Taylor conjectures—"That within the field occupied by the visible and ponderable universe, and on all sides of us, there is existing and moving another element, fraught with another species of life, corporeal, indeed, and various in its orders, but not open to the cognizance of those who are confined to the conditions of animal organization—not to be seen, not to be heard, not to be felt by man." Mr. Owen's theory is—"not *usually* open, not usually to be seen," &c. The "Spiritualism" of our day furnished Mr. Owen the hint of his book. He has gone through the ages to show that some such thing has always been. We shall not judge his work without a more patient examination. The author seems to be a sincere seeker after truth. From some of his conclusions we should dissent, but we feel no anxious haste to combat them. Ruskin somewhere says that although a great deal is said about Christianity in its relations to art, he never saw a thoroughly earnest Christian that cared much about art. He supposes the reason to be that the Christian religion supplies its true votary with a higher ideal of beauty than any that artists, as such, can conceive or express. Something similar may be said of these "spiritual" phenomena. To men like Mr. Owen, who are not very strong believers in the Bible, these spiritualisms supply what seems, to one whose faith is grounded upon the word of God, to be a very barren sort of Revelation. We do not envy, and shall not abuse them. To their more liberal faith, the Bible injunction "believe not every spirit," may seem to be founded in narrow views. We are illiberal enough to be prevented by it from believing a single one of the whole tribe of modern "spirits," and foolish enough to believe that we have not lost a single grain of wisdom by the operation.

READING THE BIBLE.—An old Baptist preacher gives the following advice to ministers:

"Always read a portion of the sacred volume, not only at the commencement of all your pulpit services, but also at the opening of all meetings of the church, whether for devotion or business. Let no injurious excitements, on the most vexed matters in Church dealings, hinder the regular exercise of reading, prayer, and praise. There is nothing better to soothe the irritated minds of men."

AFFECTING, IF TRUE.—The following touching incident is related in a Boston paper, on the Lawrence disaster:

"A company of girls were safe, and comparatively uninjured, until the fire broke out. They would soon have been rescued if the devouring flames had not shut out every hope from the prison in which they were immured, but when the fire began to roar they began singing the hymn—

"'We're going home to glory."'

Their voices rose clear and musical above the crackling of the flames, but they soon were silenced, to be heard no more until they had passed the narrow sea that divided them from the heaven of their faith."

INTERESTING MOVEMENT ON FOOT.—We saw yesterday, letters that have since been forwarded to the Secretary of War, at Washington, and to Senators Wigfall and Hemphill, of Texas, from Messrs. E Green and George W. Chilton, offering to the United States Government the services of a mounted rifle regiment of 1000 Texas volunteers, made up from the counties of Harrison, Panola, Rusk, Cherokee, Smith, Anderson, Upshur, Cass, and other counties east of the Trinity, for the protection of the frontier against the invasion that threatens it from Mexico, and to be ready for "any other emergency."—*N. O. Picayune*.

"CARRYING THE WAR INTO AFRICA."—In one of the famous wars between Carthage and Rome, about two thousand five hundred years ago, Hannibal, the Carthagenian leader, and one of the most wonderful men of antiquity, led his army into Italy, and for several years continued to threaten the city, and lay waste surrounding country. Scipio, a Roman General, saw the necessity of getting rid of Hannibal and his forces, so he determined to lead an army into Africa, and threaten Carthage; and thus make it necessary for Hannibal to return home for its defence. This scheme had the desired effect, and in all time this retaliating upon an enemy, by adopting his own tactics, is called "carrying the war into Africa."

REV. J. W. WHIPPLE requests us to say that his address is, Austin, Texas.

SHORT PAPERS.

No. 1.

"The man that hath no music in himself,
Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils;
The motions of his spirit are dull as night,
And his affections dark as Erebus:
Let no such man be trusted."

Have we, as a nation, any musical genius? Have we any musical standard? Have we any native musicians? Feeling, as I trust I should, Mr. Editor, a profound regard for "the glories" of my native land, I am compelled, nevertheless, to answer these questions in the negative. I do not wish, by these desultory suggestions, to convince any one that I am *right*, on these questions—I prefer to be *wrong*. In considering these questions, I use the term "genius" in its legitimate sense, as implying invention or creation. In this sense, I ask what American has produced anything "graceful or elegant," much less "serious or sublime?" Where is the "piece" that stirs the soul from its utmost depths, and sends the trembling listener upward to the Infinite, as does the Creation by Haydn? That awakens that mysterious relation between sound and soul, and lifts the rapt hearer above storm and cloud, and sun and star, and brings him into the immediate presence of Him who "spake and it was done," as does Handel's Messiah? Or less than these—that excites, thrills, ravishes, like Norma or Lucretia Borgia? Or again, that soothes, softens, and subdues, like strains from Lucia di Lammermoor or Somnambula? Answer who can. Have we any standard? It may be asked, can we have a correct standard, when we have no genius for music? I think we may. We certainly can judge of the beauty of a piece of mechanism, as well as of its utility, without having the genius to invent, or the art to construct it. At the worst, I am for "setting up" for ourselves; I prefer a *bad* to a *borrowed* standard.

Permit me, Mr. Editor, to protest against our fashionable borrowed style of singing and playing. Please take a seat, Sir—for without strong nerves you can't stand up during one of these musical *entertainments*—and let us look and listen at one of our fashionable performances: See that *silly* shake of the head, that theatrical heaving of the chest, the swelling neck, the glaring eye, the widening nostril, and the mouth—what *shall* I say of it?—from which issues a noise, a compound of a cough, a grunt, a hiccup, and a laugh. From the instrument what a sound! The poet's gate, on iron hinges turning, grating harsh thunder, is melody to it.

I submit that words were arranged to music to be heard, and although this mouthing may be *Italien*, or, if you please, operatic, still it is not as pleasing to the uneducated ear.

Have we any native musicians? Answer in our next. * * *

GALVESTON, Feb. 13, 1860.

VICTORIA.

MR. EDITOR:—Our first quarterly meeting embraced Saturday and Sunday last, 28th and 29th of Jan. We had a pleasant and interesting time. One very agreeable feature of our sacramental meetings in Victoria is the union of the members of the Presbyterian and Methodist churches upon all such occasions.

Seven joined the church on probation—one white and six colored. Six were admitted into full fellowship—three white, and three colored.

On the same day the German Methodist quarterly meeting was held. On Saturday, their new church, a neat and commodious building, was dedicated. At 11 o'clock, A. M., on Sunday, Rev. Ch. Grote preached in the German language, and at 3, P. M., Rev. A. Davidson in English.

Nearly enough money was raised to extinguish a small debt, and provide for the inside finish of the building. Our German brethren feel grateful for the assistance of their American brethren and friends in this noble enterprise.

Improvements, necessary, substantial, and well-timed, are going forward among us.

Feb. 2, 1860. O. A. FISHER.

GOOD ADVICE.—We have it on the best authority that "whoso findeth a wife findeth a good thing;" and who could doubt, after reading the following, that bro. Osborne, of the *True Issue*, has been successful in the matrimonial lottery? The same advice has been given many a time before, but never more earnestly or beautifully.

"Tell your wife. Tell her what? Everything. There is in woman an intuitive perception, whose testimony is higher than reason, and surer than the subtleties of speculation.—Are you in trouble as to what line of policy to pursue? Is your happiness involved, and do you feel deeply perplexed? Go tell your wife. You are dearer to her than life, and nearer than all the world. Every affection of her nature is woven around you, and the deeper are your afflictions, the fiercer your trials, the darker your day of life, the nearer does she draw to you, and the closer does she twine the strength of her very being about you. Go tell her all; your proud and boasted reason is not enough to unravel the hidden mysteries of life. You are not independent of her sympathy and love; do not pretend to be independent of her counsel. The love that nestles in her heart, and pervades and absorbs all her being for you, will originate a way of escape from impending evil; her hand will fold back the storm cloud, and point your vision to a brighter day in the far to come.—Her woman's intuition will unfold a lesson of wisdom, purer and truer than all the evolvings of reason. Make her your companion, treat her as your equal; for who so fit to share your joys and your sorrows? Who will rejoice with a deeper rapture in your triumphs, and oh, who will mourn with a lovelier sorrow over your fall. You never had a better friend. A truer heart never beat for you. No lovelier prayers ever went up to heaven for your protection. Truly a good wife is "God's last best gift to man."

THE PRECIOUSNESS OF FAITH.

Precious, indeed, is that faith that leans upon God in adversity, that goes to Jesus in trial, and that repairs to the Spirit in sorrow.—Precious faith, that finds a promise for every condition, a helper in every emergency, a soother for every sorrow.—that can hope against hope, taste a sweet disguised in every bitter, and see a bright light veiled by each dark cloud. This is the true gold, that procures all blessings and enriches its possessor with all good. He that has FAITH IN GOD has every desire of his heart fulfilled. He can dive into the treasures of God's word, and say, "All these are *mine*, for they are my father's epistles of love." He can turn to the Redeemer's fulness and exclaim, "It pleased the Father that all this fulness of grace, and truth and love, should dwell in Jesus *for me*." He can repair to the throne of grace and say, "Here I am permitted to draw near to God, burdened with sin, laden with want, oppressed with trial, assailed by temptation, crushed with sorrow, casting, by an act of faith, all my care upon Him. Is it not that precious faith that enriches my poverty, that dignifies my meanness, that guides my perplexities, that cheers my loneliness, that calms my grief, that defeats my foes, that paints a bow upon every cloud, and that brings all heaven into my soul? Yes, such is the fruit of that faith of which God is the giver, the Spirit the author, Christ the object, and a poor empty, unworthy soul the happy possessor!—*Dr. Winslow*.

It is rumored at Washington that the British Minister, Lord Lyons, is about to marry Miss Lane, the President's neice.

IF good people would make goodness agreeable, and smile instead of frowning in their virtue, how many would they win to the good cause.

TISCHENDORF'S GREAT DISCOVERY.

The London Daily Telegraph's St. Petersburgh correspondent, who has seen in the Imperial public library of that city, where they are on exhibition, the interesting and valuable Biblical manuscripts discovered by Prof. Tischendorf, speaks of them thus:

"The most interesting feature in the exhibition, is the very oldest Greek manuscript of the Bible extant, a document of the utmost moment, and bespeaking the gravest attention of the whole Christian Church. Besides the important and valuable contents of the Old Testament, of the same text as that used by the apostles in their quotations, the manuscript contains the whole of the New Testament. The various European libraries all possess many manuscript copies of the Bible, but not a single one of the few written before the tenth century. The two hitherto regarded as the oldest and most complete, and held in the highest estimation, are those in the libraries at Rome and London. But the former wants four entire epistles of St. Paul, and nearly the half of another, as also the Book of Revelation; while in the latter the whole of the Gospel of St. Matthew is missing, as well as some parts of St. John, and the Pauline epistles.

The manuscript discovered at Mount Sinai, and now brought to St. Petersburgh, is not defective even in the smallest degree; on the contrary, it contains two works even in addition; one complete, the other but partially so. In the second and third centuries, these latter were included in the canon of Holy Writ, and always received the deepest reverence as precious heir-looms of the earliest inspiration of the Church of Christ. Of one of them, the Epistle of Barnabas nearly the whole of the first half has been wanting until now in the original Greek text; while of the other, only one very imperfect copy was known to exist up to three years ago. The date of the manuscript has been fixed by Prof. Tischendorf, (who is, perhaps, the greatest authority of the present time in this peculiar province of learning,) at the beginning of the fourth century—consequently, in the times of Constantine the Great, and of the first Œcumenical Council. No other copy of the Bible is of higher antiquity than this; indeed, the far-famed Codex Vaticanus is the only one that can at all put in any claims of competition. These writings, drawn from the grave of ages as living witnesses to the present generation of the inspired authority of the apostolical Scriptures, have, at the instance of Prof. Tischendorf, been destined by the reverend brotherhood of Sinaites, as an offering to the Imperial person who is the acknowledged head and defender of the orthodox Church.

By the recovery and acquisition of these precious heir-looms of the distant times of Christian faith, St. Petersburgh enjoys a bloodless victory over the hitherto more favored cities of London and Rome. The great capital of the North now offers a resting-place for the earliest records of Holy Writ, sacred treasures which, in secure repose at the foot of the Mount of Moses—the holy mount hallowed by the far-off memories of thousands of years—have survived, as by a miracle of Providence, through all the storms of the tumultuous centuries of the past.

A CHRISTIAN KING.

An English paper states that the King of Hanover, who has been afflicted with blindness, has had the eyes of his understanding so enlightened, that he is not only a believer in the Lord Jesus, but a confessor who is not ashamed to own himself a disciple, nor to defend the cause of his Lord, before high and low. On the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of a new church in his capital, he made some remarks which indicated a heart experience in spiritual things. He said in concluding:

"Furthermore, I entreat the Almighty to grant that the pure gospel of his dear Son may be transmitted from this church to all heathen lands, it being my desire and resolve, that henceforth all Hanoverian missionaries shall receive ordination within the walls of this Christ's Church, which may thus become a well of salvation, not only to its own congregation, but of the nations of the farthest regions of the globe. And whilst to these fervent prayers for this church and congregation, and for my people at large, I superadd my heart-felt petition, that the bond which in ancient times bound the Guelphic rulers and people in one united glow of holy faith and fear, may still link them together, until the arrival of that great day, when we shall all stand before the throne of our Divine Redeemer, to receive the salvation purchased for us by his precious blood. I lay the foundation stone of Christ Church, in the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."

REVIVAL IN INDIA.—We understand that a letter from the Rev. Dr. Duff, to Geo. H. Stuart, Esq., of this city, brings intelligence of a powerful work of grace.—Meetings for prayer (in Calcutta, we presume) were crowded, in which were signal indications of a glorious revival. The convictions awakened in many minds were overpowering. Persons smitten down by the power of the Spirit, as in Ireland, were carried from the meetings.—*Philadelphia Observer*.

STRANGE WIND.—The Indians on Fraser river tell of a wind which suddenly overtakes or meets men in that region, which is so overpoweringly cold as to freeze one to death in a few minutes. The traveller has certain premonitions of its approach, and prepares to weather it or die. He can only weather it by killing a horse or some other animal on the instant, cutting him open, and crawling into the palpitating vitals. The wind soon passes over, and before the carcass of the dead beast becomes cold the life of the traveller is saved. What reliance may be placed on this statement we leave to the philosophers to determine.

PHILADELPHIA.—Rev. Mr. Guinness is preaching in this city, with increasing power, and many conversions are reported. The city now contains 310 churches; 51 Episcopalians, 41 Methodists, 67 Presbyterians of all classes. No Congregational, one Unitarian. It has 600,000 inhabitants.

NEW PROCESS OF PAPER MAKING.—A large factory, capable of making thirty tons of paper per week, has been erected in Bordeaux. The paper is to be made of African plants by the process of M. Bournevialle; fifty tons of these plants are required for thirty tons of paper. The inventor has now a small mill in which he is making two tons per week, at thirty per cent. less than paper of a similar quality can be made for from rags.

GEESE PICKED BY MACHINERY.—The Scientific American announces a machine for picking geese, the result of a number of years' labor, and one of the most ingenious pieces of mechanism ever seen. It not only plucks the feathers, but separates the long ones from the short ones while passing through the machine. It will pick forty-five geese per hour.

NEW POLITICAL PARTY.—The Philadelphia Journal, of the 31st, publishes a call for a grand mass meeting to organize a party to be styled "The Constitutional Union Party," having for its object the preservation of the Union, the protection of the rights of the States, and the suppression of sectionalism. It is signed by a large number of prominent business men of this city. Hon. John J. Crittenden, Hon. Millard Fillmore and Hon. Edward Everett are expeced to address the meeting. So says a dispatch.

THE *Chicago Journal* says that Father Chiniquy, and two-thirds of his Kankakee congregation, have joined the Presbyterian Church. The remainder of his congregation will join the Baptists.

Capt. Daniels of the Memphis and El Paso Railroad, informs us that the company in Texas is now laying down fifty miles of rails, and that the contract will be completed in eight months.

Say nothing respecting yourself, either good, bad or indifferent; nothing good, for that is vanity; nothing bad, for that is affectation; nothing indifferent, for that is silly.

There is a sacredness in tears. They are not the mark of weakness, but of power! They are the messengers of overwhelming grief, of deep contrition, and of unspeakable love.

A father and son, Anthony and Thomas Screw, escaped, on the 25th ult., from the Wetumpka jail. There are two screws loose.

TEXAS ITEMS.

RIO GRANDE AFFAIRS.—Nothing later has been received on this subject, than that contained in the Extra of the Brownsville Flag of Feb. 5th, and the reports brought by the same vessel, the amount of which was that Cortina and his men had attacked the steamer Ranchero about thirty-six miles above Brownsville, on her way down from Rio Grande City with a very valuable cargo. Maj. Tobin and Capt. Tomlinson were aboard with their companies, and Maj. Ford and Capt. Littleton arrived soon after the attack had commenced. After fighting a short time, Ford's command crossed to the Mexican side of the river, and succeeded, report says, in whipping the Mexicans, killing 25, and only having one ranger mortally wounded.

LATER!—The Arizona, which left Brazos St. Jago on the 8th, reports that an express arrived from Brownsville on the night of the 7th with the intelligence that Cortina had again crossed to the American side of the river, followed by Ford and the Rangers, and was at last accounts about thirty miles above Brownsville. The Ranchero had not reached Brownsville when the express left.

FRONTIER NEWS.—Indian forays continue to occur upon our frontier. A letter from Fort Belknap to the Dallas *Herald*, dated Feb. 1st, states that several different parties of Indians had visited that neighborhood a day or two previous, and that the overland stage had been attacked, and several citizens "run in," on the previous Sunday. No lives known to be lost. The Indians have been depredating more extensively in the upper Colorado and Guadalupe county, having stolen many horses in Gillespie, San Saba, Brown and Comanche counties. A letter from G. W. Todd, in the Austin *Gazette*, dated 31st ult., gives an account of the killing and wounding of a number of Indians, and the recapture of several horses, by a scouting party under Sergeant Chapman, of Fort Mason.

HOMESTEAD LAW.—The following is the law of the homestead in a town or city, as defined in the Act recently passed by the Texas Legislature, and approved on the 2d inst:—The homestead in a town or city, exempt from forced sale, is hereby declared to be the lot or lots occupied or destined as a family residence, not to exceed in value two thousand dollars, at the time of their destination as a homestead: nor shall the subsequent increase in the value of the homestead, by reason of improvements or otherwise, subject the homestead to forced sale.

The Texas Legislature have resolved to continue the Court of Claims, and we see, by a letter in the *Civilian*, that W. S. Hotchkiss was elected Commissioner on the 9th.

The Legislature have also passed the Acts incorporating the Galveston Fireman's Relief Fund Association, and the Southern Cotton Press and Manufacturing Company.

The Clarion of Feb. 4, says a very interesting meeting is now going on in the Methodist church in Jasper.

The *Gazette* and *Herald* of Jefferson, have been united under the editorship of S. K. Eggers, and is now one of our handsomest and best filled exchanges. From the last number we clip the following:—"In addition to the cotton, wool, iron castings, beef, hides, peltries, pecans, live stock, medical roots, beeswax, etc., annually shipped from Jefferson, we see ten barrels of bells at the landing, ready for shipment to New Orleans, manufactured at the Bell Factory of C. W. Stewart, two miles northwest of this place."

The *Belton Independent* of Feb. 8 says, "We never saw in any one section such an universal move for the establishment of schools. Our paper has not been clear of an advertisement for commencing something of the kind in six months; we now have another from Comanche. They too intend to establish a school, and thus show their zeal in the cause.

Beef Packeries are becoming quite numerous in Texas, of late, and some of them, we know, are doing a profitable business. The last *Courier* informs us that Mr. Toby, of Chicago, is about entering largely into the packing business at Indianola.

The *Register*, formerly published in Galveston, has been merged in the Crocket *Argus*, of which Mr. Davis has become one of the proprietors and editors.

At the iron foundry of J. S. Nash & Co., of this county, now, every article of castings, from a stove to a wagon-box, that is needed, is being manufactured in as neat and as substantial style as at any foundry in the United States. A gentleman of wealth and energy is now purchasing machinery for another foundry on a very extensive scale, for this county, and will have it in operation as soon as the machinery can be put up. North-Eastern Texas then need no longer be dependent upon Pennsylvania for her iron; she need no longer buy bread for Black Republicans.—*Jefferson Herald*.

The Houston Telegraph says: "As our weekly was going to press yesterday, the Sheriff of Harris county levied an execution on the locomotive, cars and road bed of the Galveston and Houston railroad, on a judgment in favor of Kyle & Terry, for $32,000."

The Governor has ordered the issuance of the patents to the Southern Pacific Railroad upon the section of 25 miles already completed.

THE RIO GRANDE.—A letter from the Commissioners on the 19th, says, that they have about closed their duties. Cortinas is in Mexico, not far from Matamoras and receiving the indifference if not the countenance of the authorities. In fact the people are down upon the Juarez treaty, and look upon themselves as almost at war with the United States.—*Intelligencer*.

The *Columbia Democrat* states that, last week, the warehouse of Judge R. J. Towns, on the river a few miles above Columbia, took fire and was entirely consumed, and with it 32 hogsheads of sugar. It is supposed to have taken fire from the carelessness of the negro in charge of it.

The Trinity Valley Railroad Company have been incorporated. It is proposed that this Road shall commence at Liberty, and terminate at Crockett, and if it be built before the road leading out from Houston reaches Crockett, then the Company have the right to carry the road to Palestine.

Neil McCoy, the murderer of Baltzell, came back to Seguin the other day to give himself up, expecting to get bail, but on a hearing of the case, the Judge refused to admit him to bail, and ordered him to jail, and to be heavily ironed till the sitting of the court.

The *Telegraph* estimates that not less than twelve to eighteen hundred persons arrive in the State every day by way of the Gulf. The editor says fully five hundred slaves were brought into the state within the past week.

PROFITS ON SHEEP.—The San Antonio *Herald* says that a gentleman near that place took charge of a flock of sheep four years ago, valued at four thousand dollars, and by dilligence and good fortune has increased the value of the drove to *Forty Thousand Dollars*.

Facilities make business, and whereas, three years ago, three boats a week did all the carrying and passenger trade between Houston and Galveston, it now requires a day boat and a night boat, and a train of cars each way per day, to meet the demand.—*Houston Telegraph*.

The apportionment bill has passed both Houses of the Legislature. Under the Constitutional provision the number of Representatives for the next ten years will be 90, and Senators 33, as under the law of 1848. 3852 is the basis for Representatives.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN.

Three Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CANADA.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28.—The sales of Cotton for the week ending on Fribay evening amount to 83,000 bales.

The sales to speculators during the same period amount to 16,000 bales, and the sales to exporters amount to 11,500, leaving 55,000 bales to the trade.

The market closed with an active demand.

Middling qualities of Cotton have advanced 1-16 to ⅛ during the week, particularly upon uplands.

The sales on Friday amounted to 10,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 3000.

The market closed firm at the following quotations of the Broker's circular:

Fair Orleans 7⅝, Fair Mobile 7¼, Fair Uplands 7, Middling Orleans 6 15-16, Middling Mobile 6¾, Middling Uplands 6½.

The stock of Cotton at Liverpool amounts to 542,000 bales, of which 446,000 bales are of American production.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The general and political news by the Canada comprise very few features of general interest or importance.

The Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament has produced a very favorable impression not only in England but also on the Continent.

Lord John Russell, the British Foreign Secretary, in the course of a speech in Parliament upon the foreign relations of Great Britain, stated that a convention was being drawn up between England and the United States for the purpose of preventing cruelty to seamen on board of American vessels.

The Commercial Treaty just concluded between France and England was engrossing much of the public attention in England as well as on the Continent. Some of its provisions have been published, and the European journals are discussing their merits.

Later advices have been received in England from Australia.

A commercial panic was prevailing at Melbourne, and many heavy failures are reported.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

S. P. Chase, Black Republican, has been elected U. S. Senator, from Ohio, to succeed Mr. Pugh.

The Mississippi Central Railroad being now completed, and connexions satisfactorily arranged with other roads, it is announced that the trip from New Orleans to New York is regularly made in *four days.*

HIDES.—We have reports of the sale, at New York, of 900 Texas, 23lb., 17 to 17½ cents as they run.

A sale of 475 Texas hides, at 16c. per lb., six mos., is reported at Boston.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The question of continuing or abolishing the franking privilege has come up in the House of Representatives, in a discussion on the Post-office bill; and, from all appearances, there is likely to be an active and prolonged contest on this point, which will delay the passage of the bill.

VETO BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has sent to the House of Representatives a message containing his veto on the bill relative to improving the mouth of the Mississippi.

The message states that the Government has expended $690,000 on plans for improving the mouths, and all with no marked benefit.

INDICTMENT OF A GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR.—A dispatch dated January 26th, in the New York Herald, says "Leach, the Superintendent of the El Paso and Fort Yuma wagon road, for the construction of which an appropriation was made in 1856, has been indicted by the grand jury of this District, upon a charge of fraud, forgery, etc. The trial is to commence to-morrow."

Fifteen thousand muskets have been ordered to the South by President Buchanan, from the Armory at Springfield, Mass. They are to be equally distributed between the cities of Charleston, Augusta and Baton Rouge.

MORMONS GROWING COTTON.—A letter in the Mountaineer of Salt Lake City, Utah, written from Herberville, Washington county, has the following:

"Our prospect for a good harvest of cotton in this place is very flattering at present. We have already picked between two and three thousand pounds, and feel sanguine that we have yet five or six thousand to pick."

Mr. Hunisicker, the Shreveport Postmaster, has had a young man named John E. Henderson arrested on a charge of robbing the mail. He acknowledges having taken at sundry times, about $400.

The Presbyterian Church, and especially their Theological Seminary at Princeton, have recently sustained a great loss, in the death of Prof. J. Addison Alexander, who died on the afternoon of the 28th ult.

The death of Henry D. Gilpin, Esq., of Philadelphia, was announced on Monday last. He was a man of cultivated intellect, and a lawyer of great distinction.

Dr. G. S. Howe, of Boston, who has returned from Canada, was expected to appear before the Senate Investigating Committee, the present week.

COLORED EMIGRATION TO HAYTI.—A few days ago a vessel sailed from New Orleans with eighty-one free colored persons belonging to Louisiana, who go to try their chances in Hayti. The Picayune says: "Among them are brickmakers, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, carpenters, &c. Some of them are proficient weavers, who have long been employed making the stuff called Attakapas cottonade, so favorably known in the market. They take along with them the necessary machinery for that trade, and all sorts of agricultural and mechanical instruments."

The receipts into the U. S. Treasury during the last week were $1,700,000, mostly on account of customs. Of this amount, New York contributed $850,000. About $8,000,000 are in the Treasury, subject to draft.

The Pottsville Miners' Journal publishes its annual review of the coal trade of the United States for 1859, from which it appears that the whole quantity sent to market during the year amounted to 8,889,787 tons, being 1,774,388 tons more than in 1858.

DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A HOG.—Jas. Murphy, residing in Louisville, Ky., the day before Christmas, in attempting to extract a bone out of a hog's throat was badly bitten by the animal. In less than a week he was attacked with symptoms of hydrophobia, which lasted until Thursday, when he got better, but on the 6th inst. he was again attacked, and soon died in horrible agony.

The Exchange Bank of Boston, on Thursday, paid a forged check, purporting to have been drawn by O. Ames & Co., for $5,000. The forger has not been discovered.

Review of the Cotton Market.

Under the influence of advices from Liverpool, of a somewhat favorable character, buyers have been found to take lists of cotton which had been neglected. The supply offering is considerable; but is chiefly of the lower grades, which continue to be deposited, while the middling qualities readily command full prices. Sales of the week ending Friday last, 2,920 bales. Receipts, 3,994 bales.

Ordinary	7½ @ 8¼
Good Ordinary	8½ @ 9¼
Low Middling	9¼ @ 10¼
Middling	10¼ @ 10¾
Good Middling	11½ @ 11¾

MATHER, HUGHES & SAUNDERS,
Galveston, February 14, 1860. Cotton Factors.

Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 11, 1860.

COTTON.—We have noticed a more moderate demand to day with sales of about 11,500 bales at prices within the range of our previous quotations, the Canada's advices having no perceptible effect—

Inferior	5 @ 7
Ordinary	7¾ @ 8¾
Good Ordinary	9 @ 9¾
Low Middling	10 @ 10½
Middling	10¾ @ 11½
Good Middling	11¾ @ 12
Middling Fair	12½ @ 12¾

SUGAR—Fair to fully fair 6¾ @ 7¼c. per pound.
FLOUR—Superfine $6 75; Extra $7 25 per bbl.
LARD—Prime 10½c.

CATTLE MARKET.

Jefferson City, Feb. 11.

BEEF CATTLE—Stock on sale comprises 800 Western and 200 Texas Cattle. Prices for Western 6 @ 8 and 9c. per lb. net: Texas $15 @ 25 and $30 per head.
SHEEP—Prices $2 50 @ $4 and $6 per head.
MILCH COWS—$30 @ 60 and $90 per head.
VEAL CATTLE—Prices $6 @ 11 per head.

IT is our duty not only to scatter benefits, but even to strew flowers for the sake of our fellow travelers in the pathways of this wretched world.

Agent's Notices.

JAMES W. SHIPMAN, Book Agent.
To Whom all Business Matters must be Addressed.

LETTERS AND FUNDS RECEIVED FOR ADVOCATE
From 6th to 13th Feb., inclusive.

A—J. W. B. Allen, $10, 1 n s; E. P. Angell, $2; R. T. P. Allen; O. M. Addison, $2; R. Alexander, 1 n s; Dr. Angell, $2; David Ayres, $1.
B—W. M. Brooks, $2; A. F. Bridges; J. M. Barton; J. M. Bonnell, $9; H. M. Burrows, $2; N. Blue, $5; J. L. Briggs, $6,80.
C—L. C. Crouse, 3 n s; J. W. Chalk, $3, 2 n s; J. Crawford, $5, 1 n s; John Carpenter, $2; W. W. Conner; J. Cowart; Thos. Cooper, $2.
D—F. C. Dowdy, $4; John Dickinson, $5.
F—James M. Follansbee, $2; T. B. Ferguson, $4, 2 n s; B. F. Foster, $5; L. Frosh, $2; J. E. Ferguson, $6.
G—M. W. Grimes, 1 n s; H. A. Graves, $12,50, 2 n s.
H—Mrs. C. Hunt; C. L. Hamill, 1 n s; W. S. Hotchkiss, $8; P. W. Hobbs; M. Headen, $3; J. B. Henson; W. B. Hill, $10, 1 n s.
J—I. G. John, $7.
K—J. A. King, $1; Dr. Kuhn, $3.
L—E. O. Lynch, $2.
M—J. M. Murchison, $4,75; J. L. Murphey; I. McMahan, $2; A. B. Manion, $4, 1 n s; M. Mathews, $2, 1 n s; G. M. McWhirter, 1 n s; Mrs. V. M. McMahan, $2; T. H. McMahan, $4.
P—S. M. Pettengill & Co., $1,88; J. E. Payne, 1 n s; C. Palmore; W. P. Petty; $6, 3 n s; P. Perry, $6; Mrs. Peacock, $2,00.
R—E. P. Rogers; Mrs. T. Robinson.
S—U. C. Spencer; W. R. D. Stockton, $2; W. H. Shotwell, $1; Mrs. J. A. Smith, $2,25.
T—C. W. Thomas, $6; H. M. Tippett, $2; W. J. Thompson, $4,75; J. J. Thompson, $2; Judge Thompson, $2.
V—W. G. Veal, 1 n s; J. R. Van Liew, $2.
W—J. R. White; J. W. Whipple; J. M. Whipple, $2,50; T. B. Wilkinson; G. Winne, $2.

Receipts for and Shipment of Books
For the week ending Feb. 14.

A—R. Alexander, books mailed; also, books shipped to W. W. Downs & Son, Waco, care Peel & Dumble, Houston, and Spencer & Lee, Navasota City.
C—I. E. Chalk, $2, books mailed.
D—R. C. Dickie, $1,50, books mailed.
F—J. E. Ferguson, book mailed to A. Silliman.
G—C. W. Gregory, $8, books mailed.
H—J. M. Hall, books mailed.
J—S. M. Jenkins, $5,50, books mailed.
M—W. W. Morris, $1,25, Tickets mailed; J. M. Murchison, $2, book mailed.
S—W. R. D. Stockton, $3, book mailed.
T—H. S. Thrall, $55,10.

Donations for Book Depository,

O. A. Fisher, on Note,	$20 00
O. B. Crenshaw, Note paid,	50 00

New Advertisements.

Trinity Bottom Land at Auction

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Probate Court of Walker county, January Term I will sell, at public Auction, at the Court House door in Huntsville, ON THE FIRST TUESDAY IN MARCH, *on a Credit of Twelve Months,* the interest of the estate of W. R. English in Two Leagues of land granted to S. Rogers and R. Sparks. This land fronts on the Trinity, about four miles below Cincinnati—about 6000 acres. It is believed there are valuable Coal beds on this tract.

TERMS—Approved notes with security and a lien on the land. [Feb 2, '60-1t] DAVID AYRES, Adm'r

J. S. & J. B. SYDNOR,
Auction and Commission Merchants,
Strand, Galveston.
Regular Sales every Tuesday and Friday.—feb16

WOOL BAGS,
WOOL BAGS.
The Hoffman Wool Bag,
Manufactured from strong Burlap, for
HOFFMAN, IRELAND & EDEY,
Texas Wool Commission House,
No. 26 Front street, NEW YORK.

For sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
Messrs. MILLER, MONTGOMERY & Co., Galveston.
BAUGHN & WALKER, Lavaca,
To whom all orders should be addressed. ☞ The advantages of the ready-made, strong Wool Bag will be immediately seen by the wool shipper. feb9-3m

DANIEL DEALY,
Montgomery, Texas,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
BOOKS and STATIONERY,
Paints, Oils and Window Glass,
Together with all popular Patent Medicines, Brushes, Perfumery, &c. Also, Henry R. Costar's *RAT and ROACH EXTERMINATOR,* and *ELECTRIC POWDERS* to destroy insects, with every other article found in a first class drug store. feb2-1y

Silver Plated Ware.

FROM MEYER & WARNE'S celebrated Philadelphia manufactory, consisting of
Tea Sets of six pieces, Tea-kettles with lamp,
Ice Pitchers, Butter and Vegetable dishes,
Table Knives and forks; Table and Tea Spoons,
Castors, Salt Stands, Fruit Knives, etc., etc., just received on manufacturers' account and for sale at their prices and terms, wholesale or retail by
ELI ADAMS, AGENT,
Market street, opposite "News" Iron Building, between the Postoffice and Tremont street. feb2

Oriental Detersive Soaps.

VAN HAGEN & McKEONE'S Oriental Detersive Soap is decidedly the best ever made, and is fast winning its way into general use. It saves money, time, and labor, as one pound goes as far as three of common rosin soap, or the so-called olive soap. It saves labor, clothes need little or no rubbing, and no boiling; consequently a wash is not the tedious job of olden days, but is performed in half the time; it is free from sal soda, or any substance that will injure the finest fabric, and is the mildest washing soap known—in fact; just the article for the age. Wherever used it has given great satisfaction. Beware of imitations. None genuine unless the name of Van Hagen & McKeone are stamped on each bar. For sale by all good grocers, and wholesale by ELI ADAMS,
Sole Agent for Texas, Market st., opposite News Iron Building, between the Postoffice and Tremont st. feb2

Adamantine Candles.

D. THAIN'S Adamantine Candles are of an extra quality, hard, white and superior to the generally used Star Candle, and will be sold fully as cheap—they are put up in boxes of 20 and 40 lbs and small boxes of six pounds each, expressly for family use.

Consumers and dealers are invited to examine and try them. If not equal to representation no sale. Wholesale and retail, Depot on Market street, opposite News Iron building. ELI ADAMS,
feb2 Sole Agent for Texas.

Sabine Pass.
ROBERT F. GREEN & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
CENTRAL WHARF,
jan12 *Sabine Pass, Texas.*

Great Bargains
are now offered to Land Purchasers, in
Elm Creek and Little River Lands,

Lying in Bell county, from 6 to 15 miles below Belton, in such quantities as will suit purchases.

One tract on Little River, 8 miles below Belton, on which is a Spring that furnishes sufficient water to irrigate 200 acres of the adjoining bottom land in the driest season.

One tract of 400 acres in the bend of Leon River, 5 miles below Belton, half of which is the richest bottom prairie, the remainder good timber.

One tract adjoining J. Reed, on which there is an improvement of 65 acres in the bottom.

Titles are beyond dispute.

The above will be sold at *Great Bargains.* Apply to
D. T. CHAMBERLIN, Belton,
jan12-3m or to ELISHA EMBREE.

JOSEPH STOW,
Carriage Repository,
Corner Strand and Bath Avenue, opposite H. D. St. Cyr's,
Galveston, Texas,

Where Carriages, Buggies, and every description of vehicle can be had. Double and single Harness always on hand.

All those in want of Carriages would do well to call at the Repository before purchasing elsewhere.

Old carriages painted and trimmed in a neat and fashionable style at the above establishment.

Orders from the country thankfully received and promptly attended to jan 5-1y

1200 STOVES, for sale cheap, wholesale and retail, by T. S. HAMMITT & CO.

100 Doz. TABLE CUTLERY, for sale cheap by nov 3 T. S. HAMMITT & CO.

SINGER'S
SEWING MACHINES.

THE Ladies are politely informed that these UNRIVALED and MOST POPULAR MACHINES are now on exhibition and for sale at my store. It is needless to inform the public of their superior merits, yet I can state their qualities as follows:

They are Strong and Reliable, and make a Fast Stitch, that will neither Rip, Ravel, nor Pull Out.

The attachments for Hemming beautifully can now be applied to all of

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.
SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION!
EASILY MANAGED!
AND NOT LIABLE TO GET OUT OF ORDER.

Please call and examine, before purchasing elsewhere, at my store, Osterman's Iron Building,
Strand Street, Galveston.
dec 15-3m W. E. TORBERT, Agent.

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the premises of Mr. G. Gennill, 12 miles north of Clinton, Texas, on the 16th of Dec., 1859, an American Bay Horse, about 7 years old, 15½ hands high; one white hind foot, a scar on the front of the left hind leg, a fish hook brand on the left shoulder. If any one knows of such a horse and will inform the undersigned, at Mission Valley, Texas, he shall be compensated. [feb2-3t] J. W. COOLEY.

WATERS S. DAVIS,
Strand, Galveston,
(Under Messrs. Ball, Hutchings & Co.,)
IS NOW OPENING A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
Fall and Winter Goods,

Such as Blankets, Kerseys, Plaids, Pld Linseys, Flannels, Kentucky Jeans, Satinets, Cassimeres, Osnaburgs, Domestics, Prints, Stripes, Bed Ticking, Cotton Checks, Table Linen, Toweling, Hdkfs, Muslins, Laces, Gloves, Hoop Skirts, Boots and Shoes, Hats of all kinds, Under Shirts and Drawers, Pocket Cutlery, Table do., Razors, Scissors, Combs, Percussion Caps, Cologne, Hair Oil, Toilet and Shaving Soap, Letter and Cap Paper, Blank and Memorandum Books, Steel Pens, Buttons, Umbrellas, &c.

Mens', Ladies', Misses and Boys' Saddles, Bridles, Feltings, Stirrup Leathers, Martingales, Girths and Surcingles, Stirrups, Spurs, &c., &c.

In addition to the above we have a great variety of articles too numerous to mention.

☞ Purchasers, at wholesale or retail, will please call and examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere, as our prices will be uniformly low nov 24-3m

Marriages.

On the 9th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. E. Ferguson, Dr. JAS. I. NICHOLS, of Galveston, and Miss NANCY E. SECREST, of Fort Bend county.

At Victoria, Texas, Jan. 24th, by Rev. O. A. Fisher, Mr. W. H. WATERS and Miss ISABELLA HEALEY.

At Victoria, Feb. 2d, by the same, Dr. E. H. SMITH and Miss MARY C. ROSELL.

At the residence of the bride, by Rev. J. B. Tullis, REV. W. G. WILLIAMS, of the East Texas Conference, formerly of Virginia, and MRS. R. L. C. HENDERSON, of Anderson county, Texas.

Richmond Christian Advocate copy.

BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS.
NOW ON HAND
and to arrive in a few days,
AT THE TEXAS BOOK DEPOSITORY,
Strand, Galveston,

Which we offer for sale at prices annexed.—Terms, CASH or NEGOTIABLE PAPER.

COMMENTARIES.

Clarke's Commentary, 6 vols sheep	16 00
.. .. calf	20 00
.. .. calf extra	25 00
.. .. Turkey morocco, full gilt	30 00
.. 4 vols sheep	12 50
Benson's .. 5 vols sheep	13 50
.. .. 5 vols calf	16 50
Barnes' Notes on New Testament, 10 vols	9 00
Burkett's .. .. 2 vols	5 00
Wesley's Notes	1 80
Pierce's Notes on Acts	75
Brown's Concordance 35 gilt 45; Cole's ditto	1 00
Cruden's	4 00

HYMNS, 12 mo—sheep, 1 00; sheep, with ritual 1 20; Roan, with ritual 1 40; Morocco, extra gilt 2 25; Morocco, extra gilt, with ritual 2 40; Turkey morocco, gilt extra 2 75; Turkey morocco, gilt extra, with Ritual 3 00. Turkey morocco, double boards, bevelled edges 3 50; Turkey mor., double boards, bevelled edges, with Ritual 3 75; Turkey morocco, double boards, with gilt clasps 5 00; Silk Velvet, paper linings, gilt clasps 8 00

24 mo.—sheep 50; sheep, with Ritual, General Rules, and Articles of Religion 60; roan 60; roan, with ritual, etc. 70; roan gilt 75; roan, gilt, with Ritual, etc. 85; morocco, tucks, gilt edges 1 20; morocco, extra gilt edges 1 25; Turkey morocco, extra gilt edges 1 50; Turkey mor., gilt edges with clasps 2 25; Turkey morocco, bevelled boards, extra gilt edges 2 50; Turkey mor. bevelled boards, gilt clasps 3 50; Turkey do., gilt rims and clasps 3 50; Velvet, gilt rims and clasps, paper lined 5 00. [All the styles from Morocco to Velvet contain the Ritual, etc.]

72 mo.—sheep, 40; roan, embossed 50; roan, gilt edges 60; morocco with tucks, gilt edges, 80; morocco, extra, with gilt edges 90; Turkey morocco, gilt rims and clasps 2 75; Velvet, gilt rims and clasps, paper lined 3 50
Quadruple—sheep 35; roan embossed 50

Alleine's Alarm and Baxter's Call 40
Advice to a Young Convert 65
A Year in Europe, Cross 1 25
Autobiography of Travis 75
Anecdotes for the Ministry 60
Armageddon—Baldwin 2 00
Annals of the Poor 35
Annals Southern Methodism, 1855-56-57, each 1 00
Arminius, James, Life of 1 00
Asbury, Life and Times of 1 00
Apostolic Suc's'n, Abbey, 50
.. .. Powell 65
.. .. End of 3
Alexander the Great 30
Alfred the Great 35
Alleine's Alarm, 30
Analysis Ch gov't, Henkle 40
Ancient British Church 30
Anglo Saxons, Lives Em't 6
Australia and its Settlem'ts 30
Asbury's Journal, 3 vols 3 00
Burke's Wrks, 3vol elegt 5 00
Bascom's Works, 4 vols 4 00
Bereaved Parents Consoled 30
Biographical Sketches of em't Itin't ministers, port'ts 2 00
Babel Builders Confounded, or Immersionists vs. Bible 40
Butler's Analogy, 75c 1 00
Bible Christian 30
Baxter's Call 25
Boatman's Daughter 30
Better Land 75
Bible Expositor 40
Baker on Discipline 65
Ballyshan Castle 90
Brown's Concordance 35 a 45
Bunyan's works, royal 8vo 3 50
Baptism, Summers on 65
Baptism, by Chapman 1 00
Baptismal Demonstrations 10
Bards of the Bible 1 00
Bibles, all sizes; English from 30c to $12—German, French, Spanish, &c. 30c to 5 00
Ball we Live on, 25
Bible Gleanings, Mrs Cross 25
Bible Index, Barr, 45
Beauties of Fletcher 65
Bridal Greetings, with marriage certificate 30 to 45
Biblical Atlas, 1 00
Bright's Family Practice 4 00
Bramwell, Life of 35
Charity Superior to Knowledge 10
Cook, Valentine, Life of 65
Christianity in Earnest by Carson 35
Cheerful Chapters 35
Chapters for Children 30
Carvosso, Life of 45
Commandment with Promise 30
Capers, Bishop, Life of 1 25
Creed of all Men, by Abbey 25
Clarke's Theology 75
Cookman's Speeches 30
Cross of Christ 30
Covil's Dictionary 60
Class Books—large size 30
Class Leader's Manual 30
Calvinistic Controversy, by Fisk 50
Central Idea—Peck 1 00
Convert's Counsellor 50
Clarke Dr Life of, Ethridge 1 00
Campbellism, Strictures on 35
City of Sin 30
Chain sacred wonders $2, 2 25
Christian Father's Present 50
Divine providence, Sherlock 75
Dominion, gilt, Baldwin 2 00
Disciplines, New, muslin 30
.. roan gilt 50
Dairyman's Daughter 30
Duty of Giving, Arthur 30
Divine Union 1 00
Doing Good 30
Devout Exercises 30
Duties of Christian Masters, McTiyere 50
Defence of the Government of the M. E. Church 5
Devotedness to Christ, by Bishop Pierce 10
Drift-wood 10
Divine Assessment, 25
Dancing, Crane on 30
Earnest Christianity, by Caughey 1 00
Eternal Sonship of Christ 30
Ecclesiastical Constitution, by Abbey 1 00
Entire Devotion 30
Edgar's variations Popery 1 25
Entire Holiness 40
Episcopius, Life of 70
Edinburg, Old and New 30
Foster's Essays 50
.. Lectures 50
Fletcher on Christian Perfection 25 and 30
Fletcher's appeal to matter of fact 35
Faith and its effects 50
Fletcher's Checks, 2v sh'p 3 50
Fisk, Rev. Wilbur, Life of 2 00
Family Government, Bishop Andrew 30
Fletcher, Life of 60
Fifty fine Poems 30
Fletcher, Mrs., Life of 60
Forrester's Story Book for Boys and Girls 70
ditto magazine for ditto 1 00
Father Reeves, the Model Classleader 30
Great Commission, Harris 1 00
Great Teacher 1 00
Great Supper not calvinistic 50
Gregory Lopez 35
Great iron wheel examined 1 00
ditto and Appendix, by Brownlow 65
Gaston's Collection 2 00
Gathered Flowers 30
Golden Censer 40, 60, 1 25
General Conference Journals, 1796 to 1856, 3 vols 4 50
Gospel Ministry, a sermon by Winans, 5
Grandfather Gregory, by Old Humphrey 25
Gift of Power 75
Hymn & Tune Books 1,25, 1 50
Heavenly World, scripture views of 35
Hebrew missionary, Cross 40
Hester Ann Rogers 45
Hidden Life Exemplified 40
Holiness, Wallace 45
Headlands of Faith, Cross 1 00
Heroines of Methodism 1 00
Heroes of Methodism 1 00
Historical Series, in case 2 50
Heart and church divisions 35
Hedding on dis'pline, revisd 25
Home, or The Way to make Home Happy 30
Hall's Works, 4 vols eleg't 7 00
History, Rollins' Ancient, 1 vol royal 8vo 3 00
History of Bible, Gleig 2 vl 1 00
.. Eccl. Mosheim's, 2 vl 3 50
.. Ruter's Gregory 2 00
History of Methodism, vols 1, 2, Stephens $1, Turk mor 5 00
History of Organization M. E. Church, South 1 00
History of Reformation 2 00
Home Circle '55 $2, 56-7, e 2 50
Holiness, Kinnear on 25
Holiness, Summers on 25
Infant Ch. Membership 65
Itinerant's Wife 20
Incidents of Western Travel, Bishop Pierce 1 00
Incidental Illustrations 1 00
Jour. Gen. Con. '46-50, bd 1 00
.. .. 54 '58, each 50
Joseph Brown, the Young Tennesseean 30
Johnson's w'ks, 2 vs, fine 3 50
Johny McKay the Irish Boy 30
Jerusalem, anc't & mod, ea 30
Kate Vinton 1 00
Life and Times Rev. Jesse Lee 1 50
Leila Ada, Jewish con'rt 50
Life Mrs. Norton, Baldwin 75
Life and Times of Hedding 1 50
.. .. Asbury 1 00
Life in the Itinerancy 1 00
Leslie's method with Deists 10
Letters to Parents of Sunday School Children 30
Lives of the Popes, 4 vols 1 25
Letters to Bishop Hughes 1 00
Lying, Mrs. Opie on 40
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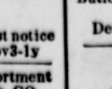
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J. T. Ferguson.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Houston, Texas.
☞ Prompt attention paid to the collection of debts. [jan26

A. McGOWEN,
Houston Brass and Iron Foundry and
MACHINE SHOP,
Houston, Texas,

MANUFACTURER of Steam Engines, Boilers, Saw Mills, all kinds of Plain Castings for Gins; and all other work that may be done at a first-class Foundry and Machine Shop executed with dispatch, and upon the most reasonable terms. dec 29-1y

E. D. JOHNSON & CO., Cotton Factors, Receiving, Forwarding and General Commission Merchants, Houston and Hockley, Texas, would respectfully solicit the patronage of planters and merchants generally. All business entrusted to us will be promptly attended to.

N. B.—Liberal advances made on cotton and produce for shipment. All orders to secure prompt attention should be accompanied by the cash. The highest cash price paid for hides and country produce.

REFERENCES:

Rev. R. Alexander, Bell County; Rev. J. E. Ferguson Houston; Peel & Dumble, Houston; Rev. R. Long, Springfield E. B. Nichols & Co., Galveston; Hubby & Wickes Hempstead. dec 29 1y

N. W. BUSH.... W. O. G. WILSON.... W. B. YOUNG
BUSH, WILSON & CO.,
(Successors to Bush & Hargrove.)
RECEIVING, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

At all termini of Houston and Texas Central Railroad. Are now prepared to receive consignments at Hempstead March 2d, 1858.

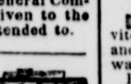
S. L. ALLEN.... W. FULTON
ALLEN & FULTON,
(Successors to Allen, Bagby & Co.,)

COTTON Factors and General Commission Merchants Maine and Commerce streets, Houston, Texas, will Store and Forward Cotton and Merchandise, sell on commission or advance on the same for shipment.

Orders for Plantation Supplies promptly responded to when accompanied with Cash or Produce. [Dec. 10, 1857]

THE BRICK WAREHOUSE, Taylor's Old Stand, Houston
H. D. TAYLOR. T. M. BAGBY.

TAYLOR & BAGBY, Cotton Factors and General Commission Merchants. The strictest care given to the selling of Cotton. All shipments promptly attended to. June 6—1y



PEEL & DUMBLE, Houston, Texas, keep on hand Boardman, Gray & Co's. celebrated Piano Fortes, an warrant all to give perfect satisfaction.
Houston, May 18, 1858.

B. L. PEEL, JAMES F. DUMBLE
PEEL & DUMBLE.

COTTON FACTORS, General Commission and Forwarding Merchants, HOUSTON, Texas. Warehouses at the terminus of the Central Rail Road and on Main Street.

Personal attention given to the sales of Cotton, Hides, or Produce and to the execution of orders entrusted to us.

CASH ADVANCES made on Cotton or other consignments sent us for SALE or shipment to our friends at Galveston or New York.

Consignments for shipment by the Central Railroad will not be subject to drayage.
Jan., 5th, 1857. 1y

CHARLES S. LONGCOPE,
COTTON FACTOR AND COMMISSION, FORWARDING, AND RECEIVING MERCHANT,
Commerce Street, Houston, Texas.

Personal attention given to selling and shipping of Cotton and other produce. Orders for supplies promptly attended, when accompanied with produce or cash.
Aug. 18, '58 1y.

C. L. Spencer H. B. Lee
SPENCER & LEE,
COTTON FACTORS,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Navasota Depot, Texas.
Moore's $30 Sewing Machines for sale.

REFERENCES—Horrell, Gayle & Co., New Orleans, Rev. J. W. Shipman, Galveston, Peel & Dumble, Houston, W. J. Hutchins, Houston, Brown & M'Millen, Washington, T. & S. Gibbs, Huntsville, Downs & Son, Waco, Rev. R. Alexander, Belton. dec1-tf

N. York & Phil. Advertisements.

F. E. DANA,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
AND COMMISSIONER FOR TEXAS, ILLINOIS, OHIO, INDIANA, IOWA, THE EASTERN, AND OTHER STATES.
nov17-1y *67 Wall Street, New York.*

Aaron L. Reed James J. Tracy
Reid & Tracy,
Successors to
Reid, Sprague & Co.,
Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.,
85 *Chambers and* **67** *Reade St.,* (my19) *New York.*

Hoffman, Ireland & Edey,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No 26 Front Street, New York.

PARTICULAR attention given to sales of INTERIOR PRODUCE, COTTON, TOBACCO, WHEAT, HIDES, WOOL, &c., &c.

☞ Prompt returns made. ☞
Cash Orders for the SOUTHERN TRADE respectfully solicited.
ARTHUR G. HOFFMAN,
UZAL W. IRELAND,
mar31 ARTHUR H. EDEY.

GEO. CARROLL W. N. HERRICK BENJ. F. MEAD.
Carroll, Herrick & Mead,
(Late Pierson & Carroll,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS in Gentlemen's and Youths' Clothing, 49 Chambers street, New York dec2'58 y

G. Trowbridge,.... D. Gorren.
G. A. TROWBRIDGE & CO.,
Importers of & Wholesale Dealers in
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
and Manufacturers of
SHIRTS, DRAWERS, COLLARS, TIES, &c.
51 Warren Street, New York. nov11

J. W. McGrath, Rob't Tweed, Jas A. Miller, E. B. Murray.
McGRATH, TWEED & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
CLOTHING,
101 Chambers Street, corner of Church Street
nov1 NEW YORK.

S. H. Condict, D. Jennings, R. Thomlinson, J. E. Condict.
CONDICT, JENNINGS & CO.,
Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in
SADDLERY AND HARNESS,
34, WARREN STREET, NEW YORK.
nov11

Commission Merchant.

E. C. ESTES, General Commission Merchant, No. 45 Cedar street, New York, solicits consignments of Cotton, Tobacco, Wool, Hides, and other Produce, to which he will give the most faithful attention. He also carefully selects in person any article that may be ordered by the Merchant, Planter, or other person, embracing Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Shoes and Boots, Hats and Bonnets, Saddlery, Books, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Pianos, and other Musical Instruments. Furniture, Carpets, Carriages, Buggies, Safes, Sewing Machines, Machinery, etc., etc.

Commissions on Sales or Purchases two and a-half per cent. Refers to
Messrs. Henderson, Terry & Co., New Orleans.
" Eckford & Weaver, Mobile.
" Monroe & Bro., Gonzales, Texas.
" W. W. Downs & Son, Waco, Texas.
" C. & W. Dibrell, Halletsville, Texas.
Mr Tignal Jones, San Antonio, Texas.
Hon. E. Hansbrough, Austin, Texas.
Col. T. P. Washington, Webberville, Texas.
R. E. Jones, Esq., Prairie Lea, Texas.
Rev. J. W. Shipman, Galveston, Texas.
J. W. Briggs, Esq., Galveston, Texas.

NELSON CLEMENTS. WM. B. CASSILLY

NELSON CLEMENTS & CO., General Commission Merchants and Cotton Factors, No. 66 Broad street, N. York. Cash advances made on consignments by T. H. McMahan & Gilbert, Galveston, Texas. [Nov. 22d. 1856

TOBACCO AGENCY.

C. SNODGRASS, Agent for the sale of Virginia Manufactured Tobacco, put up expressly for the Texas trade, feels confident, from his experience in the business, and the advantage of having it shipped direct from the manufacturers, that he can offer inducements to city and country merchants, such as they cannot have offered in any northern market.

Those wishing to save time and money, and avoid the damages of the sea, would do well to examine samples and prices at the office of G. W. McMahan & Co., Kuhn's Building, Strand. All orders directed to the above concern, or the subscriber, will receive prompt attention. My object being to build up a permanent business, I am determined to sell at such prices that dealers who do not value *long credit* too highly will not go further than Galveston to fill their orders for tobacco. dec.8-6m

Great Bargains in Lands
In Robinson and Leon Counties.

I AM AUTHORISED TO SELL from 1400 to 28000 acres of Valuable and mostly Heavily Timbered Land at $1,50 per acre, in Sections of 640 acres, and in less quantities at $2 per acre; one-third cash in hand, remainder in 1 and 2 years, with 10 per cent. interest, retaining a lien on the land.

These lands lie on both sides of the Navasota, and some are within 4 miles of the Central Railroad.

By calling at my store, Willow Creek, or on Maj. Daniels at Frankville, on the east side of the Navasota, purchasers will be shown the lands.

For further particulars call on David Ayers, Esq., or Geo. Butler, Esq., Galveston, or on the subscriber,
JOHN WOODS,
Dec 15-3m Willow Creek, Robinson county.

R. M. BILLINGSLEY,
GENERAL LAND AGENT,
WACO, MCLENNAN COUNTY, TEXAS,

WILL promptly attend to Land matters of every character, in the counties of McLennan, Falls, Bell Coryell, Bosque, Erath, Palo Pinto, Hill and Limestone.
nov 4-1y

R. W. Rayne & Co.,
(Late Taylor & Rayne)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,
No. 38 Magazine Street, New Orleans,
Opposite the Arcade.
Texas merchants are invited to examine our stock. feb10ly

300 PIECES Kentucky Bagging, 300 coils machine and hand made Rope, and 1500 lbs Twine. For sale by E. B. NICHOLS & Co.

Business Cards.

George Ball J. H. Hutchings John Sealy
BALL, HUTCHINGS & CO.
COTTON FACTORS,
Commission Merchants & Dealers in Exchange,
nov 24 *Strand, Galveston, Texas*

MRS. C. BRANARD,
GALVESTON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.
Country buyers will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock, as I can offer them rare inducements.
jan 5

Sign of the Cotton Bale
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS.
BUCKLEY & BYRNE,
jan12 *TREMONT STREET, Galveston, Texas*

E. S. Bolling. Geo. B. McKinstry.
E. S. BOLLING & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and Dealers in
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

ALWAYS on hand and daily receiving large stocks of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hosiery, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Furniture, Wood and Willow Ware, Crockery, Stone and Glass Ware, Groceries, Produce, Whisky, Brandy, Gin, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuffs.

Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Goods, Yankee Notions, &c.

Regular Auction Sales every Monday and Thursday.

Will attend strictly to all business entrusted to their care. Particular attention given to the Sale of Country Produce. County Merchants, Pedlars, and others furnished on the most reasonable terms. nov 3-1y

JOHN WESTCOTT,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
BOOTS & SHOES,
(Sales Room over the Store of Andrews & Grover,)
Strand, Galveston.

☞ Dealers and Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock, which comprises a full and complete assortment—selected expressly to meet the wants of the trade.

Having made arrangements with manufacturers, I will be constantly replenishing with fresh and seasonable goods in my line of business. sept 3-1y

NOTICE.

B. A. SHEPHERD, of Houston, and JAMES B. SHAW, late of Austin, have formed a co-partnership under the style of

SHEPHERD, SHAW & CO.,

for the transaction of a General Exchange and Deposit Business, and the Collection of Maturing Paper for their customers. They will open their office on the 1st of December next, in the building formerly occupied by the Commercial and Agricultural Bank in this city.

They will be prepared to furnish Exchange in sums to suit, and to collect on all conveniently accessible points in the United States. dec1-tf

PEEL, DUMBLE & CO.,
Strand, Galveston,
WOOL AND COTTON FACTORS,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
☞ Consignments solicited. Office in Osterman's Building, Room 2. dec 1-tf

A. S. LABUZAN,
(Formerly of Mobile, Alabama.)
COTTON FACTOR AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
STRAND, GALVESTON.

ALL produce shipped to my address, with Bill of Lading, will be covered by open policy of Insurance when shipments are made on steamboats or vessels which have passed the necessary inspection.

☞ Orders for bagging, rope, and the usual Plantation Supplies, promptly attended to. aug1-1y

J. L. & A. C. M'Keen,
COTTON FACTORS,
GENERAL COMMISSION, RECEIVING AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
Strand, Galveston.

LIBERAL cash advances made on consignments to us for sale or shipment to our friends in New Orleans, Mobile, New York, Boston, or Liverpool. Bagging, Rope and Plantation Supplies, furnished our patrons. june 9-tf

Miller, Montgomery & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS,
COMMISSION, FORWARDING
AND COLLECTING MERCHANTS,
may 19 *Galveston, Texas.*

G. W. McMAHAN, T. G. SANFORD,
Galveston. Wharton County.
G. W. McMahan & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS
and
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office on Strand,
dec. 16-1y GALVESTON, TEXAS.

John Dean Willis Randle Fred. E. Sanford
Dean, Randle & Co.
(Late Dean & Cramer,)
COTTON FACTORS,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
feb3'59 *Galveston, Texas.*

A. B. Block. J. T. Ware. S. W. Pipkin.
Block, Ware & Co.
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

KEEP constantly on hand, a full assortment of every article that may be found in a first class Wholesale Grocery establishment, at the very lowest wholesale prices.
feb3'59-tf Strand, Galveston.

T. MATHER & WM. SAUNDERS, JR., late of Hayneville, Ala.
C. R. HUGHES, Galveston, Texas.
Mather, Hughes & Saunders,
COTTON FACTORS,
GENERAL COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS AND COLLECTING AGENTS.
Galveston, Texas.

☞ Agents for D. Pratt's Cotton Gins and for Plantation Mills. Also, for Prattville Osnaburgs and Linseys. feb3'59

TEXAS CLOTHING STORE,
OPPOSITE CIVILIAN OFFICE,
STRAND, GALVESTON,
Wholesale and Retail.
T. O. WILSON.
april 28-tf

JOHN SHACKELFORD, Cotton Factor and Commission Receiving, Receiving and Forwarding Merchant, Galveston, Texas. [el. 1855-1y

GEO. T. WOOD, Polk co. THOS. B. POWER, Galveston
WOOD & POWER, Cotton Factors and General Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Galveston.

E. L. UFFORD, Auction and Commission Merchant Strand, Galveston, Texas. Agent for Dupont's Powder, Bridgewater Paints, and dealer in Provisions and Western Produce. February 3, 1860.

D. THE. AYRES. JNO. D. PERRY
AYRES & PERRY, Wholesale Grocery Merchants Strand street, (next door to R. & D. G. Mills,) Galveston, Texas. Keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Groceries, consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Flour Tobacco, Bacon, Rice, Butter, Cigars, Soap, Candles Cheese, Starch, Matches, Lard, Grass and Cotton Rope all sizes, and a general assortment of Wood Ware. Also Corn, Oats, Bran and Hay. ☞ Orders from the country respectfully solicited. mar14-yr

KAUFFMAN & KLAENER, Commission Merchants keep always a large stock of Groceries on hand.
April 25, 1857.

General Agency.

J. O. & H. M. TRUEHEART, Land Locaters, and General Agents, Market Street, (nearly opposite Post office Galveston, Texas.

Dealing in Galveston Island Lots, City Property, Texas Lands, Land Certificates, Scrip, and property of every description, Real and Personal.

Payment of Taxes, Collection of Claims, and Partitioning of Lands into Tracts, to suit Purchasers, in any portion of the State.

Orders, or information, relative to any of the above will always receive prompt attention.
Sept. 24, 1857.

JAMES SORLEY J. C. & R. SMITH.
Galveston. Huntsville.
Sorley, Smith & Co.,

COTTON and Sugar Factors, General Commission and Shipping Merchants and Collection Agents, Galveston, Texas.
Galveston, Texas, July 1st, 1858

G. W. STROTHER,	Z. P. CLOUGH,	J. M. SHEPHERD,
Galveston	Fairfield,	Lexington
Texas.	Texas.	Tennessee

Strother, Clough & Shepherd.

COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION Merchants, Strand, Galveston, Texas, will give personal and prompt attention to all business confided their care.

Liberal cash advances made on produce in hand.

Open policy to cover all shipment of produce, on insurance vessels by river or sea. s30

E. B. NICHOLS & CO., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, Galveston, Texas. All consignments to our address from Brazos and Trinity Rivers and Matagorda Bay, on good steamboats and sailing vessels, which have passed inspection, and can produce certificates from the Galveston and Marine and Fire Insurance Company, are covered by Insurance in our open Policies. Flat and keel-boats are excepted.

Cotton valued at	$60	per bale.
Sugar do	90	" hhd.
Molasses do	20	" bbl.

Other Produce, 10 per cent above invoice.

NOTICE.—Cotton consigned to us, while in Store waiting sale or transit, is insured against fire at moderate rates also on shipments to Pierce & Bacon, Boston, the latter covered by open policies in Boston May 5-tf

W. H. Ker, S. J. Lee, Ed. Ker.
KER & LEE,
RECEIVING, FORWARDING,
and
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
aug4-1y *Lavaca, Texas.*

TEA SETS—Britania and Silver Plate—New styles, Plain and Chased—cheap by T. S. HAMMITT & CO.

COOKING STOVES—The Leader, with reservoir attachment, is the most economical and best flat top stove to be found in Texas. For sale only by T. S HAMMITT & CO.

18,000 lbs ASS'TD QUALITIES ZINC PAINT
600 galls. Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil.
250 boxes Assorted Glass. Just received and for sale low, by feb1 J. P. DAVIE.

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Child's Corner.

SONG TO CHILDREN.—Miss Bremer, in one of her works translated by Mary Howitt, introduces the following suggestive lines, represented to have been sung by a Swedish mother as a lullaby to her children:

There sitteth a dove so fair and white
 All on a lilly spray;
And she listeneth how to the Saviour above
 The little children pray.

Lightly she spreads her friendly wings,
 And to heaven's gate hath sped,
And unto the Father in heaven she bears
 The prayers that little children have said.

And back she comes from heaven's gate,
 And brings—that dove so mild—
From the Father in heaven who hears her speak,
 A blessing for every child.

A FAIRY AT HOME.—"What is my Lily thinking of so intently?" asked Mr. F——, as he entered the sittingroom, where the little girl was leaning her forehead against the window-pane, and gazing out into the evening sky.

"You will think me very foolish, papa. I was just imagining how I should like to be a fairy."

"What is a fairy?" inquired the father innocently.

"Why, you know, papa, just as well as I do. Little mites of people, that wear dresses made of tulip leaves, and that ride in snail-shell coaches drawn by dragon flies."

"Tell me, what would you do if you were a fairy?"

"Oh, a thousand things, papa. In the first place, you need not go down any more to that dingy old office, for whenever you wanted money, I could tap with my wand, and up would come heaps of gold and silver. Then, you know, I would make mamma well, and keep her so. Oh, there's no end to the good things I would do!"

"Would it not be better, my dear little girl, to make the utmost use of all the power you have, instead of spending these long hours of musing in wishing for more?"

"All the power I have is precious little, you know, papa."

"Very precious certainly, but not so little as you may suppose. Depend upon it, my dear child, God has given you a work, which, well accomplished, will be more beautiful in its results than any romance of fairy-land."

Lilian sat for a few moments musing in the deepening twilight, and the summons to tea prevented any further conversation. The first thought that entered her little head the next morning was, "I'll be a fairy to-day."

At this moment Willie burst into the room. "I wish mother wasn't sick," he exclaimed. "There's no one to tie my neck-cloth, or put up my dinner for school, or find my books, or help me with my lesson."

"Perhaps I can fix your neck-tie. Come here," said Lilian, "and let me try."

"Oh, you don't know how. You never did in your life."

"I can learn though. You shall see," said the little girl, and she secretly resolved that she would practice tying a ribbon around a block for one hour every day, until she was perfect in the art! The neck-tie was arranged even to Willie's satisfaction, and the stray books were all found and put in the satchel. The father then appeared. An unusual expression of contentment was upon his countenance as he sat down to a comfortable breakfast, but whether he attributed anything to fairy influence Lilian never knew. She rather hoped not. It was so pleasant, she thought, to work unsuspected!

After her father had gone Lilian put up the luncheon in Willie's dinner basket with her own little fairy fingers, and saw her brother started for school, then crept softly to her mother's room to see what she could do for the comfort of the invalid. She dusted and arranged the room in the order that best suited her mother's taste, moving all the time with such a gentle, fairy-like tread, that the lightest slumber need not have been disturbed. She brought water to bathe the aching head, then closed the curtains to just the right degree of shade, and left her mother to her morning nap. By this time Ally had become wearied of his efforts at self-amusement, and must have some assistance. Lilian built houses, bridges and towers, all on the most wonderful models of architecture, but perfectly satisfactory to the small employer, who valued the most elaborate structure only for the noise it made in tumbling down.

All day long, his little attendant was fully occupied in amusing him, and she had time only to put the sitting room again in order and bring her father's study-gown and slippers, when his night-key was heard at the door. Lilian placed herself demurely in her old seat by the window and with a less abstracted expression than on the previous night.

"Some good fairy has been at work, I guess," said Mr. F——, as he took the comfortable easy chair and glanced at the usually noisy little Ally, who was now deeply absorbed in Lily's favorite portfolio of engravings.

"Oh, no, papa," replied Lilian, as she threw herself over the side of the chair into his arms; "no one in the world but your little FAIRY AT HOME."—*Independent.*

CONVERSATION OF THE VULTURES.—[Supposed to be held between an old vulture and her young ones, and overheard by a Bohemian shepherd while tending his flock.]

"My children," said the vulture, "you have seen me snatch from the farm the household fowls, seize the leveret in the bush, and the kid in the pasture. But you remember the taste of more delicious food—I have often regaled you with the flesh of man."

"Tell us," said the young vultures, "where man may be found, and how he may be known. His flesh is surely the natural food of a vulture. Why have you not brought a man in you talons to the nest?"

"He is too bulky," said the mother. "When we find a man, we can only tear away his flesh, and leave his bones on the ground."

"Since man is so big," said the little ones, "how do you kill him? You are afraid of the wolf and the bear; by what power are vultures superior to man? Is man more defenceless than a sheep?"

"We have not the strength of man," returned the mother, "and I am sometimes in doubt whether we have his subtlety; and the vultures would seldom feed upon his flesh, had not nature, that devoted him to our uses, infused into him a strange ferocity, which I have never observed in any other being that feeds upon the earth. Two herds of men will often meet and shake the ground with noise, and fill the air with fire. When you hear noise, and see fire which flashes along the ground, hasten to the place with your swiftest wing, for men are surely destroying one another; you will find the ground smoking with blood and covered with carcasses, of which many are mangled for the use of the vulture."

"But when men have killed their prey," said the pupil, "why do they not eat it? When the wolf has killed a sheep, he suffers not the vulture to touch it till he has satisfied himself. Is not man another kind of wolf!"

"Man," said the mother, "is the only beast who kills what he does not devour, and this quality makes him so much a benefactor to our species."

"If men kill our prey, and lay it in our way," said the young one "what need shall we have of laboring for ourselves?"

"Because man will sometimes," replied the mother, "remain for a long time quiet in his den. The old vulture will tell you when you are to watch his motions. When you see bodies of men in great numbers, moving closely together like a flock of storks, you may conclude that they are hunting each other, and that you will soon revel in human blood."

"But still," said the young one, "I would gladly know the reason of this mutual slaughter. I could never kill what I would not eat."

"My child," said the mother, "when I was young, I used to visit an old vulture on the Carpathian Rocks. He had fed, year after year, on the entrails of men. He said, that as the boughs of an oak are dashed together by the storm, that swine may fatten on the falling acorns, so men are, by some unaccountable power, driven, one against another, till they lose their motion, that vultures may be fed. And those that hover round them pretend that there is one in every herd that gives direction to the rest, and seems to be more eminently delighted with a wild carnage. What it is entitles him to such pre-eminence we know not; he is seldom the biggest or the fleetest, but he shows by his eagerness and diligence that he is, more than any of the others, a friend of the vulture."

THE town of South Scituate, Mass, is remarkable for the longevity of its inhabitants. Out of a total of 1,700 there are 127 persons over 70 years of age. There are four brothers living, the youngest of whom is over 70 years of age. In another family four persons are living together who have each passed the limit of "three score and ten." A reliable citizen mentions the following remarkable fact: Simeon Pincin and wife were each born on the 22d day of the same month; they were married on the 22d day of the same month; and both died on the 22d day of the same month; and the aggregate ages of both was just 200 years to a day. Six or seven of the deceased citizens have reached the age of 100 or more.

PRINCE ALFRED, Queen Victoria's second son, who is midshipman in the British Navy, while in the port of Jaffa, received a severe thrashing from a brother middy, whom he had insulted; and it is related of him, greatly to his credit, by his brother officers, that after his defeat he begged the victor's pardon for having commenced the quarrel.

An ox, weighing 3,453 pounds, said to be the largest ever raised in this country, was exhibited in New York for several hours in front of the City Hall one day last week. This animal, which has been named "The Union," was raised and fatted by Mr. E. Haxtun, of Beekman, Duchess County.

Obituaries.

REV. D. R. FRANKS. Bro. Franks was born in South Carolina in 1819, and departed this life Nov. 5, 1859, at his residence near Gatesville, Coryell Co., Texas, in the 40th year of his age.

In his 23d year, at a camp-meeting held in Pontotoc Co., Miss., by Rev. Pleasant Yeil, "The law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus set him free from the law of sin and death," and enabled him to rejoice in the glorious liberty of the children of God; soon afterward he sought and found a home in the M. E. C. S. He removed to Texas in 1850, and settled in this county in 1851. He was elevated to the class leadership the day of his espousal to the church, since which time he has filled the important offices of steward and class leader. As a steward, he was faithful, working and efficient; as a class leader, he had few superior. Enjoying a matured Christian experience, he was always ready to "warn the unruly, to comfort the feeble-minded, and support the weak." The class-room was truly his home; and here his loss to the church, to all human appearances, seems irreparable. During the last four years of his life, he sustained the responsible relations of licensed exhorter and local preacher. His preaching was not with "enticing words of man's wisdom," but "full of faith and the Holy Ghost." In a word, he was a living Methodist—a "burning and a shining light," "always abounding in the work of the Lord," living in the spirit, watching unto prayer, and standing in constant readiness for his divorce from the earth. His unusual piety, consistent life and general christian deportment deservedly won for him the admiration, respect and affections of the citizens of the county in which he resided; but death, the great leveler of all human greatness, summoned him from the walks of life to a more congenial clime. He fell, as he had lived, victorious. His last breath was spent trying to preach, and singing a favorite chorus. May the Husband of the widow take care of and provide for the bereaved wife, and the Father of the fatherless direct the minds and control the hearts of his five orphan children, and re-unite husband and wife, father and children in the kingdom of everlasting blessedness. PRESTON PHILIPS.

Gatesville, Coryell Co., Texas.

ALICE TEXANA, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Willey, Harrison Co., Texas, died of Typhoid Fever, on the 11th of January, 1860, aged 9 years, 7 months and 10 days.

The subject of this obituary was an interesting child—lovely, affectionate, and confiding, which endeared her to all who knew her; fond of her scholastic studies, and attached to her preceptor. The Sunday-school was also her delight. She loved good books—especially the Library books—and would frequently select particular portions as what she thought "very beautiful!" She bore her sufferings, which continued eight weeks, with as much patience as could be expected from one of her age. At the age of 6 years she asked her mother's leave to be baptized. Her parents had long cherished an antipathy to any kind of baptism save adult immersion, but the child's earnest request, so unexpected, melted down their prejudices into tacit acquiescence. A few weeks after this she had a congestive chill; and when they thought her dying, it afforded them the greatest consolation that they had not thwarted the child's wishes in this matter. The week before her last affliction, when Bro. W. B. Hill came his last round on the circuit, after delivering his farewell discourse, he opened the doors of the church to any wishing to enter on probation; an elderly gentleman came up to give him his hand. She afterwards told her friends that she "then had a notion" to have done the same, but diffidence prevented her. The day following (Sunday) she filled her place as usual in the Sabbath-school, and in the evening her father conducted service for the colored people, and that was her last visit to God's earthly sanctuary. The last words she was heard to articulate in the form of prayer were, "O Lord, bless Pa and Ma, brothers and sisters, neighbors, friends and enemies. Bless brother Stovall and brother Joyce, and make them able ministers; make me a good child, to love and serve Thee. Give me grace to live," and with peculiar emphasis, "Support me when I die." Strength failing, she added, "I cannot say more." SAM. WILLEY.

Port Caddo, Jan. 21, 1860.

THOMAS SMITH, son of Brother and Sister Smith, of Plantersville, Grimes county, Texas, departed this life on the 12th of January, 1860, from an attack of scarlet fever. He was born in Anson county, North Carolina, on the 12th of November, 1849.

I never had my sympathies more excited than when Bro. Smith informed me of the death of his son. Thomas was an extraordinary boy. He was the embodiment of meekness, kindness and obedience, even before he joined the church. Last year at the revival in Plantersville he appeared to be as much interested in the progress of the meeting as the aged members. He came forward coolly, and gave me his hand as a member of the church on probation. There was a firmness and decision of character in his case, which is worthy of imitation by the thousands who join our church yearly as probationers. His religion was genuine, deep, experimental, displaying the beauties of holiness. Thank God for the abundant entrance of this lovely lamb of the flock into the everlasting kingdom. The salvation of this soul will a thousand times remunerate me for all my labors on the Plantersville circuit. Farewell, beautiful, lovely Thomas; we shall meet again. J. M. BAKER.

☞ The Southern Christian Advocate and Wadesborough Argus will please copy.

DIED.—From the bounds of Gatesville Circuit, of late, the following members of the M. E. Church have been called to the fairer worlds above, viz.:

Oct. —, 1859—MARY J. MOORE.
" 27, " GEORGE Y. CARDEN.
Nov. 5, " DAV. R. FRANKS, Class Leader and Local Preacher.
Nov. 14, " JOHN A. POWELL.
" 15, " JAMES McELROY.
" 25, " ALEXANDER LEMON.
Jan. 6, 1860—MARTHA HAYNES, wife of Bro. Joseph A. Haynes.

"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord; for they rest from their labors and their works do follow them." "They have come out of great tribulation, and have washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb; they are before the throne of God, serving Him day and night in His temple." "And the Lamb shall feed them and lead them unto living fountains of water, and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes." Peace be to their ashes.

Gatesville, Coryell Co., Jan. 7, 1860.

Galveston Advertisements.

Anderson & Blessing's Photographic and Ambrotype Rooms,
Tremont street, Galveston.

ALL STYLES of Photographs taken plain or colored in oil, from miniature to life size.
Ambrotypes and Melainotypes, all sizes and prices.
☞ Perfect satisfaction warranted.
ANDERSON & BLESSING, dealers in Ambrotype and Photographic Stock and Chemicals. All orders promptly attended to. jan 26

Mrs. C. BRANARD,
Galveston, Texas,
AGENT FOR LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S CELEBRATED PIANO FORTES,
CARTHAM & NEEDHAM'S CELEBRATED MELODEONS and HARMONIONS, for Family and Church use;
TILTON'S CELEBRATED GUITARS.
General agent for the State for the above articles, and
GROVER & BAKER'S
Celebrated Sewing Machines,
at all prices from \$50 to \$150 each. Machines for Family and Plantation use, and every machine *warranted.* The fact of there having been over 30,000 machines sold is sufficient evidence of their merit.
Circulars describing Machines, Piano Fortes, Melodeons, and Music, sent to any address on application.
☞ Agents wanted for Machines and Piano Fortes.
jan5 apply to C. BRANARD.

New Fall and Winter Goods.

WE are now in receipt of a FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS, selected with great care from the Manufactories and Importers, consisting in part of
SILK and WOOLEN DRESS GOODS of every variety.
VELVET and CLOTH CLOAKS, of latest style and design.
SHAWLS—Bay State, Stella, Rocky Mountain, &c.
Ginghams, Calicoes, Domestics, Sheetings, Towelings, Cloths, Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, and Pant Stuffs of every description.
FOR PLANTATION USE—Russets, Kerseys, Negro Hats, Blankets, Linseys, &c.
CARPETINGS—Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply, and Ingrain, and all kinds of House Furnishing Goods.
Our friends from the country ordering goods from us may rest assured that their orders will be filled with promptness, and at the LOWEST CASH RATES.
oct 27 HOWARD & BURKHARDT.

A. ALLEN .... L. M. HITCHCOCK
MARBLE YARD.
ALLEN & CO.,
MARBLE DEALERS AND IMPORTERS
of Italian Marble Direct from Italy.
Centre Street, Galveston, Texas

KEEP constantly on hand the largest assortment in the State, and (importing Italian Marble direct) offer superior inducements to purchasers.
MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND HEAD STONES, FURNITURE MARBLE, IMPOSING, PAINT AND HEARTH STONES, AND MANTLE WORK.
IRON RAILINGS FURNISHED.
☞ Orders promptly executed on the most favorable terms. COUNTRY DEALERS SUPPLIED.
N. B.—This establishment is entirely independent of, and has no connection with, any other of its kind, in this city or elsewhere. ap 14-59

MANUFACTURED IN NEW YORK FOR THE PROPRIETOR.
DR. ING'S
AROMATIC TANNINO
MOUTH AND TOOTH WASH,
Cleanses and Whitens the Teeth,
IMPARTS TO THE BREATH A FRAGRANCE NOT only agreeable to yourself, but pleasant to all with whom you may come in contact.
It prevents the formation of Tartar; it gives health and vigor to the Mucous Membrane of the mouth, and to diseased gums.
Its Antiseptic and Aromatic properties are of such a nature that
A FEW DROPS
are sufficient to neutralize offensive odor on the breath, caused either by
Decayed Teeth, a Foul Stomach,
DISEASED GUMS,
CHEWING OR SMOKING TOBACCO,
OR WEARING ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
Price per Bottle, Fifty Cents.
BRIGGS & YARD,
Principal Agents for Texas.
☞ Sold by Briggs & Yard, F. D. Allen, and Mrs. C. Branard, Galveston; Everett & Co., Houston; R. D. Carr & Co., Austin; Devine, San Antonio: and by Druggists and dealers in Fancy Articles throughout the United States.
apl-7-'59
EDWARD ING, DENTIST, GALVESTON.

STRAND FURNITURE DEPOT.
NEW FALL STOCK,
BY LATE ARRIVALS.
FURNITURE.
BEDSTEADS, Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut.
SOFAS, do. do. do.
Bureaus and Toilet Tables,
Extension and Falling Leaf do.,
Centre, Card and Pier do.,
Cane and Wood Bottom Chairs,
Tete a Tetes, Sideboards, Washstands, etc.
Matting,
White and Checked, 4x4, 5x4 and 6x4.—Painted Window Shades and blinds, Transparent Shades, Cords, etc., etc.
Carpet.
A fine stock of Foreign and Domestic Carpeting, Oil cloth and Cocoa Matting.
Willow Ware.
An assortment of Willow Wagons, Cabs and Baskets of all descriptions.
Bed Fixtures.
Bed Curtains, Screws, Keys, Springs, Bed Lace, Fringe Gimp, Turkey Red, Ornaments and Musquito Netting.
A Few Patent Musquito Frames and Canopy.
Hardware.
Iron Bedsteads, Iron Fenders, Plated and Steel Knive and Forks; Knobs and Hooks for Wardrobes; Table Cutlery; Wire Cloth, etc.
Looking Glasses.
Fine French Looking Glasses, Looking Glass Plate, Glass for Pictures, Picture Frames, Mouldings of every description.
China, Crockery & Glass Ware.
White French China Tea and Coffee sets, Gilt Band Figured and Motto Cups and Saucers, Mugs, Butters, Candlesticks, Inkstands, Cologne Bottles, Card Baskets, Vases, &c., &c. White Granite Dinner, Tea and Coffee Sets, Butters, Mugs, Pitchers, Toilet Sets, &c., &c.
GLASS WARE.—Goblets, Champaignes, Wines, Cordials, Plain and Cut Glass Table and Bar Tumblers, Decanters, Candlesticks, Lamps, Butter and Preserve Dishes, Jars, Castors, Hanging Lamps, &c. &c.
Silver Ware.
A fine assortment of Sterling Silver Table & Tea Spoons, Table and Dessert Forks, Butter Knives, Soup Ladles, Pie Lifters, Sugar Strainers, etc.
Silver Plated Ware.
JUST RECEIVED—Spoons, Ladles, Forks, Knives, Waiters, Tea and Coffee Sets, Castors, Patent Ice Pitchers, etc.
Blank Books, Stationery, Cap, Letter and Job Printing Paper.
A fine assortment of Cap Paper, Packet and Commercial Post, Letter and Note Paper, Bath Post, etc.
Country orders solicited. For sale by
JONES, ROOT & CO.
nov11 No. 8, Strand.

E. S. WOOD,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN PLANTATION and Builder's Hardware. In addition to a large Stock, has received by late arrivals—1,000 kegs Nails and Spikes, 150 tons refined and Swedes Bar Iron assorted.

50 tons Slab Iron	20 corn Shellers,
2 tons Cast & Eng. bl Steel,	1000 boxes Window Glass, assorted
1½ tons German bl steel,	
2 tons Spring steel,	30 doz Ames' Spades,
2 tons Slab steel,	20 doz long handle shovels,
50 tons Hollow Ware,	20 Straw Cutters
45 Mouse-house Anvils,	20 Cultivators,
45 Smith's Bellows,	20 doz Scythes,
85 do Vices,	500 bags Shot, assorted
120 Stocks and Dies assorted	2000 lbs Bar Lead,
4000 lbs Smith's Hammers,	900 M Percussion caps
1000 pr Trace chains,	1000 Plows, assorted
10 casks Ox chains,	1800 lbs Zinc Paint
400 dozen Hoes assorted,	10 bbls Linseed Oil
60 do Axes,	10 bbls Turpentine
150 do Curry combs,	5 bbls Whiting
20 do Horse brushes,	5 bbls Yellow Ochre
20 do Cotton cards,	5 bbls Spanish Brown
50 do Brass & Iron Sieves,	1 bbl Black Lead
50 do Horse collars,	1 bbl Lamp Black
50 do Horse hames,	2 bbls Demr. Varnish
10 do Plow bridles,	3 bbls Copal Varnish
60 do Coffee mills,	3 bbls Japan Varnish
8 bbls Putty in bladders,	200 lbs Parrs Green
2 rolls Sheet Lead,	100 lbs Chrome do
2 tons Lead Pipe,	100 lbs Chrome Yellow
2000 lbs Pig Lead,	1 ton w'ht Hooks and Hinges,
1000 lbs Block Tin,	1000 doz Loose Joint Butts
300 Steel Corn Mills,	200 doz Locks, assorted

Also, a large assortment of Tin and Japaned Ware, wooden Ware, Saddlery, Guns and Pistols in great variety—Lamps, Lanterns and Chandeliers, a large assortment, and 20 dozen Clocks, assorted. For sale low by
January 1, 1858-1y E. S. WOOD, Strand.

New Spring and Summer Goods,
at the
CLOTHING EMPORIUM
of
BRIGGS & YARD,
Tremont Street, Galveston.

WE invite the attention of the public to our New and Fashionable assortment of SPRING and SUMMER CLOTHING, HATS, SHOES, &c., of the latest style and selected from the best manufacturers, which we offer at low rates for cash or city acceptance.
Our GENTLEMEN'S and YOUTH'S furnishing department will be found full and complete in every particular.
LADIES' and MISSES' BOOTEES, SHOES, GAITERS, &c., in every variety.
A large assortment of superior PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, &c., always on hand.
☞ Principal Agents for the sale of Dr. ING'S AROMATIC TANNINO or MOUTH AND TOOTH WASH.
april14-59tf BRIGGS & YARD.

West Troy Bell Foundry,
ESTABLISHED in 1826.—The subscribers have constantly for sale an assortment of Church, Factory,
BELLS. Steamboat, Locomotive, Plantation, Schoolhouse
BELLS. and other Bells, mounted in the most approved
BELLS. and durable manner. For full particulars as to
BELLS. many recent improvements, warrantee, diame
BELLS. ter of Bells, space occupied in Tower, rates of
BELLS. transportation, &c., send for a circular. Bells
BELLS. for the South delivered in New York.
BELLS. Address A. MENEELY'S SONS, Agents,
BELLS. july23-1858 West Troy, New York.

Just Received.
2000 R. HALL & Co.'s No. 1, 2 & 3, Wrought Cast and Steel Plows.
2500 No. 10, 11, 12, 14, 18 and 20 Cast Plows with extra points, and for sale low by L. H. WOOD & CO.
oct6 Dealers in Hardware, Strand St.

Magnolia Cotton Gins,
Manufactured at Bridgewater, Massachusetts.
THESE GINS, which have been introduced into Texas a year ago, have given great satisfaction. We have on hand for sale forty, fifty and sixty saw Gins and Planters who wish to buy may take one on trial, and if it does not answer their purpose can return it.
E. B. NICHOLS & CO.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Galveston Male Academy
Rooms under Morian Hall.
Hours, from 8 A. M till 2 P. M.
Tuition in Common English studies, \$4 per month
" Higher English, Ancient Languages, &c., \$6 per month
For Prospectus, or to obtain an interview with one of the Teachers, address the undersigned.
JAS. K. HULL, A. B.
Jan 5-6m C. W. LEFFINGWELL.

Dolbear Commercial College
OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS,
Founded in 1832—Chartered by the Legislature of Louisiana, with Agricultural and Mechanical Departments—
Capital Stock \$250,000:
In the new and spacious Iron Edifice, known as
STORY BUILDING,
S. E. Corner of Camp and Common Streets.
ENTRANCE ON BOTH STREETS.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
FACULTY.
RUFUS DOLBEAR, President.
MATHEMATICAL DEPARTMENT—GEO. B. BRACKETT, Prof.
BOOKKEEPING DEPARTMENT—RUFUS DOLBEAR, Lecturer, and J. W. BLACKMAN, Professor.
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT—Hon. J. N. CARRIGAN, A. M., late Sup't. Education, La., Prof. and Lecturer on Commercial Law, &c., and M. B. McCARTHY, Prof.
FRENCH DEPARTMENT—MARC ROUX, Prof.
DEPARTMENT FOR PENMANSHIP—RUFUS DOLBEAR, Lecturer, J. B. GRIFFITH, Prof.
SPANISH DEPARTMENT—MANUEL MARINO, Prof.
GERMAN DEPARTMENT—GEO. GESSNER, Prof.
LATIN AND GREEK DEPARTMENT—M. MARINO, G. GESSNER, Professors.
ITALIAN DEPARTMENT— ....
RHETORIC, LOGIC AND ELOCUTION— ....
This is the only chartered Commercial College in the South-west, and the oldest in the United States, and has stood for MORE THAN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY, on its own merits alone.
Board can be had with the Professors, or other good families, speaking English, French, Spanish or German, from \$5 to \$6 per week.
N. B.—To prevent mistakes, or impositions, Students intended for this College should bring this advertisement or special directions, as there are every winter temporary rooms open for a few months; all, of course, making wonderful pretensions and promises, and posting flaming placards to enlighten the people of New Orleans and the South. When three or more form Clubs, and enter at the same time, ten per cent. will be deducted from tuition.
Catalogues, with terms, opinions of the press and leading men of the nation, etc., sent to all who desire them, by addressing RUFUS DOLBEAR,
dec 15-1y President.

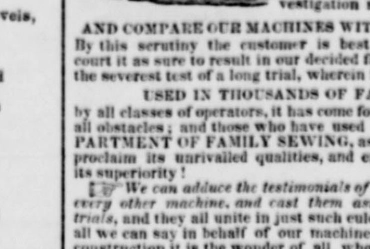
Chickering & Sons'
Celebrated 38 Prize Medal Pianos.
T. A. E. BOHNSTEDT, Agent for the above justly celebrated firm, having established a Repository for Pianos in the retail store of Messrs. Armstrong & Bro., Tremont street, Galveston, begs to invite the attention of the citizens of the State to the 16 different styles of Instruments kept on hand, varying in price from \$275 to \$1,100, including cover and stool.
ORDERS FOR TUNEING & THOROUGH REGULATING left with Messrs. Armstrong & Bro, or Mrs. C. Branard, will be promptly attended to. Dec. 8, '59-1y

German Tracts.
WE would inform the Preachers and all persons interested in our German work, throughout the West and South, that a series of German Tracts, endorsed by our Book Editor, and published by J. B. McFerrin, Agent, have been issued, and we are now ready to fill orders for them to any amount. These publications are all valuable, and some of them especially designed to explain and defend the doctrines and discipline of our Church. Liberal terms to Conference Depositories. Send orders to J. B. McFerrin, Nashville, Tenn., or D. R. M'Anally, St. Louis, Mo. [nov24-6m

Family Residence
At Chappell Hill, For Sale.
I OWN a very comfortable family residence at the town of Chappell Hill, which I will sell on reasonable terms and at long credit, should the purchaser desire it. It is situated on a tract of rich cedar land containing 33 acres, and the residence is about 800 yards from "Soule University." The house has six rooms and a handsome portico, is built entirely of choice cedar lumber, and is finished in workmanlike style. There are also on the place, kitchen, smoke-house and other necessary out-houses, together with cistern and well. For a *pleasant, healthful* and *retired* residence it is one of the most desirable in the most *desirable* and *interesting* neighborhoods in the State, and just the proper distance from the University and the Female Academy. To those who wish to purchase valuable property in one of the best localities in the State, where the best educational facilities in the South can be obtained for their children, I would say here is a rare chance for profitable investment.
My terms will be made so easy that there will be no difficulty about the payments. It is also proper to state that the Washington County Rail Road is nearly completed to Chappell Hill, and will be in running order to that place in a short time. No doubt as to title.
For further particulars address me at my P. O., Hempstead, Austin County, Texas. W. S. DAY.
Hempstead, Sept. 23, 1859—29 tf

L. H. WOOD & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
Brown & Kirkland,
Strand Street, Galveston, Texas.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN all kinds of Foreign and Domestic Hardware. In addition to a large and varied stock, have received from Europe and Northern manufactories—
300 tons English Refined and Sweeds Bar and Slab Iron,
5 tons Cast and English Blister Steel,
5 tons Spring Steel, 300 ass'd sizes Steel Corn Mills,
2 tons Slab Steel, 50 Corn Shellers,
50 tons Hollow-Ware, 1000 boxes Window Glass,
100 Mouse Hole Anvils, 50 dozen Ames' Spades,
50 Wilkinson's Anvils, 50 " Shovels,
100 Smith's Bellows ass'd sizes, 50 Straw Cutters (pat'd,)
100 Solid Brass Box Vices, 50 Cultivators,
50 " Iron " Vices, 20 dozen Scythes,
120 Stocks and Dies, all sizes; 500 bags Shot, ass'd;
4000 lbs. Smiths' Hand and Sledge Hammers,
500 M Percussion Caps, 1000 Cast Plows,
1000 coils Manila Rope, ass'd sizes; 1000 Hall's Plows,
50 dozen Horse Collars, 20,000 Zinc Paint,
50 dozen Horse Hames, 10,000 lbs. White Lead,
50 dozen Blind Bridles, 10 bbls. Boiled Linseed Oil,
50 dozen Cotton Cards, 10 bbls. Raw Linseed Oil,
100 dozen S. Collin's & Co's Axes, 10 bbls Spt's Turpt'n,
50 dozen H. Collin's & Co's Axes, 5 bbls. Whiting,
400 Planters Hoes, 5 bbls. Yellow Ochre,
1000 pairs Trace Chains, 5 bbls. Spanish Brown,
500 boxes Tin Plate, 2 bbls. Damar Varnish,
1000 lbs. Block Tin, 3 bbls. Copal Varnish,
50 kegs Bar Lead, 3 " Japan do,
20 coils ass'd size Lead Pipe, 200 lbs. Paris Green,
10 rolls Sheet Lead, 100 lbs. Chrome Green,
100 pounds Chrome Yellow.
ALSO—A large assortment of Tinware, Japanware, Woodenware, Sadlery, Guns, Rifles and Pistols in great variety and at low prices. july 21

TEXAS SEWING MACHINE DEPOT,
Tremont Street, Galveston, Texas.
WEED'S PATENT
Lock Stitch
SEWING MACHINES,
MANUFACTURED BY
WHITNEY & LYON, 477 Broadway, N. Y.



Are the Best, the most Durable, the Simplest and
THE MOST RELIABLE
SEWING MACHINES
ever invented and offered to the selection and patronage of the people. Should our present printed offering fail to convince you of the superiority of our machines, and the reality of our devotion to the public, we are desirous that you should look for yourself, and by a personal investigation measure our merits
AND COMPARE OUR MACHINES WITH ANY OTHERS!
By this scrutiny the customer is best convinced, and we court it as sure to result in our decided favor; because, from the severest test of a long trial, wherein it has been
USED IN THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES!
by all classes of operators, it has come forth triumphant over all obstacles; and those who have used it in EVERY DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY SEWING, as with a single voice proclaim its unrivalled qualities, and enthusiastically laud its superiority!
☞ *We can adduce the testimonials of those who have used every other machine, and cast them aside, after protracted trials,* and they all unite in just such eulogiums as warrant all we can say in behalf of our machine. In simplicity of construction it is the wonder of all who behold it! In accuracy and celerity of operation, it compels the admiration of all! And when
A CHILD CAN CONDUCT ITS ACTION!!
and the
Merest Novice Work it with Success!
Who will question the absence of complication, and the ease with which it may be run. For durability it out-rivals any machine now before the public. In the uniformity and beauty of its work it is far in advance of any Sewing Machine, either upon
THICK OR THIN FABRICS,
Using two threads and making the Lock Stitch,
So justly extolled as the only stitch that cannot be loosed or unraveled. It certainly possesses those valuable requisites to make it most emphatically **the Pet of the Household!**
☞ This is now the most extensive house in the SEWING MACHINE business in the State.
I have for sale the different kinds of Sewing Machines, with all the late improvements.
NEEDLES, SILK AND THREAD ALWAYS ON HAND.
LOCAL and TRAVELING AGENTS WANTED.—[nov24
MARSHALL ATWOOD, *Agent.*

J. P. Davie,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN MECHANICS' TOOLS, Builders' and Plantation Hardware, Cooking and Parlor Stoves, Kitchen Furniture, Cutlery, Iron, Steel, Nails, Castings, Sugar & Cauldron Kettles, Grind Stones, Force, Lift and Chain Pumps, Brass Mountings and Packing for Steam; Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Brushes, Tin, Sheet Iron, Zinc and Antimony; Wood, Willow, Brittania and Plated Ware; Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, Lamps, Globes, Pipes and Wicks, Clocks, Ship Chandlery, &c.
Agent for R. HOE & CO.'s Circular Saws and S. C. HERRING & CO.'s Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, J. WARREN'S Fire-Proof Roofing. mh16

Portable Corn and Flouring Mill Factory,
MONTGOMERY, TEXAS.
CONE & ELLIOTT, Manufacturers of Corn and Flouring Mills, Montgomery, Montgomery County, Texas, would respectfully inform the citizens of Texas, that they still continue to build and deliver their superior Mills at Houston, Cypress City, Hockley or Hempstead, or anywhere within fifty miles of Montgomery, at the following prices:

FRENCH CULLIN.		SOLID BLOCK FRENCH BURR	
30 inch	\$175 00	36 inch	\$300 00
28 "	165 00	30 "	200 00
26 "	150 00	26 "	175 00
24 "	140 00	24 "	160 00
22 "	130 00	22 "	150 00
20 "	120 00	20 "	140 00
18 "	110 00	18 "	125 00

We are now prepared to give our Mills a trial by Steam power in our own Shop before they leave. sep 29 1y

TEA TRAYS—a large assortment—for sale cheap by
nov 3 T. S. HAMMITT & CO.

JUST RECEIVED—Sixty assorted Cauldron Kettles from one to four barrels. For sale low by
J. P. DAVIE.

Educational.

Bastrop Military Institute.
THE Sixth Session will open on Monday the 23d Jan., 1860, under the superintendence of Col. R. T. P. ALLEN, the founder, and for many years Superintendent of the Kentucky Military Institute, a distinguished graduate of West Point, and a practical Engineer; assisted by an able faculty. The course of study will be that usually taught in the best Colleges, with an extended course in mathematics, mechanics, natural sciences, and civil engineering, with field practice and use of instruments.
The discipline is strict, the moral and spiritual interests of the pupils being had in special regard. The Institute has an excellent and well selected Library; an extensive Apparatus, fully adequate to the wants of the lecture room.
The success of the Institute has been most gratifying, indeed almost unprecedented, and the Board of Trustees do not hesitate to recommend it as unrivaled in the State for thoroughness of instruction and perfection of government.
The Institute charge for tuition and boarding, lights, fuel, and washing, included, \$115 per session of twenty weeks, payable invariably in advance, with a deduction of \$20 for those pursuing Elementary English studies only.—No extra charge whatever.
☞ For further information, address the Superintendent. S. W. SIMS, President.
Bastrop, July 4 1859-tf.

San Antonio Female College.
REV. JOS. CROSS, D. D., President, and Professor of Mental Science and Belles Letters.
MRS. JANE T. H. CROSS, Teacher of English Branches, and French and Spanish Languages.
REV. J. J. FABRICUS BRUNOW, Professor of German Language, Mathematics and Drawing.
MISS HANNAH M. ANDERSON, Preceptress of Preparatory Department.
MR. HENRY GROSSMAN, Teacher of Music.
TERMS per session of twenty weeks, payable half in advance, the remainder at the close of the session.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

First class	\$10 00
Second class	15 00

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Regular course, (including Latin)	25 00
French, Spanish, German, or Italian	10 00
Drawing	10 00
Music	25 00
Use of instrument for practice	5 00
Incidental Fee, (charged to all)	1 00
Board per month, exclusive of washing	15 00

Boarders are requested to bring their own sheets, pillow-cases and towels.
They will not be permitted to make bills at the stores, without express order of parents or guardians.
They will never go out without the company of a teacher, nor receive visits except in a teacher's presence.
The San Antonio Female College offers the best facilities for the education of young ladies. The Institution has been commenced on a sure basis, the best men of the community are engaged in the enterprise, and ample accommodations will soon be provided in the way of buildings. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough, and all the teachers are well qualified for their work. Dr. and Mrs. Cross have had large experience, and been connected with some of the best institutions in the United States. Professor Fabricius Brunow is a native German, of extensive scholastic acquirements, with polished manners and pleasing address. Miss Anderson enjoys a well earned reputation, as an instructress, who, in courtesy, industry and fidelity, has seldom been surpassed. Mr. Grossman is a German musician of high character, an excellent performer, and a most skillful and successful teacher. Other assistants will be employed, as the number and advancement of pupils shall require.
dec. 22.

Milam Liberal Institute,
CAMERON, MILAM COUNTY, TEXAS.
THIS Institution will open on the second Monday in January, 1860, under the superintendence of William H. Tarver, assisted in the Female Department by Miss L. Hanna, with other competent teachers. Prof. W. Krause will have charge of the Musical Department.
Rates of Tuition per Session of Five Months:

Orthography, Reading, Writing	\$10 00
Geography, Arithmetic, English Grammar	12 50
Botany, Philosophy, Algebra	15 00
Classics, Latin, French, Greek, German, Higher Mathematics	20 00
Music—Tuition on Piano, Guitar, Violin	25 00
Vocal Music, fifty cents per month	2 50
Use of Piano	5 00
Incidental Fee	50

Students will be charged from time of entrance to the end of the Session, and no deduction will be made except in case of protracted sickness of at least ten days.
Bills due at the end of the Session.
Board can be had at reasonable rates in Private Families. For further particulars, address the Principal. [dec22-3m.

McKenzie Institute.
THE Nineteenth Session of this Institute will open on Monday, 3d Oct., next, and continue forty weeks, under the superintendence of Rev. J. W. P. McKenzie, assisted by a full corps of experienced Teachers. The buildings are large and pleasant, and the Labratory well supplied with apparatus. The two Departments of this Academy will be entirely distinct.
Board, Tuition, Room Rent, etc., in Advance, either in Cash, or note with Security.

Lingual or Mathematical Department	\$150 00
English Department	130 00
Music on Piano Forte	50 00
Use of instrument for practice	10 00
Incidental Tax, each student	1 00

When payment is made by note, ten per cent. interest will be charged on the same from date.
Pupils charged, after the first month, from time of entrance, and no deduction will be made under any circumstances, except for protracted sickness.
Parents or Students will be allowed to choose their own physicians.
Vocal Music will be taught in the Institute by Prof. Plagge, twice a week, and every student will be required to take Vocal Music, as a study, unless it is not desired by parents or guardians.
Clarksville, Sept. 10, 1859. oct 27

GALVESTON FEMALE SEMINARY,
PUBLIC SQUARE, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
MISS C. S. COBB .... PRINCIPAL.
The Academic year comprises two terms of twenty weeks each.
The First Term commenced Sept. 15th, 1859; the Second Term commences Feb. 13th, 1860.
Prompt attendance at the beginning of the term is desirable, both for the progress of the student, and the organization of Classes.
Students, however, are received at any time during the term, and charged from time of entrance till close of term.

EXPENSES.

Primary and Secondary Departments, per term	\$15 00
Grammar. Preparatory to Collegiate, " "	25 00
Languages, Drawing and Painting, each " "	15 00
Incidentals	1 00
Board	90 00

MUSIC.
This department is conducted by the most efficient and accomplished masters, both of Vocal and Instrumental Music. Especial attention given to the *practice* of Music lessons.

Instrumental Music, per term	\$30 00
Vocal Music, by private lessons, per term	30 00
Use of Instrument for practice, per term	5 00

nov17-tf

Port Sullivan Institute.
THE SECOND SESSION of this Institution will open on Monday Feb. 27th, under the presidency of Rev. J. L. CARMER, A. M.
Mrs. HELEN L. CARMER, Preceptress of the Female Department.
The Music Department will be under the charge of Prof. F. R. PROHL, the well known composer.
The scholastic year is divided into two sessions of twenty-one weeks each.
For full particulars address Rev. J. Carmer, or the subscriber.
WM. H. WHITE, Pres. B. T.
Port Sullivan, Jan. 23, 1860—sep1-tf

Texas Masonic Institute,
At Veal's Station, Parker County, Texas.
THE Second Session of this Institution will commence on the First Monday in October, 1859, under the superintendence of J. N. B. HENSLEE as Principal, with a competent corps of assistants.
TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

1st Class—Orthography, Reading, Writing, Primary Arithmetic and Geography, etc.	\$10 00
2nd Class—English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, etc.	12 50
3d Class—The above continued, with the Higher English Branches	17 50
4th Class—Classics, Latin, Greek, etc.	20 00

Charges made from the time of entrance to the close of the session.
The above terms strictly adhered to except in cases of protracted sickness.
☞ Board can be had in private families at reasonable rates. Aug 23, 1859—sep 22

Centenary College of Louisiana.
THE next Term of this Institution will open on the 4th of October, 1858
REV. J. C. MILLER, M.A., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.
REV. WM. H. SCALES, M.A., Professor of Mathematics.
A. R. HOLCOMBE, M.A., Professor of the Greek Language.
G. H. WILEY, M.A., Professor of the Latin Language.
THOS. S. JONES, M.A., Professor of Natural Science
EMILE LE PAGE, M.A., Professor of Modern Languages.
REV. A. G. MILLER, M.A., Principal of Preparatory Department.
WM. F. NORSWORTHY, M.A., Tutor.
W. J. CRERAR, Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Tuition—Per Session o Five Months, payable in advance.
" In Preparatory Department \$21 50
" In College Department 30 50
Matriculation Fee on entering College Department.. 5 00
Music Extra. Board can be obtained in the Steward's Hall, or in private Families at prices varying from ten to fifteen dollars per month.
This Institution having an able Faculty, extensive buildings, large Library, Cabinet and Apparatus, commends itself to all desiring a thorough classical or scientific education.
Centenary College is located at Jackson, Louisiana, twelve miles east of Bayou Sara.
For information apply to the Rev. J. E. Carnes, Galveston, Texas, or to the Undersigned, Jackson, Louisiana.
aug19 1y JOHN C. MILLER

SOULE UNIVERSITY,
Of the Texas Conferences,
CHAPPELL HILL, TEXAS.
After an intermission of two weeks, for the Christmas Holidays, the exercises of Soule University will be resumed on Monday, January 2d, 1860.
Faculty.
WILLIAM HALSEY, A. M., President,
Professor of Moral Philosophy and Natural Sciences.
Rev. JAS. M. FOLLANSBEE, A. M., M. D.,
Felder Professor of Latin and Greek and of Modern Languages.
Rev. W. G. FOOTE, A. M.,
Kirby Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and of the Hebrew Language.
............, Professor of English Literature.
Rev. JOHN N. KIRBY, 1st Tutor,
Rev. A. McKINNEY, 2d Tutor.
By late action of the Board the Tuition *must be paid invariably in advance for the first half of the Session,* and the balance by the end of the session, or ten per cent. will be charged for collection. The following are the
RATES OF TUITION

Collegiate Department (per Session)	\$25 00
Preparatory Department "	\$10 to \$20 00

Board—In private families, per month, \$10 to \$12, including lights, fuel, etc.
Rev. F. C. WILKES, M. D., Agent; P. H. Swearingen, Esq., Attorney. For further information apply to the faculty or agent, or to the preachers of either Conference, all of whom will be furnished with a catalogue, and be prepared to give any information that may be desired. By order of the Board.
GABRIEL FELDER, President.
JOHN C. WALLIS, Secretary

Osnabergs and Lindseys.
FROM the Prattville Manufacturing Company. For sale by MATHER, HUGHES & SAUNDERS,
January 20, 1860. Agents, Galveston.

Travel and Transportation.

SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S



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

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

New Orleans to Galveston and Indianola.
From Levee, via River.—Leave New Orleans SUNDAYS, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Galveston TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston TUESDAYS, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Indianola, WEDNESDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, THURSDAYS, at 8 A. M. or 2 P. M.; arrive at Galveston, FRIDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, FRIDAYS, at 10 A. M.; arrive at New Orleans, at Levee, SUNDAYS, at 4 P. M.
From Berwick's, via Railroad.—Leave New Orleans, WEDNESDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Galveston, THURSDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Galveston, THURSDAYS, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Indianola, FRIDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, SATURDAYS, at 8 A. M. or 2 P. M.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Berwicks, MONDAYS, at 12 M.
From Levee, via River.—Leave New Orleans, THURSDAYS, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Gaveston, SATURDAYS at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Indianola, SUNDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, MONDAYS, at 8 A. M. or 2 P. M.; arrive at Galveston, TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, TUESDAYS, at 10 A. M.; arrive at New Orleans, THURSDAYS, at 4 P. M.
From Berwick's via Railroad.—Leave New Orleans, SATURDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Galveston, SUNDAYS or MONDAYS at 4 P. M.; arrive at Indianola, TUESDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M. or 2 P. M.; arrive at Galveston, WEDNESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Berwick's, THURSDAYS, at 12 M.

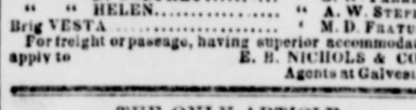
New Orleans to Galveston, via Sabine.
From Berwick's, via Railroad, MONDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Sabine TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Sabine TUESDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Galveston, WEDNESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston WEDNESDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Sabine THURSDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Sabine THURSDAYS,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

New Orleans to Brazos Santiago, via Indianola.
FROM LEVEE, via RIVER,—FRIDAYS, at 8 A. M., alternately; arrive at Indianola SUNDAY; leave Indianola SUNDAY or MONDAY; arrive at Brazos MONDAY or TUESDAY; leave Brazos THURSDAY, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Indianola FRIDAY; leave Indianola, FRIDAY; arrive at New Orleans MONDAY.

New Orleans to Havana, via Florida Ports.
Steamships of this line will leave New Orleans for Havana, *via* Florida Ports, on the 14th and 30th of each month.
For freight or passage, having elegant state-room accommodations, apply to
E. B. NICHOLS & CO., } Galveston.
or JAS. H. LOCKHART, }
HENRY N. CALDWELL, Indianola.
J. C. HARRIS, President } New Orleans.
aug18-1y C. B. PAYNE, Manager, }



NOTICE.—After July 1st, Trains on the B. B. B. & C. Railway (connecting with stages for Austin, &c.) will leave Harrisburg at 6 o'clock, A. M., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, Trains will leave 20 minutes after 8 A. M., connecting at Richmond with stages for San Antonio, Columbus, &c.
Returning, leaves Richmond every day (except Sunday) at 2 o'clock, P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with steamboats for Galveston. J. A. WILLIAMS,
july 4-tf Superintendant



GALVESTON AND BOSTON PACKETS.
Pierce and Bacon's Regular Line.

New Ship	MISS MAG	Capt BENJ. HINCKLEY.
" Bark	SAN JACINTO	" J. F. FOLSUAN
" "	ISLAND CITY	" ASA STEVENS.
" "	TRINITY	" HIRAM HALL.
" "	NUECES	" G. W. TAYLOR.
" "	D. GODFREY	" G. W. PARKER.
" "	HELEN	" A. W. STEPHENS.
Brig	VESTA	" M. D. FRATUS.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to E. B. NICHOLS & CO.
Agents at Galveston.

THE ONLY ARTICLE.
UNRIVALLED IN MARKET,
WITH IMMENSE
HOME AND EUROPEAN DEMAND.
The reason why, is that by Nature's own process it restores the natural color permanently after the hair becomes grey; supplies the natural fluids, and thus makes it grow on bald heads, removes all dandruff, itching, and heat from the scalp, quiets and tones up the nerves, and thus cures all nervous headache, and may be relied upon to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair, it will stop and keep it from falling off; *makes it soft, glossy, healthy and beautiful,* and if used by the young two or three times a week, it will never fall or become gray; then reader, read the following and judge for yourselves:

NEW YORK, Jan. 8, 1858.
MESSRS. O. J. WOOD & CO.—Gentlemen: Having heard a good deal about Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and my hair being quite gray, I made up my mind to lay aside the prejudices which I, in common with a great many persons, had against all manner of patent medicines, and a short time ago I commenced using your article, to test it for myself.
The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be as grey as I was but who having my prejudice without my reasons for setting it aside, are unwilling to give your Restorative a trial till they have further proof, and the best proof being ocular demonstration, I write you this letter, which you may show to any such, and also direct them to me for further proof, who am in and out of the N. Y. Wire Railing establishment every day.
My hair is now its natural color and much improved in appearance every way, being glossier and thicker and much more healthy looking. I am, Yours Respectfully,
HENRY JENKINS.
Cor. Columbia and Carroll Sts., Brooklyn.

LIVINGSTON, Ala., Feb. 14, 1858.
PROF. WOOD—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country. My hair has been slightly diminishing for several years, caused, I suppose, from a slight burn when I was quite an infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks and I find that I have a fine head of hair now growing, after having used all other remedies known, to no effect. I think it the most valuable remedy now extant, and advise all who are afflicted that way to use your remedy. You can publish this if you think proper. Yours, &c., S. W. MIDDLETON.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1857.
PROF. WOOD—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—was in fact BALD. I have used but two half pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think from my own personal recommendation, I can induce many others to try it.
Yours, respectfully, D. R. THOMAS, M. D.
No. 464 Vine Street.
The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for \$3 a bottle.
O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.
And sold by all good druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.
ap21-59-1y

MOORE'S THIRTY DOLLAR,
Double Lock Stitch
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.
Secured by recent Letters Patent.
THE advent of this new, most useful and incomparable Machine, is destined to create a great and decided change in *public opinion* upon the subject of CHEAP SEWING MACHINES.
We confidently assert and can conclusively prove, by a *practical demonstration,* that this Machine embraces in its construction the best combination of SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES to be found in any Sewing Machine now before the public, *regardless of price!* With an eye quick to detect the deficiencies and imperfections of other machines, Mr. Moore has sought to remedy them all; and we feel assured a critical examination of this beautiful piece of machinery will at once establish it as the *only really desirable cheap* Machine in the country, and *far preferable* to any *high priced* Machine now sold. It sews directly from two spools, (as bought at the store, without rewinding,) one above the Machine and one underneath, and makes the *strongest, most elastic,* and *durable* stitch, made either by hand or machinery. It *cannot be ripped,* though the cloth is *cut entirely off every half inch.* The stitch possesses the same elasticity on thin as upon thick goods, thereby making it particularly applicable for articles that require washing and ironing. The machinery for feeding the cloth is unlike any other, and is, without doubt the best ever constructed.
The breaking of needles, a common and expensive fault with most other Machines, is entirely remedied in this: with proper care, one needle will last for months. The entire Machine is simple in construction, and made in every respect perfect and durable. Unlike other Machines, there is no danger of *damaging* the article sewed by *oil,* as *none* is used on top of the Machine. It is also made large enough for every description of work, there being a clear space nine inches in length by four in height, between the needle and the end of the Machine. In beauty of design and mechanical construction, it has no equal in the country; all the movements being positive, and the friction light, there is not the slightest probability of its getting out of order. It stands entirely upon its *own merits,* and needs no better reference than its own good works to convince all who see it, that it is one of the most valuable and humanitary inventions of the age.
It is our intention to sell a small portion of the territory by States or Counties upon an equitable and fair basis. As a safe and highly remunerative investment it has no equal. Extensive arrangements have been made for the manufacture of these Machines, and the *large profit to owner of territory,* commend the enterprise to the attention of all who wish to *make money rapidly on a small capital.* We will send a sample Machine, securely boxed, by Express or otherwise, to any address upon the receipt of Thirty Dollars. *Every Machine is warranted.* Send for a descriptive circular giving full particulars. Address
H. C. BURTMAN, Sole and exclusive
Agent for the United States,
Office, 98 West 4th Street,
june 9 Cincinnati, Ohio.

☞ We cannot refrain from calling the attention of our readers to an advertisement in this day's paper of the "Hair Restorative" of Prof. O. J. Wood & Co., of St. Louis. It will be seen that he has numerous certificates from persons of the highest character, to the merits of his Restorative.—From positive knowledge we are also enabled to say, that it is in every sense what it professes to be, and we do not hesitate to pronounce it the finest preparation for the head and hair which has so far been devised by human ingenuity. We have seen it arrest threatened baldness, and restore to the head its original profusion of natural and glossy hair, and when the latter has been prematurely tinged with gray, we have seen it like magic, restore the colors of youth and health. The distinguished property of this, we might truly say, miraculous "Restorative," is that it gives to the person who uses it the same head of hair that he wore in youth, thus acting in strict compliance with the rules of the first and greatest of all toilet makers—Nature. No one who has used it will hesitate to unite with us in this testimony to its peculiar merit.—Covington (La) People's Friend.
Sold by all good Druggists. oct 20

SALT—2000 sacks coarse and fine, received per bark Island City from Liverpool. For sale by
E. B. NICHOLS & CO

Bolting Cloth—Mill Stones,
JUST RECEIVED—250 yards of assorted Bolting Cloth, French Burr Mill Stones, Cologne Mill Stones, kept constantly on hand, and for sale low by J. P. DAVIE.

Professional Cards.

LAW

R. V. Cook. Edward Collier.
Cook & Collier,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND AGENTS FOR THE COLLECTION OF CLAIMS,
COLUMBUS, Colorado County, Texas.
Will give immediate attention to all business intrusted to their care. ☞ All letters addressed to the firm will be promptly answered.
References given in New York, New Orleans, Nashville, Mobile, Houston, and Galveston, and generally in Western Texas. dec 15-'59

Thomas P. Aycock. Charles Stewart, Jr.
Aycock & Stewart,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
AND GENERAL LAND AND COLLECTING AGENTS,
Marlin, Falls County, Texas.
☞ We will give prompt and particular attention to all claims sent us for collection in the counties of Madison, Robertson, Falls, Limestone, Hill, Navarro, Freestone, and Leon, of the 13th Judicial District; and in the counties of Milam, Bell, McLennan, Bosque, Coryell and Erath, of the 3d and 19th Judicial Districts. We will also attend the Supreme and Federal Courts held at the city of Austin.
REFERENCES.—Wm. M. Rice & Co., A. J. Burke, Hon. E. A. Palmer, Houston; J. B. & G. A. Jones, Galveston.
June9-1y.

J. W. Nowlin M. D. Herring
NOWLIN & HERRING
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
WACO, TEXAS,
PRACTICE in all the Courts of the 19th Judicial District and in the Federal and Supreme Courts at Austin
june16-1y

Franklin Cummings,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
BROWNSVILLE,
je30 *Cameron County, Texas.*

Wm. G. Webb. Wm. R. Jarmon.
Webb & Jarmon,
LAWYERS, COLLECTORS AND LAND AGENTS,
LA GRANGE, Fayette County, Texas.
Will practice in the Counties of Fayette, Bastrop, Travis, Caldwell, Gonzales, Lavaca, Wharton, Fort Bend, Austin, Colorado and Washington, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts at the cities of Austin and Galveston. Collections and Remittances promptly made; Lands located, bought and sold; patents obtained, titles perfected, and taxes paid all over the State
REFERENCES:
New York:—E. C. Estes, J. H. Brower & Co., Howes, Hyatt & Co., John Savery & Sons, Martin & Paul, S. Paul. *Philadelphia:*—Haddock, Reed & Co., J. B. Lippincott & Co., Bleskell, Hoskins & Co., Lasell & Bro. *New Orleans:*—Perkins & Co., Goodrich & Co., Taylor Haddon & Co. *Boston:*—Pierce & Bacon. *Galveston:*—Carnes & Trabue, Dean, Randle & Co., Mather, Hughes & Saunders, Briggs & Yard. *Houston:*—B. A. Shepherd, A. J. Burke, Peel & Dumble. *Austin:*—Col. S. Crosby, S. M. Swenson. *Memphis:*—Sam Tate, Pres. M. and C. Railroad; Jas. Penn, Cashier P. Bank, Tenn. *Nashville:*—John L. T. Sneed. *Somerville, Tenn.:*—Hon. Thos. Rivers. mar3

James W. Wynne,
LAWYER AND LAND AGENT,
HOUSTON, TEXAS.
REFERENCES.—Peel & Dumble, *Houston;* James W Breedlove, *New Orleans.* Jan6

CHARLES E. TRAVIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
CHAPPELL HILL, WASHINGTON CO., TEXAS.
Dec 9-1y

John T. Harcourt John H. Robson
HARCOURT & ROBSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
COLUMBUS, COLORADO COUNTY, TEXAS,
WILL practice Law in partnership in all the counties of the 1st Judicial District—in the counties of Lavaca and Gonzales in the 16th Judicial District, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Galveston and Austin. e7 1y

F. C. HOWETH, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Madison, Orange County, Texas. Will practice in the Sixth, Ninth, and Fifteenth Judicial Districts, in the latter of which he lives. ☞ Particular attention given to business entrusted to him, and especially in the case of those at a distance. Nov. 2, '56.-1y

WM. E. KENDALL, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Richmond, Fort Bend county, Texas, will attend to business in the first Judicial district, and Supreme and Federal Courts of the State. Also, will act as land agent, in buying, selling and perfecting titles in the counties of Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Colorado, and Austin.
[Sept 12th 1856

RUFUS F. DUNN, Attorney at Law, Athens, Henderson county, Texas. REFERENCES—David Ayres, Esq., Galveston; J. O. McGee & Co., and W. P. Hill, New-Orleans. s2-v4

THOMAS C. TURNER, } .... PHILIP K. SMITH
Attorney at Law. }
TURNER & SMITH,
General Land Agents, Liberty, Texas.
WILL give particular attention to Buying, Selling and Locating Lands, investigating and perfecting Titles, and paying Taxes on Lands in any part of the State.

S. H. BONNER .... F. W. BONNER.
Bonner & Bonner,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, RUSK, CHEROKEE COUNTY, TEXAS.
WILL attend promptly to all business confided to them in the counties of Cherokee, Rusk, Anderson and Smith—Eastern Texas—and in the Supreme and Federal Courts. Particular attention given to Collections, and Investigation of Land Titles, and will act as Agents in the sale of Lands. Prompt remittances by Exchange on New Orleans, and the Northern and Eastern cities, of all collections made by us. jy22

Ben. T. Harris,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Bellville, Austin County, Texas.
PRACTICES in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Austin and Galveston, and in the District Courts of Austin, Brazoria, Colorado, Fayette, Fort Bend, Matagorda, Wharton and Washington counties. s30

Tarver and Metcalf.
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Caldwell, Burleson county, Texas.

J. E. KENNARD .... HOWARD FINLEY
Kennard & Finley.
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Anderson, Grimes county, Texas, will attend faithfully to all business entrusted to their care in the Seventh and adjoining Judicial Districts. One of them will always be found in their Office on the west side of Main street, three doors south of the Public Square. aug5 1y

O. A. McGINNIS, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Lagrange, Fayette county, Texas. Strict and prompt attention given to the Collecting Business, the Purchase and Sale of Real Estate, and Perfecting of Land Titles, etc. j15 1y pd

MEDICAL.

G. S. HERBERT, M. D.,
SURGEON and PHYSICIAN, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Galveston. Office on Tremont street, two doors north of Pilant's Drug Store, up stairs.

AVIS FRANCAISE.—G. S. Herbert, Chirurgien, Medecin, a l'honeur d' offrir ses services aux citoyens de Galveston. Dr Hebert a reçu son degre de l'ecole de Medicine, de la Louisiane, il a eu beaucoup dexperience dans les maladies du sud. Il tient son office rue Tremont, joignant la pharmacie de E. T. Pilant. nov17-1y

A. M. POTTER,
DENTIST.
ROOMS on Market st., over J. W. Frank's Dry Good Store, and nearly opposite the Postoffice
References—Messrs. I. G. Williams & Co., Hon. F. H. Merriman E. P. Hunt, Esq., Capt. John G. Todd, Daniel W. Gillett, Esq feb17tf

T. J. Heard, M. D.
TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Galveston. Office over Pilant's Drug Store, Tremont street, November 20, 1857-1y.

Piles and Fistula.
THE undersigned having located at Rockwall, Kaufman co., Texas, is thoroughly prepared to treat Piles and Fistula; and from success heretofore had, he is induced to say, that for every case of Piles treated by him and not cured, he will defray all travelling expenses of the patient to and from and during the stay at Rockwall under treatment, and forfeit all charges. He proposes to treat Piles without the use of the knife or caustics in any case. Terms reasonable. Time required to complete a cure, from one to four weeks from the commencement of the treatment.
Numerous certificates could be appended, but the following will suffice. J. P. BARNETT, M. D.
Rockwall, September 18th, 1859.

I hereby certify that I was afflicted with piles for five years, during which time I was unable to do a day's work, and confined to my bed a great part of the time, suffering intensely. I spent five hundred dollars with different physicians, and received no benefit, but generally was made worse. I finally applied to Dr. Barnett, and in a few days he cured me as sound as I ever was. It has now been two years, during which time I have not felt the least vestige of the disease. I have known him to treat several cases, without failing to cure a single one. The treatment is almost free from pain, and I believe it perfectly devoid of danger. Persons afflicted with Piles would do well to apply to him immediately.
C. H. NAYLOR.
Kaufman Co., Texas, Sept. 18th, 1859.

I hereby certify that I was afflicted with Piles for twenty years, during which time I suffered a great deal, often confined to my bed, and being a blacksmith I was compelled to abandon my trade. I tried various remedies without receiving any permanent benefit; I finally applied to Dr. Barnett, who in a few days cured me as sound as I was at twenty years old. I am now fifty-eight, and enjoying good health. I have known Dr. Barnett treat several cases without a single failure to cure, and would cordially recommend all persons afflicted with Piles to apply to him immediately. The treatment is almost free from pain and I consider it perfectly devoid of danger. BURRELL PARKER.
Kaufman County, Texas, Sept. 18, 1859.—Oct. 6, '59.

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The map is remarkably accurate, full and complete—one that, for the first time, laid down our water courses and divisional lines, indicating counties, land districts and colonies correctly. It is on a large scale, beautifully executed and worthy of public confidence. The late Legislature appropriated money to purchase 200 copies on rollers, one of which is to be furnished to each County Clerk's office for the public use. Mr Pressler, the chief draftsman of the Land Office, has bestowed all his spare time for four years upon the work, and deserves a liberal recompense for his zeal and personal sacrifice in endeavoring to accomplish so important an object.
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