# THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

TERMS. \\ \begin{cases} \frac{\psi\_2 & 00 & Por Annum, in advance.}{2 & 50 & if paid within six months.} \\ \begin{cases} \frac{1 & Square, first insertion, \psi\_1 & 00}{2 & 50 & if paid within six months.} \\ \begin{cases} \frac{1 & Square, first insertion, \psi\_1 & 00}{2 & 50 & if paid after six months.} \\ \begin{cases} \frac{1 & Square, first insertion, \psi\_1 & 00}{2 & 50 & if paid after six months.} \\ \begin{cases} \frac{1 & Square, first insertion, \psi\_1 & 00}{2 & 50 & if paid after six months.} \\ \begin{cases} \frac{1 & Square, first insertion, \psi\_1 & 00}{2 & 50 & if paid after six months.} \\ \begin{cases} \frac{1 & Square, first insertion, \psi\_1 & 00}{2 & 50 & if paid after six months.} \\ \begin{cases} \frac{1 & Square, first insertion, \psi\_2 & 00}{2 & 50 & if paid after six months.} \\ \begin{cases} \frac{1 & Square, first insertion, \psi\_2 & 00}{2 & 50 & if paid after six months.} \\ \begin{cases} \frac{1 & Square, first insertion, \psi\_2 & 00}{2 & 50 & if paid after six months.} \\ \begin{cases} \frac{1 & Square, first insertion, \psi\_2 & 00}{2 & 50 & if paid after six months.} \\ \end{cases} \text{PUBLISHED BY A JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE TEXAS ANNUAL CONFERENCES, FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.---C. C. GILLESPIE, EDITOR. \left\{ \frac{1 & Square, first insertion, \psi\_2 & 00}{2 & Square is ten lines.} \\ \end{cases} \]

VOL. IV .-- NO. 15.

# GALVESTON, TEXAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1857.

WHOLE NO. 431.

For the Texas Christian Advocate. THE MISSION OF METHODISM.

BY REV. WM. H. SEAT.

CHAPTER XIII.

Object of ministerial labor-Discipline-Bishop's Notes-Pastoral Visiting-Administration of Discipline.

The indulgent reader is informed that the se ries under the above head, broken by the serious and protracted illness of the writer, will be concluded in three chapters, including the present

It should be regarded as the great object of ministerial labor in its relations to the people of God to build them up in holiness, "that we may present every man perfect in Christ Jesus,"

The example of a holy, devoted, zealous life in the ministry, will have a powerful bearing on this great result. The leading instrumentality, however, in raising up a holy people, is presented ner of preaching, etc. :

"Ques. 1. What is the best general method Ans. 1. To convince; 2. To offer Christ; 3,

To invite; 4. To build up. And to do this in some measure, in every sermon. Ques. 2. What is the most effectual way

3 .. 41-2 ..

15 1-5.

ELYOU.

Texas.

Christ is, to preach Him in all His offices, and to declare His law as well as His gospel, both to believers and unbelievers. Let us strongly and These severe and ulterior measures should be closely insist upon inward and outward holiness

in all its branches.' Bishops Coke and Asbury conclude their notes on the above, as follows:

solation. He must hold forth Christ as an all uttermost that come unto God by him, seeing he ever liveth to make intercessions for them. its richest views, the blessing of perfect love. He must now declare how our great Zerrubbabel is this moment able and willing to reduce the While the peace and harmony of the church mountain into a plain, and all the above he must which he delivers to a mixed congregation. 'The very God of peace sanctify you wholly, and I pray God your whole spirit and soul and body that which threatens evil is productive of good be preserved blameless, unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ. Faithful is he that calleth you, who also will do it.' 1. Thess, v. 23, 'This is the will of God, even your sanctification.' 1. set : Il drawn up to the shores of eternity-Thess, iv. 3. He must preach the law as well that tares will grow with the wheat until the as the gospel. He must set forth our adorable final harvest-but it is also true that the honor atone, and a King to reign in and over us. He must break the stony heart as well as bind up that the spiritual culture of those retained should the broken. But still holiness, inward and out- be so adapted to all classes and all cases, as t ward, must be his end; holiness must be his aim, be, if possible, effectual in building up the peoand Antinomianism and every doctrine which ple of God in that holiness, without which no opposes holiness, he must contend with till he man shall see the Lord. gain the victory, or render his hearers utterly inexcusable. Who is fit for these things? O Lord God help us all! Let us do our utmost and leave

the blessing to the Lord." According to the discipline, another important and effectual means of building up our people in holiness is, "instructing them at their own houses," It sets forth the obvious and lamentable fact that, "personal religion either toward God or man, is too superficial among us;" that "family religion is wanting in many branches;" that "our religion is not sufficiently deep, universal, uniform, but superficial, partial, uneven. This is attributed to want of pastoral visiting. "It will always be so, till we spend half as much time in this visiting, as we now do in talking uselessly," True, "we shall find many hindrances," such as "dullness and laziness," a "base manpleasing temper," " a foolish bashfulness," "weakness of faith," and "unskillfulness

the lukewarm inspired with new zeal, the back-

you the evil of your doings, saith the Lord," May we not learn a lesson also from the expostulahave showed you and have taught you publicly charge thee before God and the Lord Jesus Christ, who shall judge the quick and the dead at his appearing, preach the word, be instant in season, out of season, reprove, rebuke, exhort with all long suffering."

"O brethren, if we could but set this work how much holier and happier might our societies from the tiresome bondage of sin; rest from the

Another important instrumentality in the viour of sinners, ever more give us this rest, as spiritual culture of the flock of Christ, is the just exercise of godly discipline. The pastoral relation involves the oversight as well as the Deer Creek, Falls county.

Viour of sinners, ever more give us this rest, as we worn and weary pilgrims journey to a brighter world.

J. L. As Jasper, Oct. 27th, 1857.

feeding of the flock of Christ. "Take heed herefore unto yourselves, and to all the flock over which the Holy Ghost hath made you overseers to feed the church of God, which He hath purchased with His own blood." "Feed the flock of God which is among you, taking the oversight thereof not by constraint but willingly, not for filthy lucre but of a ready mind, neither as being lords over God's heritage, but being ensamples to the flock. And when the Chief Shepherd shall appear, ye shall receive a

crown of glory that fadeth not away." Addressing the laity, St. Paul says: "We be seech you brethren, to know them which labor among you and are over you the Lord, and admonish you, and esteem thee very highly in love for their work's sake. And be at peace among

The answer to the question in the Discipline 'How shall a preacher be qualified for his work," s "By loving discipline, ours in particular." In the administration of discipline, great care and circumspection should be exercised. Mildness and firmness, justice and love, should ever be combined in such administration. No pastor should exhibit arrogancy, or a disposition to tyranize as a Lord over God's heritage. He should be as St. Paul represents himself, a nurse to his spiritual children, "comforting the feeble, supporting the weak," and patiently "instructing the gnorant and those who are out of the way." And yet admonition, warning, reproof, sharp rebuke, and excision from the fellowship of saints must be regarded as very important and necessary appliances in the government of the church. adopted only when others fail, and as the las resort. And while counsel should be sought from the wisest and best in the church, no outside clamor should compell their use, when re garded unnecessary and improper.

On the other hand, when milder means fail to reach the delinquent, or when gross crime ha been committed, when justice and truth, the honor of the church and the success of the cause of God require the use of extreme meaures, no surrounding circumstances or personal considerations should prevent their adoption. should not be marred by hasty judicial proceed ings, it is very possible for fear of this result to prevent such proceedings, when really necessary, The storm purifies the atmosphere, and often It is true that we cannot now "discern be tween the righteous and the wicked"-that good and bad fishes will remain in the gospel excision of gross and impenitent offenders, and

> For the Texas Christian Advocate ALONE, ALONE, ALL ALONE!

MR. EDITOR :- This is the heart experience of

many a tired denizen of the world. The first years of life are spent in the busy chase after happiness; then succeeds a manhood of regrets, and still unsatisfied longings. To these are added after years of deep sorrow. Death enters thy threshold, and bears thy loved ones to the dark grave; friends desert; cold, pitiless poverty in the court-house. I have been more successstares thee in the face; and a host of disasters come flooding upon the crushed spirit. Then year we had no society there, and but one or thou knowest what it is to be alone, all alone in thy deep sorrow and bitterness of heart. Thou ty-five members. Methodism has met with some hast seen all the pleasures of life turned to dust opposition there, her government has been viliand ashes in thy hand. Stricken one, when thou hast lost all that earth could give of its boasted treasures, what is thy trust, from whence shall hope enter that torn and desolate heart? There is a star in the East, shining, forever shining, and by the most weighty considerations, to press and shedding its soothing beams for such benightcareless will be arrested, the serious led to Christ, lehem can fix the sinners wandering eye. In Tenn., and procure a copy of "Abbey's Stricthy deep sorrows stay thy heart in God. Ask slidden restored to the favor of God, the bereav- him humbly and in penitence, to give thee that ed and distressed, the tempted and the tried con- better portion which shall never be taken away. soled and strengthened, by wholesome counsels Open thy heart to the calls of his goodness; and earnest prayer, and the people of God urged then shall a flood of glory burst upon thy soul, and peace, perfect peace which the world can neither give nor take away, shall be thine. Then prophet, and may they not be applicable to mod- thou shalt not be alone. Jesus, the blessed Reern christians as well as to ancient Jewish pas- deemer, the author of all true happiness has said tors. "Wo unto the pastors that destroy and "If any man will open the door, I will come in I came among the people in the weakness of my scatter the sheep of my pasture, saith the Lord. and sup with him." Oh what a feast, so full of youth and inexperience, but they received me Therefore, thus saith the Lord God of Israel, praise, adoration, gratitude for his amazing con- kindly, and treated me cordially. At Matagorda, against the pastors that feed my people, Ye have descension; then come disaster, scorn and pain, on Caney, on the Colorado, and on Trespalacion, scattered my flock and driven them away, and we defy you all. In the strength of our Master I have found pleasant homes, fathers and mothhave not visited them. Behold, I will visit upon we can endure all. With the hopes of a glorious ers, brothers and sisters. I shall bear through immortality in view, we cast the world behind us, look with an eye of calm indifference upon tions of Ezekiel. "The diseased have ye not its joys and sorrows; know "that all on earth strengthened, neither have ye healed that which is shadow, all beyond is substance." What is it was sick, neither have ye bound up that which to thee that thou hast suffered, rather thank him was broken, neither have ye brought again that for correction and adversity. But, Oh! wouldst which was driven away, neither have ye sought thou still rather bow thy head to the earth, that that which was lost." Surely all this cannot be no ray of light may enter thy darkened mind; done without far more special attention to the mourning for thy smitten idols; indulging in haindividual spiritual condition and wants of our tred and defiance to thy maker; blaspheming people, than can be given in the pulpit. The the name of him who made you. Then indeed Saviour in going about to do good, taught and shalt thou be alone. Alone with thy sins; alone warned the few as well as the many, giving out with thy lost pleasures; the heart forever shut lessons of heavenly wisdom at the table and in to all, but the fearful wickedness of thyself. Oh the private circle, as well as on the mountain, or | who would be left alone with the uncontrolled in the ship when the multitudes were before sinfulness of their hearts; hatred, envy, revenge him. Paul said to the Ephesian Elders, in re- murder, reigning in wild confusion? What a ference to his ministry in their city: "I kept hell on earth. These alone would be thy bosom back nothing that was profitable unto you, but companions. Nothing good is admitted there, and sin, like a vulture, will pray upon and suck the life blood of the heart to all eternity. Open thy this private application is implied in these solemn | heart to the power that can drive these demons words of the apostle, addressed to Timothy: I from their throne, and the sun of righteousness will arise with healing in his wings, scattering the clouds that sin and Satan have gathered around thy mind. And Jesus, the meek and lowly Jesus will come in, even to thee, and thou shalt not be alone with thy evil deeds; for he has come to destroy sin in our hearts. Thought on foot, in all our societies, and prosecute it zeal-ously, what glory would redound to God. are glad."

A stranger intermeddleth not with its joys—the our 4th ( What cause have we to bleed before the Lord, joys of the heart; and no friend can save us from that we have so long neglected this good work? the tyranny of its unhallowed passions." But If we had but engaged in it sooner, how many there is one nearer than father, mother, brother or more might have been brought to Christ, and sister, who has said, "I will give you rest." Rest

toils, the cares, the sorrows of a sinful life. Sa-

For the Texas Christian Advocate. LETTER FROM MATAGORDA.

MR. EDITOR :- Matagorda Circuit embraces the town of Matagorda and most of the county. Two Sabbaths of the month I spend on the plantations, on Old Caney, one Sabbath in Matagorda, and one on Trespalacios. I preach fifteen times per month, and ride about two hundred and fifty miles. Recent rains have wrought a wonderful change in the prairies. A few weeks ago they were literally parched, and were brown and dreary as a desert; now they are as green and fresh as Spring, and on which side soever you look a thousand variegated flowers will glade your eyes. But it appears that there is no blessing in this world without an attending curse, no angel without a demon. "The rains descended," and mosquitoes arose; clouds of mosquitoes crying desperately for blood of man and beast. An evening's ride of twenty miles through such clouds is not pleasant by any means. A mar can endure it, if he will put a vail over his face and neck, keep his gloves on and sit still; but who could be still while the life is sucked from his noble horse? Not I. We have many agree able things in this coast country, and some very agreeable "over the left."

I have been almost alone in my labors. Min sters are scarce in all the lower country, and in Matagorda county, there is not one regular minister of any denomination. Bro. Kennon has been with me once or twice in Matagorda, and Bro. Foote camedown to Trespalacios and delivered one sermon for me. Bro. Morse has been at all his Quarterly Meetings, and Bro. Thwing ame with the fourth. I have not been disheartened, but labored on, well knowing no sincere effort springing from right motives, was ever in vain. Sometimes I have felt lonely, and sighed for the society of the brethren. But, one glance at the flying week and swift approaching Sabbath, has cut short my sighs and pinned me down to my studies. An empty cranium, from which must come three sermons in a week, is enough to drive any one to desperate study, or

Much of my time, this year, has been spen unong the negroes, but I have labored under many disadvantages. Being left to myself, and having but little experience in preaching, and less in the treatment of negroes, I have been compelled to adopt such plans as to me appeared to suit their wants, and my time would permit me to carry out. The negroes need teaching more than preaching. They ought to be catechised, but when a man has to preach on three or four plantations in one day, as I have had to Among negroes who have been raised on large plantations, must have much piety and patience, and be willing to tell the same thing over and over again, and illustrate and enforce it by every possible means. He ought not to attempt to preach on more than two plantations per day. So I think. The planters generally desire preaching to their servants, and will pay the preacher well for his labor. The negroes receive the gospel gladly, and many of them under my charge are living as christians should live, humbly, pure-

But little has been done at Matagorda this year, or rather there is but little visible fruit, The "storm" which destroyed the town, in 1854. also blew away the Methodist church, and since then we have not been able to build. We preach ful on Trespalacios. At the beginning of this two members; now we have a society of twenfied, her ministers assailed, and her members turned over to uncovenated mercies; but Meth odism there, as everywhere else, has grown mightier by opposition, and has come off "more than conqueror." Speaking of church government, if any wish to set ranters at rest, let them enclose a dime to Stevenson & Owen, Nashville, tures on Church Government," A dime is no noney-it will not take long to get the pamphlet, and with it you can do wonders towards stopping that disgusting farrago from certain quarters about tyranny and republicanism.

My field is a large one, and I have cultivated it as well as I knew how. Reviewing the past two years, (for I have been here two years,) I find great cause to thank God and take courage. life sweet recollections of this, my first field of

Am I tired of the itinerancy? No! I did not enter it to get tired of it. I did not put my four, making the Colorado or Guadaloupe the hand to the plow to look back. I am a firmer dividing line, north and south. Then run a line believer in the efficacy of our itinerant system east and west, as may at that time be thought to now than ever, and I hope to remain in it, and be most advisable. It would perhaps be as well, be the means of bringing others into it. It is laborious, but if I can have health, I don't mind struct the Delegates to the next General Confer the labor. To remain in it one may have to ence, to ask of that body, the passage of a resoleave many cherished friends, and forsake many lution, granting us the privilege of dividing at bright designs, but there is no comparison be- our own discretion. tween the sacrifices made and the reward gained, even "the crown of righteousness,"

"In hope of that immortal crown I now the cross sustain. And gladly wander up and down And smile at toil and pain." R. P. THOMPSON.

For the Texas Christian Advocate JASPER CIRCUIT.

Mr. Epiron :- Permit me to say, through the medium of your excellent and extensively circulated paper, that I have closed my work on Jasper Circuit. And, I can truly say that "the Lord has done great things for us, whereof we

Church, was protracted until Monday night, and good to the members of the church. Several circuit has met all the claims against it. May the Lord bless, and prosper the good people of Jas-

For the Texas Christian Advocate. DIVISION OF THE CONFERENCES.

MR. EDITOR:-From various considerations we are decidedly of the opinion that a division of the Texas Conference, by the next General Conference, is wholly inexpedient; and in this opinion all the preachers and people, in the Western portion of the Conference concur, so far as we have heard an expression of opinion on the

The first and principal objection is, that the West is too sparsely settled, and consequently too weak to sustain an Annual Conference, a ret, unless the Colorado river, with its tributaries, valleys, towns, cities, etc., are included in he Western Conference. In that event, we would consent to a division, and not without. Neither of the brethren from whom we have already heard, through the Advocate, judging from their respective divisions of the great field n Texas, have the most remote idea of any such plan as that suggested above. The plan of one of the leading members of the Conference is, to make the Colorado river the line; and, in the event that plan should be adopted, and no doubt in the West to sustain an Annual Conference It is very true that Gonzales, Victoria, Seguine and San Antonio would be included in the West ern Conference, and either place might possibly ustain a minister, and there are a few circuits hat possibly would. All would gladly do so if they could. Bro. Ferguson tells us, and no one pretends for a moment to question the truth of the declaration, that the territory out West is sufficiently extensive to admit of several Confernces. And the same may be said of Mexico, where we expect some day, to have several An nual Conferences. Bro. F. should have added that a very large portion of the West is at this ime a wilderness, for he is well apprised of the fact, and that from personal observation, aloupe river is, when contrasted with the country which he has included in the proposed Texas Conference, very sparsely settled, and many o he present citizens in consequence of the drought that has prevailed during the last two years would gladly sell out and leave the country i hey could. We are fully satisfied of the facta problem we think we have already solved-tha

be to constitute it as purely Missionary ground. We wish to give a passing notice to some or the reasons given why the Texas Conference should be divided. First, the advocates of division insist that we are getting to be so numerdo this year, he has no time for catechising, ons as to become a tax for any place or commuthat so long as petitions are sent up from various quarters every year, and Chappell Hill remains a standing candidate, and will always gladly and handsomely sustain us, we need give ourselves no concern about the matter of taxing the dear

the only plan to sustain a Conference west of the

Colorado river, for four years after May next, will

The next reason is, that we are so numerou that we occupy too much time in our deliberations. In reply, we would say that, if the brethren would not suffer themselves to become o inflated with gas, and would go up to the Conference for the purpose of transacting business, instead of making so many long and te dious speeches, they could attend to all the business in two-thirds of the time usually occupied. But the impression seems to be, and the preachers, to a considerable extent, act upon the principle that only those who have a great deal say in Conference, are competent to transact the business. The great Baseom thought and acted very differently.

Another, and by the way the only plausible reason, that has been urged in favor of division, s, the great distance that many of the preachers have to travel to and from the various places of holding our Conference. Now, so far as the preachers out West are concerned, we do not recollect ever to have heard the first man complain; on the contrary, we are always glad of all anxious to visit Waco, and see the great mountain country.

Now, in reference to the very important sub ject of division, which will doubtless be sprung. and warmly agitated at our ensuing Conference we sincerely hope that brethren will lay aside feelings of selfishness, and consult the good of the entire work, and not their own convenience We understand Methodism to be a unit, and we should act upon that principle.

As an humble member of the Texas Conference, we would respectfully suggest that in view of all the circumstances we remain as we are four years longer, from next May, and, with the blessings of a kind Providence, in the way of fruitful seasons, the country west will have be come settled, and then, instead of three Conferences, as proposed by Bro. Smith, we can have THOS. F. COOK.

> For the Texas Christian Advocate. LETTER TO JOHN SMITH.

Mr. EDITOR :- Looking over the Advocate the other day, I saw a piece headed, "Letter from John Smith." Ah! thought I, has John got to be a writer for the public papers. You may guess how eagerly I looked it over, to see what you could say. Oh! John, how I was mortified! first at your ignorance. Where have von been ever since you left home, not to know that the notice you affect to ridiclue, is a time honored necessary usage among Methodist ministers. But, perhaps, you did not know that; then, your presumption astonished me. What! John, are you turned Reformer? and started out Our 4th Quarterly Meeting, held at Liberty to put down this abuse? Oh! me, John, you can't do it. You ain't big enough. But then resulted in the conversion of seven or eight, and about the same number of accessions, and great work, and said to yourself: Wo is me, if I do it not. Why did you violate every rule of Chrismourners were left at the altar of prayer. This tian kindness, Brotherly love, or even ordinary gentlemanly courtesy, in stigmatising a brother

had ever learned anything in the school of Him who said, "learn of me," you have forgotten it. And, John, don't you think your "letter" will aid you greatly in the accomplishment of that consummation you so devoutly wish. Ah! John, you were always a "forward bird." Go back John, to the a, b, c of good manners and the first principles of christian kindness, and try to behave yourself in future. If I ever see or hear of any more such doings from you, I'll tell your Ma. This from your

> For the Texas Christian Advocate. DIVISION OF THE CONFERENCES.

BROTHER GILLESPIE :- As this subject is exciing some interest, and an expression of opinion has been invited by those who have given their news in the Advocate, I may not be obnoxious to the charge of presumption, should I "show

In the first place, I must confess to some prejudice against this movement, that I can scarcely overcome. Time and circumstances, have almost rendered sacred to my feelings, the present arrangement of the Texas Conference; and beloved, so long accustomed to fraternize in one beloved, so long accustomed to fraterinze in one body. But I am aware that feelings of this kind must yield to expediency, and if the brethren of Parliament, and noble lords and ladies, occuthink that the time for a division has come, I de fer to their judgment, with the best grace I

So far as I understand the various plans, Bro Ferguson's appears to be the best yet proposed This, perhaps, with some mortification, will eventually be adopted. Without going into a ninute detail, I would suggest the following, by which the work will be thrown into better form, and the advantages of equality be better secured. Any division should contemplate four Conferences

For the first :- Beginning at the mouth of the Brasos-thence up the stream to a point where it intersects the Southern boundary of Falls Co. Thence with that southern boundary, (a few ity river; thence down the stream to the southern line of Anderson county, and with that line n an easterly direction to Nacogdoches; thence to the S. W. corner of Shelby county, and with ite Southern line to the boundary of the State: thence with said boundary to the place of be

For the second :- That part of the State em braced between the northern boundary of the first Conference, and a line running from the S. W. corner of Limestone county to the S. W. corner of Grayson county, and with the Western line of his style. Nor is his logic or his rhetoric of a the Dissenters; and, some from fear, and some corner of Limestone county to the S. W. corner said county to Red River.

For the third:-Beginnin South of East, with the lines of Falls and Bell counties, to the Colorado, at its junction with the Perdenales; thence up the Colorado, and Llano, embracing San Saba, McCulloch, Brown, and Coyall counties.

The remaining territory will compose the fourth Conference, which on the map will look disproportionately large; though it extends to the Rio Grande-the Nueces, for years to come, must be the actual boundary. We may occupy a few isolated positions on the Rio Grande, but the present generation will pass away before many circuits are formed beyond the Nueces. Oscar M. Addison, Port Lavaca, Nov. 5th, 1857.

THE MORMON REBELLION.

The intelligence from Utah is of a very seriou haracter. Gen. Harney, in August last, detached Capt, Van Vliet, a member of his staff, to tah, to gather information of the condition of the country and the temper of the inhabitants. He has returned, and the leading facts of his report have reached the States—from Fort Laramie, where he stopped. They are such as to create the belief that the Mormon authorities are resolute in the determination to resist the en-trance of United States troops into the Territory, to the last extremity.

Capt. Van Vliet, who was accompanied only

by his own servants, was received with formal courtesy; every facility was given him to ascer-tain the state of feeling and resources in the Ter-ritory, and no obstacle put to his departure. They gave him official dinners, and held frequent interviews with him, and took him to a public meeting-where the object of his visit was di

cussed in his presence before a number estimated at 4,500. The following scene occurred, the meeting being addressed by Elder Taylor:

At the close, Mr Taylor called the attention of the people to the Captain, and alluded to his business in the city, recounted the substance of his conversations, and said that he would make a request in order that Capt. Van Vliet might the determination of the whole people; he would the determination of the whole people; he would ask that all those present who were willing to ask that all those present who were willing to raze their houses, burn their crops, pull down what they had passed ten years in building up, make their beautiful valley a desert, and retreat to the mountains in case the troops should force an entrance, would rise; and the audience, without exception, rose to their feet,

During the previous proceedings, in order to answer practically an inquiry by the captain concerning the proportion of foreigners present to native born and naturalized citizens, Mr. Taylor requested all present who belonged to the three-fourths of the audience compiled.

In support of these violent resolutions the Mormons have abandoned their remote settle-

withdrawing their outposts, and are able to set five or six thousand men in the field; and Brigham Young claims that they have three years supply of provisions on hand.

The public discourses of Brigham Young and

his leaders are fiercely warlike. They declare in the most vehement terms that they will not sub-mit to have any officers, Governor or Judges, placed over them by the United States; that they will obey no officers but of their own choosappointed of God; and that they will fight to extermination rather than let the soldiers of the extermination rather than let the soldiers of the United States enter their Territory. This is the tenor of every discourse, embellished with the most impious appeals to Heaven and the most fanatic cries for arms and bloodshed.

Here is rank rebellion. There is no other name by which to describe it, no other light in

which to treat it. These furious zealots, madmen and dupes, have seized on a portion of the territory of the United States, expell all its offi-cers, throw off all allegiance and deny all au-thority but that beastly dominion which they have established among themselves, from which all Christendom shrinks with abhorrence. Is

this thing to be endured 4 and how long?

The time is close at hand when it will be im possible to avoid meeting these questions, and deciding for the country, whether we shall assert Minister as Softbrains, and imputing (unjustly no doubt,) improper motives to him. What an example for the world to follow. "The same measure ye mete, etc." I think, John, if you

From the Nashvilie Christian Advocate. EUROPEAN IMPRESSIONS.

The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon—A critical estimate of his powers as a Pulpit Orator, and the wonderful effects of his ministry.

I have heard Mr. Spurgeon repeatedly—in cir-umstances favorably, and in circumstances unfavorable—when he was well, and when he was sick—when he succeeded, and when he failed— in the great hall at Surrey Gardens, and in the narrow New-Park-Street Chapel; so I think I am prepared now to analyze him, and give my American friends something like a correct estimate of his abilities. I drew a brief sketch of the man last Christmas for the Southern Chrisian Advocate; but it was rough, meagre, imperfect, and in some points, perhaps, erroneous.

had heard him but once, and then, it was said, he was not in his happiest mood; but since my return from the continent, I have listened to everal of his very best discourses, and think i ought at least to qualify certain statements in the

Mr. Spurgeon's popularity is as great as ever-rather on the increase. Envy and bigotry rom the beginning spoke of him as a meteora will o the wisp—stared at by the multitude, but soon to explode and disappear. But all these prophecies have failed, and Mr. Spurgeon never had a larger audience than he has now. Form-erly only the lower classes crowded his chapel; pying reserved seats around the desk at Surrey Gardens. Perhaps no man ever had a firmer hold upon the public heart of London than Mr. urgeon has at this moment; and envy and gotry may frown, and sneer, and criticise, and alumniate; but this young man, with all his aults—and no just critic will deny him many of hem—with God to help as hitherto he manifesthas helped him, will outlive the satires of his enemies, and shine among those who have turn-d many to righteousness, when their lamp has

But what is the secret of his success? Whence his great popularity? Is there anything peculiar in the man himself, in his manner, or his doc-trines, or the circumstances of his ministry? 1

vill endeavor to answer these questions. Mr. Spurgeon is certainly not indebted for his popularity to his origin, for he is of humble birth; or to the influence of his sect, for the Anabap tists are among the least esteemed of all the disenting bodies in England. Nor is it to be asribed to a fine person or agreeable manners for he is a great, fat, rotund, overgrown boy—awkward in action, unhandsome in features, and scarcely tidy in dress—a man whom no lady would love at sight—more likely to be taken for nore on roast-beef and plum-pudding than of the bread that cometh down from heaven. ture, or any thing like refinement of taste; for his mind has manifestly never been closely guilty of any unusual originality, profundity, or brilliancy of thought; for he never utters any thing new, or any thing remarkably striking. Nor has he a very charming voice; for though it is clear and strong, it is neither varied nor musical—having great volume but little compass—not at all what you would call an oratorical voice — monotonous and inflexible—incapable alike of majesty and of tenderness. Nor is it ine action; for in this department he is greatly inferior to many whom I know in the American pulpit who have never attained to a tenth par; his celebrity; and must have been vastly exwith both of whom he has so often been compared by an undiscriminating press. Not in any nor in all of these lies the power of Mr. Spur-geon; but it does lie, if I mistake not, in the

following facts:

1. He is quite natural. In the pulpit he seems perfectly-at home, and fears none but God. Fre from all embarrassment of timidity, and entirely self-possessed, he talks to his hearers like a friend. Even in his most impassioned utterances, there

orator, or the scientific lecturer.

2. He is very simple. He says nothing that the youngest and most illiterate of his hearers cannot perfectly understand. His language is good idiomatic Saxon. There are no Latinisms, no Germanisms, no long and difficult words, no tangled and high-pressure sentences—only such as may instantly be comprehended by the boot-black and the newsboy. He never aims at ornament, nor uses two words where one will an In this respect he resembles Wesley and

3. He is highly dramatic. Every thing lives. 3. He is highly dramatic. Every thing lives, moves, and speaks in his sermons. The whole discourse, indeed, is only a series of pictures, brought vividly before the audience. There are no cold and dry abstractions. Every truth is clothed with life and power. Metaphors and similes crowd upon one another as thick as Jeremy Taylor's or Edward Irving's; though not as the former, not as greeness as the graceful as the former, nor as gorgeous as the latter. But his chief forte is the apostrophe, in the use of which certainly he has seldom been heart. It illustrates the spirit of the gospel. excelled. His dramatic power, though inferior undoubtedly to Whitefield's or Irving's, is conessedly very great.

4. He is manifestly in earnest. No man per haps was ever more so. He seems to put his whole soul into every sermon. He speaks as if he stood with his audience upon a trembling point between heaven and hell. His great desire evidently is to do God's work well, and save as point between heaven and hell. many souls as he can. Hence that directness of application, that fervid hortatory style, which makes every hearer feel himself personally ad-dressed by the preacher. Hence also that bold-ness and fidelity which rebukes sin in high places, and speaks to "my noble lords and ivets the attention, forces home the truth, and places, and speaks to "my noble lords and ladies" as plainly as to the cab-driver and the kitchen-maid. The last time that I heard him, the Duchess of Sutherland was present, and several other noble personages, who perhaps had and if he did not deal faithfully with their souls that day, then Nathan did not deal faithfully with David, nor Paul with Felix or Agrippa. O, but he did thresh them with the gospel fiail! O, but he did grind them, as with millstones, between the two tables of the law! He seemed to the did grind them, as with millstones, between the two tables of the law! He seemed to congregations? Why do not our pastors impress the days the desired as formed amend from that hour, and I thank God that the brother was ever induced to bring before the eye of the Christian this plain but important duty. How is it that it is not more generally observed by the members of our congregations? Why do not our pastors impress to draw the string more tightly, and point the arrow more accurately, because he was aiming high. You will read these passages some day in his reported sermons. I never heard anything nobler from human lips. It was worthy of an

botter from human lips. It was worthy of an Elijah or a Peter!

5. He preaches the doctrines of the gospel. Human depravity, Christ crucified, justification by faith, spiritual regeneration, and judgment to come, are his constant themes. It is the good old gospel, and nothing new, that he keeps before the people. I do not say, for I do not think, that he preaches this good old gospel in the very best form. All wheat has chaff. Mr. Spurgeon preaches Calvinism gone to seed.—

repentance and faith in Christ, that the poor man fortunately forgets the former statement, and is carried captive by the preacher's impetu-ous exhortation. Thus Mr. Spurgeon is conable manner, and it seems strange to me that every hearer does not see the incompatibility of his theory and his practice. In one of the ser-mons to which I listened, after having stated the doctrine of predestination and election in the strongest possible form, he exhorted his hearers with a most genial warmth to turn immediately to God; when all at once he seemed to recollect himself, but the heart still carried may accuse me of preaching Arminianism; I care not—it is what I love to preach, and am bound to preach, and will by the help of God!" and still he went on with greater fervor than

ever.

6. But the best of all is, God is with him.

Who can doubt it? This is the chief reason of
the pot by might, nor by power,

his success. It is not by might, nor by power, but by the spirit of the Lord. Mr. Spurgeon is a sincere and simple-hearted man, deeply concerned for the salvation of his fellow-men, and God is owning and blessing his labors. And why not? If he scatters some tares, he scatters also, and much more plentifully, "the good seed of the kingdom." If he builds with "wood, hay, stubble," he yet builds upon the true foundation, "which is Christ Jesus;" and "gold, silver, and precious stones," adorn the superstructure. Was not the Saviour's immediate harbinger a rough man of the desert? "Not many wise, noble, mighty, are called." Is it not now in this res-pect much as in the days of Paul. How many such instances are recorded in the annals of Methodism! God sends by whom he will, and often honors his truth with a blessing, though it be mixed with error. Amen; and let him be anathema who dares to call the Divine Wisdon account for such disorderly proceedings! and refinement! Away with your bigoted for-malism, which would hinder the free course of the gospel! I was speaking of Dr. McNeil it Italy, when an Englishman exclaimed: "Bu he is a firebrand in the Church?" This is what the Church needs: would to God there were more such! The Church must be set on fire, no matter who bears the torch, or in what man-ner! Thank God, Mr. Spurgeon, with all his faults, has done a great work in London; and the indirect result, perhaps, is the greater part of the good. Who has not heard of the current series of discourses to the poor in Exeter Hall it I listened to one of them, by the Hon. and Rev. Hugh Stowell. The immense room was crowded to its utmost capacity—not less than six thousand hearers; while the Rev. gentleman was lelivering, without notes, one of the most eloquent and fervent appeals for God I ever heard, butcher than a preacher-apparently feasting a city missionary of the Establishment was holdnot effect an entrance. All this, and much more of the same sort, has the hearty concurrence and sanction of the Bishop of London. W. waked up this feeling among the clergy? have seen what crowds are following Mr. Spursuperior character; for of the former he has, properly speaking, little or none, and the latter is as full of faults as it is of figures. Nor is he and now, blessed be God! again may it be said in London, "the poor have the gospel preached to them." And the flame which these "fire-brands" have kindled is spreading over the kingdom, and hundreds of sermons are preached Sabbath in Clifton, the beautiful suburb of Bris-tol. In the morning I heard a delightful extempore sermon from the Rev. Mr. Brock, of Christ Church. In the afternoon, passing across Durd ing without his gown to an immense crowd of people, under a cluster of clms. Go on, Mr. many Arminian appeals with your Calvinistic dogmas! You are doing a good work; and God prosper your ministry.

THE SPIRIT OF THE GOSPEL.

Without driver, without hand or curb to guide him, a startled, maddened horse, with snowy coam splitting his mane, and the fire flashing rom his beels, was once seen tearing along through a country village. He dragged a cart behind him. A little child was in it who, every moment in danger of being dashed upon the road, clung to its sides in pale terror. A Wo-man, as it passed shot from the doorway, like an arrow from the bow-string. With outstretched arms, dishevelled hair, and flying feet, she followed in full pursuit, filling the street with cries-that might have pierced a heart of stone

"Save that child; save that child!"

Whereupon a man, who had not humanity enough to join the chase and swell the cry, far less bravery enough, at his own peril, to throw himself across the path and seize the reins, coolly turned round on her to bid her cease her cries, saying—" Woman, it is not your child." The information was not new to her. She had left all her own safe in their nest at home. Nor did that heartless are such for a proposal street. did that heartless speech for a moment arrest her step, or still the cry—" Sare that child; save that child!"

In that circumstance we have more than a

heart. It illustrates the spirit of the gospel Noble and generous woman! She was imbued with the large loving-heartedness that is unhappy if others are miserable—that will not eat its own bread and drink its own cup alone that is not content to be safe without also sav-ing. There in those outstretched arms, that anxious cry, those feet that hasten to save, you see, standing out in beautiful contrast to selfish ness, the broad, wide, warm benevolence of the gospel, the Spirit of Calvary, the mind that was in Christ Jesus, and which let me and, is in all that are Jesus Christ's.—Guthrie.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal

find an article bearing the above title, signed, "A Brother." With what eagerness did I peruse those lines, and resolved, before leaving the spot, as for me I would amend from that hour, and I to be derided? Does not our Bible teach the fast even forty days, and cannot we abstain one day in seven! Must we be carried to beaven on selves, and take up our cross? Methinks if many knew the blessings arising from a constant prac serve it. The peace of conscience, the communion with God all the day long, the pleasing pros-Mr. pect of heavenly home, are all more kee while in the performance of this duty in con-nection with prayer. But let us not appear unto But among the chaff there is so much wheat that hungry couls cannot fail of nourishment under his ministry. In short, although he preaches Calvinism in a form which would be offensive to nine-tenths of the Calvinists of of this neglected duty, and betake ourselves to Christendom, he preaches Arminianism very much more. He is theoretically a Calvinist, but practically an Arminian. He has a Calvinist, but practically an Arminian heart; and his time thus spent in deep meditation, in devout istic head, but an Arminian heart; and his heart is so much greater than his head that it always carries the day. He invariably tells the with the manna from heaven. Will we amend, sinner that he can do nothing, and must wait for God to do all; but then he falls to and urges him with such irresistible energy to immediate believing Christian,

#### TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

#### GALVESTON, TEXAS. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1857.

REVIVALS ADD TO THE CURCH'S RE-SPONSIBILITY.

As our Editor left us no Editorial we copy. from the Southern Christian Advocate, as follows: But is it a responsibility discharged with becoming zeal? Is it met with conscientious fidelity. Are its rewards sufficient to induce its discharge with constant cheerfulness? These and many similar questions might be propounded and discussed, with advantage, by all the members of the Church who have reached the point of Christian experience where "milk" is dispensed with and "meat" becomes the proper aliment, and especially by those who are en titled to the designation of "fathers and mothers in Isreal." We can do little more, at this time, than ask a prayerful self-examination to be instituted by these classes in answering these

During the year the Church has been signally blessed with revival influence. From all parts of the moral battle-field shouts of victory have reached the Court of Heaven-the powers of the Adversary have been beaten back and his kingdom shaken, and many "prisoners of hope" have been taken. To drop figures, the Lord has graciously blessed Zion with converting power. Thousands have found pardon and peace through faith in our blessed Savjour .-Some of these new converts were advanced in age-more were in the prime of life-and most were in its spring, when they joined the Church. Without respect of ages, or stations, or talents, or other fortuitous circumstances, our Heavenly Father has poured his Spirit upon them all. They will encounter peculiar difficulties and xeperience peculiar temptations. The advanctheir old habits vigorously contesting their new faith and new motives of action. The old desires, passions, "the cares of life and the deceitfulness of riches." The young and the bear these lambs of the flock in your bosomscumstance" of worldly good. In the beginning of their Christian career the Adversary will be the green fields of experimental religion. trap and using every means to destroy them. They have entered upon a course which will require all their vigilance, zeal, self-denial, courage, and faith-with all the additional help from Heaven and from earth they may get, to bring them off victorious at last. Only the grace of God-the efforts, prayers and tears of those in authority, and of the faithful and sanetified-the fear of eternal death and despairand faith, and the hope of the rewards of salvation and heaven, can preserve them from defeat. backsliding and perdition. Especially is it necessary for them to rely upon the willingness and ability of Christ to save to the uttermost all who come unto God by him-to pray for and expect a way of escape to be provided for every trial-to use and not neglect or abuse the means peal provided for securing growth in grace and in the knowledge of the truth, and for ensuring a ticable, and without partiality. conscience void of offense, the witness of the

the care of these "babes in Christ," It is his boarding house connected with the Nashville duty to feed them with the word of life, "giving to each a portion in season" and to care for their growth to the strength and stature of men and women. They look to him to aid in instructing women. They look to him to aid in instructing them in righteousness, and in dispelling their the Church renewed the complaint, and after We might as well expect to see Christ joined to doubts, strengthening their faith, establishing their hope and perfecting them in love. His efforts should be directed to meet these reasonable expectations. He should make it a chief study how to acquit himself of this delicate and high trust. Much watchfulness, diligence and labor are necessary to this end. He should often see and talk with them about their soul's welfare, teach them the pernicious consequences of love of the world, violating the holy Sabbath, and frivolous conversation-exhort them to pray and read the Scriptures regularly-urge them to resist the first approach of temptation, though it comes in an angel's form-expostulate with them when inclining to amusements, indulgences, and practices, that do not tend to the glory of God, and stimulate them to greater effort when they evince a decline in spirituality,

But all the responsibility of teaching and leading young converts in the way of life, does not concentrate upon the ministry. Equally as much rest upon the old members. Yet of course, without personal exertion, no one's salvation can be expected. One creature cannot saye another -God alone can do this. But old christians can be instruments of encouragement, instruction, and help, to their young brethren. If they will not become such, they are willing to see the Kingdom of Christ fall, and to look with indifference upon the defeat of the gracious designs of Heaven towards mankind. It is by Church members, as his instruments-unworthy as they are-that our Lord and Master is pushing forward his conquests over sin and Satan. Unless they are willing, active and efficient agenta His cause must suffer, and they will be held to fearful accountability. A common humanity unites with their responsibilities as recipients of the Lord's special favors and as his instruments, to urge Christians to discharge their duties to one

Can one who has realized pardon, and con

tinues daily to feel the peace and joy of saving mercy, be devoid of generous sympathy for, and brotherly love towards, and instinctive de sire to help, the spiritually poor, and hungry, and maimed, and balt, and fainting, and dying Natural objects of charity stir the heart of him who has this organ in the right place. How much more should the spiritual wants of dying fellow-creatures move the hearts of Christians. The claims of humanity are great, but in comparison, the claims of the soul are infinite. The Church cannot be relieved from either, and especially not from the latter. If there are those who have not rightly estimated their re sponsibility in this regard, it is time they should begin to understand it. When they shall stand before the judgment seat to render account, it has apealed, be and the same is hereby affirmed. will be too late to learnt heir duty to their fellowcreatures. Are any young brethren sick? what old member visits, prays with them, and ministers to their relief or comfort? Are any in dis tress of mind?-who goes to sympathise with them, and endeavors to dispel their grief and awaken their hope? Are any cast down by adversity?-how many cheer them with their counsel and the tender of such aid as they deserve? Are any persecuted?—who defends them serve? Are any persecuted?—who defends them deep heart-felt piety running through all the with zeal and helps them breast the tide? Are articles, which makes the paper very interesting go to our Annual Session in fine spirits, with any giving way to the allurements of vice, or to us. the seductions of pleasure, or the fascinations of worldly society?—what old "fathers and moth-the Texas Christian Advocate very much, indeed powers of darkness. ers in Israel" tender them gentle and needful advice, or warn them betimes of the dangers in their path, or arrest them with affectionate appeals? Thousands of Church members have never performed these duties. It is a burning shame

to them all. And it all grows out of the want of a true appreciation of responsibility, which engenders and feeds moral cowardice. It is gone to such an alarming depth that many professed disciples of Jesus, are afraid to pray before non-professors, to talk about religion, or to rebuke sin in their most intimate acquaintances and such will be afraid-to die. Now, it ought to be the earnest desire and prayer of every good man and woman in the Church, that such shameful weakness and faithlessness should be emoved at once. Let them awake themselves and arouse their brethren to a true sense of their responsibilities as followers of the Lord, under vows that have been recorded in heaven.

Among no class is the due appreciation of Christian responsibility so necessary to be exemplified, as in that of the newly converted. Having entered upon a new field of life without experience-having to encounter difficulties and trials without knowledge, and having to overcome the world, the flesh and the devil,' the most formidable foes of the established saint, without skill-young converts must have the advice of experience, the instruction of ability and the assistance of maturity. As Almighty God has given old Christians such distinguishing blessings, in answer to prayer, they should be the more "willing to communicate" to their young brethren. When, perhaps, the latter were at the altar of prayer seeking the favor of look upon these old shouting Christians as examples of piety and devotedness to the cause of in zeal, duty, and spirituality, their faith will be sorely tried and may be shipwrecked. A con tingency of such fearful consequence should arouse the old members to renewed and unremitting effort to "let their light shine before men." It would be a terrible thing, indeed, i one of their neighbors, or one of their own ed in life will find their old skepticism and children, were to attribute his or her ruin to their bad examples as professors of religion.-Brethren, spare no exertion in behalf of the middle-aged will find persistent enemies in their young who have been brought into the fold of the Good Shepherd this year. When they tire immature will have fierce conflicts and the al- when they fall, lift them up-when they go astray luring pleasures of sense, and the vain fashions seek them-when in danger, save them-lead and modes of society, and "the pomp and cir- them beside the still waters of brotherly kindness and affectionate regard, and pasture them in sleepless and active in playing every art to en- the day of judgment they will rise up and call you blessed, and great will be your reward in

#### THE DISCIPLINE ON DANCING.

A case came up before the late Tennesso Cor ference, which, as the Episcopal decision is al ready published abroad, we give for its general interest, from the Nashville Christian Adre-

As this matter has excited some interest an involves the reputation of the Church, the late Tennesee Annual Conference by vote requested the Editor to make a brief statement of the facts in the case, and of the decision of the Bishop on a question of law submitted to him by ap-

This we now propose to do as briefly as prac

At the fourth Quarterly Meeting Conference for 1856, an objection was urged to Mr. Elliott's The preacher is not without responsibility in character because he had dancing taught in the Female Academy, which is under the immediate control of Mr. Elliott. The Conference passed a resolution disapproving the dancing. At the fourth Quarterly Meeting for 1857, the pastor of hearing Mr. Elliott's defence, a majority refused to pass his character. The presiding elder then stated to the Conference that Mr. Elliott was before the body subject to charge for "improper conduct," as specified in the Discipline in the following words, viz.

"QUESTION.-What shall be done when A lo cal elder, deacon, or preacher is reported to be guilty of improper tempers, words or actions?

" Answer .- The person so offending shall be reprehended by the preacher having charge. Should a second transgression take place, one, two, or three faithful friends are to be taken as witnesses. If he be not then cured, he shall be tried at the next Quarterly Conference, and if found guilty and impenitent, he shall be expelled from the Church.'

It appeared in the investigation of the case that Mr. Elliott had dancing regularly taught in his boarding house; this he admitted, but denied it was sinful or improper conduct, and was not condemned by the law of the Church; that the law cited by the presiding elder had no application to his conduct; that the dancing taught in his house was for exercise, health, and

After considerable investigation, the Quarterly Conference appealed from the decision of the presiding elder, as to the application of the law in this case. The appeal was carried to the Bishop presiding at the late Tennessee Conference, Mr. Elliott acquiescing. It was further requested by those appealing that the question be taken to the College of Bishops at their next annual meeting, that a full expression of opinion might be given, Mr. Elliott pledging himself as we understand, to abide the decision of the bishops, and that the Church, in case the bishops decide against him, should have no trouble with the matter.

When the appeal was submitted to Bishop Early, he stated there was but one way by which the case can come to the College of Bishops, viz: the appeal must be made to the Bishop presiding at the Annual Conference. He delivers his opinion; and then his administration goes before the College of Bishops for the sanction or disapproval of his colleagues. In this instance the bishop, after carefully investigating the matter, affirmed and sustained the decision of the presiding elder, and caused to be placed on record the following written opin-

"It is contrary to the spirit of the Discipline and of the New Testament, to teach the art and science of modern dancing anywhere, or to practice promiscuous dancing anywhere, and, therefore, the decision of the presiding eider, from which the Quarterly meeting Conference of McKendree Charge, in the City of Nashville,

#### ---COMPLIMENTARY.

New York, writes we receive the Texas Christian Advocate regularly. We consider it among our best religious papers. There is a vein of

Another, from the same place, writes we prize we consider it one of the best of the family of Advocates.

A MAN may see how this world goes with eyes-look with thine ears.

DRESS-A WORD TO MINISTERS.

We find the following well written article in the Quide to Holiness, and copy it into our col umns. It contains many wholesome truths: But if the watchman see the sword come, and blo not the trumpet, and the people be not warned; if the sword come and take any person from among them, he is taken away in his iniquity; but his blood will I require at the watchman's hand.—Ezekiel xxxiii. 6.

We are aware it is very fashionable to talk about gayety of dress at the present day, and very unfashionable to talk against it.

But, as we seek not the honor of men fear only him who hath said, "Cursed be he that doeth the work of the Lord deceitfully," we venture a few remarks, earnestly praying the Holy Spirit to accompany them.

We have long regarded our wide departure from discipline, and Bible rules in respect to dress, as one of the "accursed" things in the church; and with pain we have marked the indifference with which this sin is treated, both by the pulpit and the press.

When we have seen the effects of this indifference in the rapid increase of worldly-mindedness, and worldly conformity among the mem bers, and so many of the "watchmen," who ought to see the sword coming and warn the people, not only by their silence, but by the example of their wives and daughters encouraging God in forgiveness of sin and regeneration of the sin, and helping to spread the disease, which, nature, the old members were shouting the like a fearful contagion, is threatening to sweep praises of their Redeemer. These were notes of all vital godliness from the church, we have in encouragement to penitents; and the latter will secret "sighed and cried" for these "abominations," and, with Wesley, prayed, "O God arise and maintain thine own cause. Let not men or Christ. If they see their patterns falling away devils any longer put out our eyes, and lead us blindfold into the pit of destruction.

But it is not enough that the friends of Zion

weep and pray in secret over her desclations God says, "Cry aloud, spare not, lift up thy voice like a trumpet, and show my people their transgressions, and the house of Jacob their ins." O that we had a voice that would reach to the end of the Christian world! We would cry, in the ear of every watchman, that awfully solemn commission from Heaven, "So thou, O Son of man, I have set thee a watchman unto the house of Israel; therefore thou shalt hear the word at my mouth, and warn them from me," "Therefore, thou Son of man, say unto the children of thy people, The righteousness of the righteous shall not deliver him in the day of his transgression. But if the watchman see the sword come, and blow not the trumpet, and the people be not warned, if the sword come, and take any person from among them, he is taken away in his iniquity; but his blood will I require at the watchman's hands."-Ezekiel xxxiii. 6,

Dear brethren in the ministry, permit me to ask, in the name of the Lord, Do you not see that the church and the world are wedded, and also the effects of this unscriptural union? Do you not see that those persons whose outward adorning shows that they "love the world, and the things of the world," are destitute of the knowing the consequences, do you say, with some, "I do not feel it to be my duty to preach against conformity to the world in respect to dress?" O, what will you answer when God makes inquisition for the blood of these souls For, if we believe God's word, which declare the "friend of the world the enemy of God." we must believe these poor deluded professors in the broad road to ruin; and not their barren souls declare the same thing !

adorned with "gold, and pearls, and costly array," and other needless, foolish ornament after the tashion of the world, having the soul adorned, at the same time, with "a meek and Belial, and God to mammon,

But, it may be asked, "Do not souls often get converted without first laying aside these things?" We answer, we believe they do. But did our ninisters preach against this sin, and insist on laying aside these worldly vanities, than a beiever, who has light on these points, could get anctified without such a consecration.

We believe this omission, on the part of mir ion without counting the cost of becoming a follower of him who hath said, "If any man will will be saved in a damaged state. be my disciple, let him deny himself, and take up his cross daily, and follow me." Nay, they world, with all the covetous desires of the same," choke the word, and they become unfruitful. Thus the church is becoming flooded with world- and repaired. ly minded professors, who have the form, but deny the power, of godliness,

Whom will the Great Head of the Church hold responsible for all this?

O, that every minister could say, with Wesley, upon this subject, "I call heaven and earth to witness, this day, that it is not my fault. The trumpet has not given an uncertain sound." "For near fifty years last past, O God, thou knowest I have borne a clear and faithful testimony. In of God. I am, therefore, clear of the blood of

be more faithful in rebuking this sin, were it not altogether. This is an alternative not to for the example of their wives and daughters, thought of in the existing derangement of affairs O, remember, brother, God will not excuse you as any very general action of that kind would on this ground, for this covetous love of the idolater, though it be "thy son, or thy daughter, bread riots, if not into a radical revolution or the wife of thy bosom," or "thy friend which | The terrible crash that in France hurled orders is as thine own soul"-thy hand is to be "first upon him." Let then the sword of the Spirit be first laid on them of your own house. Then the last century, was preceded by much the same can you, with boldness and success, preach the circumstances of change and depression that now whole truth to others.

# RUTERVILLE DISTRICT.

MR. EDITOR: -- You may say to the friends of Zion, that the Lord is reviving his work within claims on Southern forbearance. Perhaps the the bounds of Ruterville District. At Columbus shortest, if indeed it is not the only way for more than forty united with the church; five on manufacturing England to remain manufacturing the San Bernard; and, at Gay Hill, on the Bren- England, will be to dispatch agents to the great ham circuit, we had twelve penitents at the altar cotton marts of the South, and open a direct for prayer, on Sabbath night last; one professed trade with their ports. This will cut the gorreligion. The meeting is still progressing, and dian knot which the complicated system of shipwill doubtless result in permanent good to that ments and exchanges through Northern brokers, community. The health of the preachers is and by relieving both producers and manufactutheir armour buckled on, ready to receive another appointment, for a renewed attack on the D. Morse. Ruterville, Nov. 5, 1857.

CHRIST.-Christ crucified is the library which

THE OTHER SIDE.

A few days ago we received a letter from a friend written to send a remittance, but after dispatching that business, made remarks to this effect, that it was a common thing for church papers these days to dwell upon the duty of a congregation to its pastor, in paying his salary ized plan to abolitionize the South western promptly, and sufficiently. He does not object to the ministry receiving competent support, but he says he wants somebody to write on the other side and show the world what a minister ought to be, and ought to do, to deserve such a support. He says that many of them are getting more than they deserve, however little that may be He intimates that they preach one-half, or one fourth of their time, only on Sunday, never visit, instruct and pray with their flock, and in fact, do nothing at all except preach, and expect large pay as pastors. He intimates, also, that their preaching is not edifying, owing to their immersion in affairs of the world, and their want of study and devotion to the Bible. He thinks ome writer ought to show the world what it has a right to expect of a minister who receive a salary. The point he makes is certainly good one. The obligation between a pastor an people is reciprocal. He is to perform so much labor, and trust to God for the sealing of it to the good of his people, and they are to pay him so much for his support. If he performs the labor, they must pay him; if they pay him he nust perform the labor. The question is, what is an idle, worthless, uncertain pastor worth to clare that any man, be he white or red, who any flock, and what is an active, spiritual, deundertakes to agitate the subject of slavery voted pastor worth? The latter cannot be estinated in dollars and cents. His worth to souls is incalculable, and his "carnal things" ought to be rendered. The former is not worth much, but he is as loud in his calls for pay as any other, and more so.

### GALVESTON.

The editor of the Neueces Valley concludes a rell written article by saying: "Galveston i he natural door-way of Texas; and the praiseworthy enterprise of her citizens in promoting improvements for the facilities of trade and comerce, go to show that if she does not maintain er position as the principal mart of trade for the southwest, it will not be for the want of a liberal expenditure of means, and an honorable nation to deserve it. If she can assume, so far as we are concerned, the place in trade of seven in the Legislature. Our friend informed New Orleans, by direct importations from Eu- us, that he knew numbers, personally, in Lerope and our Northern cities, and by carrying compton, who would not vote for Ransom, who out the grand scheme of improvements in conemplation, who in Texas need to mourn over it? ture. They considered him more dangerous to "If San Antonio, Houston, Powderhorn or the South than Parrot, because he came before Brownsville can successfully rival her in import- them in the disguise of a friend, when it was

ance, it is their undoubted privilege so to do. We desire to see them flourishing cities. The for our apparent weakness in Kansas, success of Galveston will aid in making them such; and the larger they become, the more of this Territory, and among the delegates of will be added to the wealth and importance of the Kansas State constitutional convention, now our State; but finding they cannot excel, it in Session, that this convention will not subm seems a spicidal policy to seek to divert trade their constitution, when framed, to the people and business to cities beyond our border, which of the Territory for ratification, as urged by garment of salvation? And, seeing the evil, and can as well be done here, merely to injure her." Gov. Walker, but they will refer it directly to

#### WRECKED VESSELS.

The ships Fannin and Nebraska, which strand now considered completely wrecked. The Neday and sunk deep in the sand, and on Sunday the Fannin did the same. The gale on Saturday was blowing from the south-west, rendering all attempts to relieve the vessels useless, and it was almost impossible for the small boats that went out to save the crews and passengers, to approach within hailing distance. The life-boat from this city, commanded by Capt, Haviland, succeeded, owever, in rendering most efficient and timely service. Without this assistance the loss of many valuable lives must have ensued. There were some six or eight passengers on board the Fannin, from New York, including two ladies, all its renunciation as well as that of other sins, a last whom were saved by means of lines reaching soul could no more get converted without first from the life-boat to the ship, which were tied round their waists and drawn backwards and forwards, until each in turn was safely taken off. The captains and crews of both ships were saved. The Fannin is owned by Messrs, Hendley & Co., isters, the grand cause of this rapid flow of the of this city, and was ladened with valuable merworld into the church. The sinner seeks relig-chandise, principly for merchants in this city and is generally insured. The larger of the cargo

The Civilian says the ship Fannin is aground; but the water has been pumped out of with renewed interest in the church, and during kneel at the altar for baptism, and solemnly vow the well to within a foot of the bottom, and the the day that "speechless awe that would not to renounce the "vain pomp and glory of the cargo is coming in rapidly-though thoroughly move," prevailed the greater part of the assetn saturated with sea water. The loss is estimated when their Babylonish garments plainly show at from 50 to 75 per cent. on the original value that they have never renounced it, neither do of the entire cargo, which is probably worth they know the meaning of the word. The good \$50,000. Only some \$4,000 is insured in the seed was sown in their hearts among these Galveston office; but most of the goods are sup- he had fairly entered upon his subject. That thorns, and, alas, too soon they spring up and posed to be covered by policies from offices at New York. The vessel will probably be got off

> Since the above was put in type the Fanni has been relieved from her critical situation, as is now discharging her cargo at Kuhn's wharf, all of which is more or less damaged. The ship will doubtless be repaired, having sustained no serious damage beyond that of a leak.

# DIRECT TRADE WITH THE SOUTH.

There are indications of a growing disposit print, in preaching, in meeting the societies, I in many sections of the South, to hold back their have not shunned to declare the whole counsel cotton for a rise in the price. This feeling is based upon the certainty that the European manraw material, must replenish from the American stock at whatever price, or stop their factories excite the starving, undisciplined masses of Engworld is idolatry; and you are not to spare an land into irresistible and widely-destructive classes and property investments in one comm anarchy of blood and ruin, about the close of lowers over England.

If the South should consider only its own instincts of self-preservation, England, whose pres government and people are waging and inc sant war on Southern institutions, has very small pendence of the South."

A CORRESPONDENT, from Hays county, inform us that that county is flooded with Grasshop pers, more numerous than ever before known; before them every spire of wheat disappears like stubble before a flame of fire.

SLAVERY AGITATION AMONG THE CHOC-

The Washington Union calls attention to the agitation upon the slavery question, caused by the missionaries among the Choctaw Indians, and says there is reason to believe that an organ-Indian Superintendency has been matured. The constitution of the Choctaw Nation, adopted in January last, declares that the general council shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves without the consent of their

nestion, Tandy Walker, the President of the convention, in an address to the people says: I cannot allow this opportunity to pass with ut admonishing our people of the danger of agitating the subject of slavery. Even if a majority of them were adverse to the institution, which is not the case, it would be suicidal for them to express that proposition, because we up for consideration the next day, the 31st, when have Arkansas on one side and Texas on the other; both slaveholding States, whose people would not sit quietly by and permit another Canada or runaway harbor to be established upon their borders. We are too weak to resist such force, and the inevitable result would be that we should be overrun, and our nationality destroyed, and our country taken away from us, and our people forced to find homes in the bar-

#### KANSAS PROSPECTS.

well-being of the Choctan nation.

ren plains west of us. I do not hesitate to de-

among our people, is an enemy to the peace and

The Columbus (Ga.) Times and Sentinel speaking of the election of Parrot, the free-soil candidate for Congress, says: "This election should not be taken as a test of the real strength of the pro-slavery party, because Ransom, the democratic candidate, is considered, even more unreliable for the South on the slavery question, than his competitor, and numbers of the proslavery men would not vote for him. This is generally understood in Kansas to be the cause of Parrot's large majority. The pro-slavery party, it is thought have a majority of six or voted for pro-slavery members for the Legislaknown that he was a Free-soiler. This accounts

It is the prevailing opinion among the people Congress, and ask admittance into the Union. As a majority of this convention is pro-slavery it is hoped, that they will insert a clause in their constitution, expressly recognizing slavery. If, our constitution will protect the Southern man. braska was consigned to R. & D. G. Mills, in The territorial law already actually protects ballast; and is, as we understand, owned by Mr. slavery. Unless there is an express clause oiting slavery, and it is admitted into Union, Kansas comes in as a slave State

# LETTER FROM COLUMBUS.

Mr. EDITOR :- We were permitted to attend the camp-meeting, held near the town of Columbus, when the church experienced a most glo rious triumph. The meeting commenced or Friday, the 9th October, and the same evening we had some half dozen mourners at the altar. And, notwithstanding we were threatened with rain every moment, the clouds were staid until we had a short prayer meeting and one conversion. On Saturday morning at an early hour, it commenced raining and continued to rain until Sunday morning, about 8 o'clock : when the clouds began to rift away, and the hosts of Israel began to muster in good earnest. Each one tood firm to his post during the day, and that night ten were converted. On Monday the battle went on again with renewed vigor, and on Monday night eleven more could declare that "Christ hath power on earth to forgive sins." On Tuesday morning the exercises commenced bly, so that it could be read in nearly every countenance. But toward night it began to give place to songs of praise and shouts of rejoicing which compelled the preacher to desist before night fourteen more were made happy in a Saviour's pardoning love. On Wednesday mornng, in consequence of the uncomfortable condition of camp fixtures, it was thought advisable to move the meeting to town, where it was continued until the next Saturday, though with omparitive little success.

This meeting was remarkable. Brst for the manimity with which the church went into the work; second, for the clearness of the conversions; third, for the class of people brought under its influence : fourth, for the perceptible redolance, or programme of love that pervaded the very atmosphere all round the encampment,

Fifteen young men, some three or four of whom were professors, joined together in supthose that will not hear. It lies upon their own ufacturers, who are already running short in the port of a large tent, and at the close of the meeting there was not one left, but what was happily and powerfully converted. So much for good works. Several backsliders were reclaimed, and among the number, one who had been a minister for some ten or eleven years-came te the meeting-there fell in with a mother in Israel, who had known him in his palmy days, who fixed her eyes upon him and her hand of faith upon the promise of the Lord, and suffered not her faith to stagger for a moment, until she saw him throw himself full length into the altar. and then remained by him until he could again rejoice in an injured Saviour, whom he had forsaken. There were in all thirty-eight conversions, at this meeting, and, at a meeting a short time previous, fitteen more, making in all fiftythree that have been added to the hosts of the Lord within a few weeks.

Besides those that professed, there were two that entered into the rest of perfect love. These two make fifty-five that have thus professed the blessing of perfect love in these parts, since the first of March last. To God be all the glory. L. S. FRIEND.

OFF TO TEXAS.-A leter in the Danville, Va., Register says that on the 14th of September a Lynchburg, Virginia, with a whole family of its limits. children and grand-children and fifty slaves, left that place in a caravan for Texas

#### LATER FROM MEXICO.

Arrival of the Steamship Tennessee. Half a Million More Specie. Comonfort again Cloth-ed with Dictatorial Powers.

The U. S. Mail steamship Tennessee, Capt. Thomas Forbes, from Vera Cruz the 7th inst., reached New Orleans about 9 o'clock Sunday evening, the 15th inst., having crossed the bar at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. She brings, besides the regular semi-monthly mails, with dates to the 4th from the capital, \$542,569 50 in

The general news is important. The political guarantees of the new constitution have been suspended, as proposed, and President Comonfort again clothed with dictatorial powers; on what precise terms and for what length of time was not known at latest advices. The first vote, which was taken on the 30th, in secret session, was on the general proposition, and stood 72 to U. S. Senators, when James Pinckney Hender-31. The terms of the dictatorship were to come an attempt was made to have the discussion public, but this was voted down. It was not known, therefore, whether the demands of the Executive were granted in whole or in part, though from a dispatch received at Vera Cruz it would seem that nothing had been settled.

The new Secratary of the Interior, Juarez. nd confessedly the most important man in the new Cabinet, whether we consider his office, his personal character or his influence, reached the capital the evening of the 31st. Multitudes of people went out of the city to meet him, and his entry into the same was almost a triumphal one. Sr. Juarez who, we believe, is an Indian of pure blood, has always been an extreme radical in politics. He is undoubtedly a man of eminent talent and acquirements, as he is a statesman of large experience, having held many important

Congress has granted the extraordinary faculties. Night before last (the 3d,) they were in secret session all night. The condition of the

faculties we do not yet know. The position of the Government at this mo ment is truly critical. No one can gainsay this. We have always said that a legislative form of government was not the thing. Where the sum of general ignorance is so great, the Government nust be powerful and silent, and the critical poition in which the Government finds itself is entirely owing to the delay and inaction always onsequent upon discussion. It is a singular cir mstance in this country, that legislation ha rought on more disorder than anything else. It s therefore a favorable sign that the present Congress appreciates this fatal fact.

The latest express from the South brought the startling intelligence that the Government orces, which so recently entered Cuernavaca in riumph, had been completely routed near that place, and the revolutionists left in complete pos

It appears that after taking Cuernavaca, the overnment troops were induced to pursue the eactionists towards the South. Cobos and Moeno kept up the show of a hurried flight until they arrived at the Pass, which is about two eagues this side of Iguala. Here they were joined by Vicario, and the whole united forces of he revolutionists were at once secreted so as to eceive their enemies. The Government troops got well into the Pass-which is represented to us as very difficult and in every way disqualified for military movement-when the reactionists charged upon them with all their force from the

The scene that ensued must have been terrific The troops of the Government were hemmed in. best they could, under a shower of musket balls Gen. Gonzales was the object of the revenge of the revolutionists, and he was soon left dead by his flying troops.

The ravages of the Indians in all parts of the nd from a more thorough examination of our ral social condition of the country. Depreon every side.

he coast were again in circulation, but nothing our neighbors much imaginary trouble at least,

# LETTER FROM GEX, WALKER TO GEX, CASS,

"New ORLEANS, Oct. 1857.

Hon, Lewis Cass, Secretary of State, U. S. A. "SIR-It is currently reported that the Minisrs of Costa Rica and Guatemala have asked or the active interposition of the United States or the purpose of preventing me and my comanions from returning to Nicaragua.

"This request, it is further said, is based or e assumption that I have violated or intend to olate the neutrality laws of the United States.

"The want of all official intercourse between he Governments of the United States and Ni aragua, will, I hope, be a sufficient excuse for ny addressing you on the faith of a public reort, but the rumor comes in such a form, that am satisfied that the Ministers of Guatemala and Costa Rica have attempted to dishonor the Republic of Nicaragua in the eyes of the United tates, and I am further convinced of this fact by a decree of President Mora, dated at San se on the 7th of August last, and ordered to communicated to the diplomatic corps gene-

"The Ministers of Costa Rica and Guatemala attempt to humiliate by presenting themselves to the United States as protectors and guardians n behalf of the Republic of which I claim to be the rightful and lawful Executive.

"I protest most earnestly against this assume tion on the part of Costa Rica and Guatemala and ask that the Government of the United States will not permit itself to be influenced by before the United States Court, as a matter of such pretensions on the part of those two Cen tral American powers.

United States will by its conduct assert and vinlicate the independence of its sister Republic, he sovereign State of Nicaragua. It is my duty further to say that the people of

"On the contrary, it is to be hoped that the

Nicaragua have not consented to the military authority which is at present exercised over them by the agents of Costa Rica and Guatemala, and that they therefore cannot be held responsible or any interference of those latter States in the administration of the municipal affairs of your of any interest at present: Government.

"Conceiving that the Ministers of Costa Rica nd Guatemala cannot justify any suggestion hey make to the United States concerning the execution of its own acts of Congress, I desire to relieve Nicaragua from any responsibility for such officious intermeddling.

"So far as any violation on my part is concerned, I deny the charge with scorn and indignation. Having been received in the United large company, consisting of several families, States, when forced for a time to leave Nicaraset out for Texas from the county Pittsylvania. gua, I have in all respects been obedient to its One of the number was Rev. S. J. Spotts laws, and permit me to assure you that I shall widely known in that community as a minister not so far forget my duty as an officer of Nicaof the the Methodist persuasion.-Last week ragua as to violate the laws of the United States Samuel M. Scott, one of the oldest citizens of while enjoying the rights of hospitality within

"I have the honor to be your obedient ser-

#### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

We call the attention of our readers to C. W. Adams' new advertisement. He is constantly receiving new goods-good and cheap-call and

Mrs. Park, at the Advocate Office, is constant. ly receiving new and valuable books. See her new advertisement in to-day's paper.

REV. C. C. GILLESPIE, the Editor of this paper, having left last week to attend the East Texas Conference, our readers must excuse any deficiencies in this and a few succeeding num bers. We shall do the best we can to make the Advocate interesting to our readers

SENATORIAL ELECTION, on Monday the 9th inst., the two Houses of the State Legislature at Austin, met in joint session to ballot for two son was elected to fill the vacancy of the late Senator Rusk, and John Hemphill as successor of Senator Houston. They are both able men.

Commercial. - We have just closed an arrange ment, with one of our commercial houses in this ciy, to get us up weekly, a correct commercial report, general prices current, accounts of all ar rivals and departures of steamships, ships, etc. etc., which we think will make our paper more valuable. We are determined to spare no labor or expense, to make our paper interesting to all our numerous readers.

CHINES SUGAR CANE SEED .- An article is gong the rounds, that the sugar millet is poisonous horses. Hegman & Cox, of Sharonville, Ohio, have called on the editors of the Cincinnati Gazette with a spirited horse which has been fed on this seed for four weeks and was never in better case, although worked hard all the time. Many other horses in the same place have been fed freely on the sorghum seed without any

THE AMERICAN COMPANY engaged in clearing the harbor of Sebastopol by raising or destroy ing the Russian men-of-war, sunk there durin. the last war, were making favorable progress at last accounts. A letter from Odessa, of the 28th ult., states that on that day the company were to raise a Russian man-of-war of 120 guns, call ed (in the vernacular) the "Twelve Apostles.

his letter from Brownsville was published, the editor was absent, and the pro tem, relied on our former foreman to correct the proof and see that no typographical errors should be made in print ing. We cannot find the original, or we would reprint it. If the author will furnish us with a copy, it shall be reprinted correctly,

### WESTWARD THEY GO.

For the last week, says the Selma Sentinel f the 31st, we have noticed a large number of persons moving through this city on their way to the West; some for Texas, some for Mississippi, but most of them going to North Louisiana. They are from North and South Carolina and Georgia, mostly, however, from Georgia. Within the week past there have een at least 1,000 negroes passed through the the city. How long this tide of emigration is to last we cannot tell, but should it continue for the winter as it has begun, certainly there will Vicaragua or some other slave ada

# WALKER'S MOVEMENTS.

The New Orleans Bulletin, of the 12th inst., says: " At a late hour on Tuesday night, Gen. Walker was arrested at his rooms, on Customhouse street, by Deputy Marshal Mary, of the U. S. District Court, on a warrant issued by Judge McCaleb. The affidavit in the case was Republic are reported as greater than ever, made by P. E. Walden, Henry Crane and O. H. Polk, and charged that from information receivnail, we can see no improvement in the gene- ed, they verily believed that Wm. Walker had begun and set on foot a military expedition, from dations of bandits and robbers are reported the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, against the dominions of the States of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and the people thereof. Shortly after the arrest, Col. Slatter gave his bond for ems to have been known. It was believed, \$2,000 for the appearance of Gen. Walker the so, by many that the old chieftain, who gives next day. About 10 o'clock yesterday, the General made his appearance with Mr. Soule and was at the bottom of the revolution in Yucatan. Col. Slatter, before Judge McCaleb, in the U. S. District Court room, where, in a short space of time, the General was discharged on a formal bond, in the sum of \$2,000, for his appearance o answer on Tuesday, the 17th inst. Col. Slatter signed the bond.

"DEPARTURE .- In spite of arrests, bail bonds, teamer Fulton and other obstacles, Gen. Walker took his departure from this city yesterday by the New Orleans and Mobile mail boat California. About 300 men, with the members of his staff, left the wharf at the lake end with him, and it may be therefore set down that the second expedition against Nicaragua is a fixed fact, and that it is already en route. What the precise plan of the fillibusters is, we are not advised, but we presume that some convenient rendezvous has been agreed upon where those who left yesterday can embark on the steamship Fashion, which left yesterday morning at two o'clock, bound for Mobile. It is generally understood that the Fashion has been purchased and fitted out for the expedition; and that a brig has also been purchased for the purpose. Whether the actual departure of Gen. Walker and his men. and of their steamship-in the way it happened-could have been prevented by the Government authorities, we can scarcely determine; but so it is they have gone."

The New Orleans Picagune, of the 16th inst., says: "We doubt not, as we write, that Gen, Walker is again upon the wave, and rolling towards vibtory, or-something not quite so pleasant, in Nicaragua. The fact that Gen. Walker had given bonds in the sum of \$2,000 to appear course, had no effect upon his movements, and we understand that he left yesterday with the advance guard, or first division of his army, with the view of falling in with the transports somewhere in Lake Borgne, and at once proceed to sea. Everything appears to have been well conducted, and the effort to stop the expedition has

resulted like all previous similar ones -in smoke. "The following communication, from a member of the expedition, was received by us this morning, and contains, we believe, all the information on the subject of the departure, which is

" Editors Picayune :- Before this reaches you. Gen. Walker will have left the United States on his way back to Nicaragua, with the first divison of emigrants. This division will number about three hundred and fifty men, over two hundred of whom left New Orleans Of this number there are over thirty officers and men who were with Gen. Walker in Nicaragua.

"The present force may be considered rather small, by some, to effect a landing, but I perdict that it will be found equal to the duty assigned it. Gen. Walker goes out with merely the advance guard, to effect a landing and make a

A FIRST RATE MUSIC TEACHER is wanted for a Female Seminary in the State of Texas. A Methodist, lady or gentleman, preferred. Apply WM. WALKER." at this office.

The Cherokee Enquirer discusses the matter of

the choice of markets, offered in Eastern Texas

Thinks that if the roads were good, Houston and

Galveston offer better inducements than Shreve-

port. Now, even say the distance was greater, the

roads to Houston or Galveston are so much better

as is known to all who have travelled both roads

that quicker trips could be made. Then why should

not either city sell as cheap as Shreveport or even

fill an order" cheaper than N. O., exclusive of the

From reliable data received at Washington, it ha been ascertained that the cotton crop of the United States, for the year ending on the 30th of last June is 303,149,217 pounds short of the preceeding year The value, however, was \$6,396,608 greater.

We have on hand, says the Washington States, singular piece of information respecting a peculiar system of infernal machines with which the Mormons contemplate defending their valleys against the advance of the United States troops. If we understand it aright, it is a kind of land torpedo; but we refrain from particulars until we can investigate the affair more thoroughly. Whatever the facts may be of this extraordinary Mormon scheme, we shall have it in our power to lay it before our readers in a day or two in an authentic form.

Nothing can afford at a glance a clearer insight into the universal prevalence of luxury in the United States than the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1856, we imported silk piece goods to the amount of \$25,000,000, other silk goods to the value of \$6.017.115, laces \$1.601.610, embroideries \$4,664,353, making altogether over thirty-sever millions of dollars. These are the things which run away with the wealth of the country.

Corporations suffer now-a-days. The other day a farmer sued the city of Brooklyn for damages he received from driving a loaded wagon over one of its bad roads, and the jury awarded him damages in more than \$7000. A gentleman who was injured by railroad collision on the New Haven Railroad, sued the company, and has obtained a verdict for \$3000 Getting crippled (if it is out of Wall street and the stock market) seems to be rather a good investment these days.

The bishops, clergy and lay members of the Epis copal Church, to whom the subject matter has been committed, will assemble in Montgomery on the 25th of November, to perfect the plans for the establishment and endowment of a Southern University under the control of this church. It is expected, we No lives lost, believe, that the bishops of all the slave holding States will be present, with two or three exceptions The Committee on Location will assemble in Mont gomery on the 18th of November. Its Episcopal members are Pt. Revs. Bishops Otey, Polk, Rut-

lege, Elliot and Cobb. This movement is watched with no little solicitude by the Episcopalians in this quarter, by some of whom it is looked upon as a proceeding that may eventually, lead to a sectional breach in a church or ganization which has thus far resisted distinctions of any sort, based on lines of latitude or longitude. The subject is a topic of very earnest, but temper

ate discussion in the organs of the church. North The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon recently adressed th largest congregation that has ever been held in London. There were about twenty-four thousand present. A large collection was taken up for the

Dr. Francis, of Philadelphia, has invented what he calls galvanic forceps, which is intended as a relief to the pain of extracting teeth. It is a combination of the ordinary forceps with a galvanic arrangement attached, whereby the nerve of the tooth 195. may be charged with the galvanic influence, and its sensibility be suspended In this condition the extraction will be without the pain usually accompanying the drawing of a tooth in a high stat of inflammation. If the expectations of the inventor are realized with regard to the instrument, it will be of great value, not only to the dental practitioner but especially to his patient

The Rey, Mr. Schauffler, from Constantinople recently stated in New York a very singular circumstance in regard to the present and prospective, state of Islamism, which we had not previously heard of. been preserved for a great number of years the green coat of the false Prophet He gave his followers to understand that this coat was woven in heaven and brought down to him by the angel Gabriel. Mr Schauffler says that a belief generally prevailthroughout Turkey that this emblem of Islamism would remain on earth during the existence of the true faith, and that its disappearance would be the signal for the downfall of the Prophet's kingdom

This coat disappeared from the mosque last spring very mysteriously, and the superstitious believe that it has been taken up to heaven by angel Gabriel, and ded to her owner. hence think that the reign of the Prophet is drawing to a close. The consequence is that great numbers of Mohammedans are becoming judifferent to the faith, and are more tolerant of Christianity than they have ever before been. It will be recollected that the Sultan has placed all denominations upon the same legal level. Altogether, the change in Turkey is most surprising. It is more tolerant now tha many nominal Christian countries. As to the green coat, it was of course stolen, and Mr. Schauffle thinks will again appear. perhaps as unexpectedly

money market has had a most disastrous effect upon the market for horses Horses which cost their own ers \$750 were sold lately for \$175 in that city Another horse, which a year ago had a standing offer of \$1500, was sold for \$300, and a handson bay, for which \$600 was paid last summer, and not considered dear at that, brought but \$125 a few days

The free negroes have been driven out of Piqua Ohio, by the white population for their indecency and insult to ladies. One of them was horsewhipped and another tarred and feathered.

of the fortifications which Russia is constructing at the entrance of the Sea of Azof, are confirmed. letter in the Presse, of Vienna, says it is perfectly true that the Russian Government has set apart sit millions of roubles for the reconstruction of Sebas topol, and that although the treaty of Paris forbids the building of fortifications, it is supposed it may be easily eluded.

Two brothers Smith, proprietors of a splendid peach orchard near Sacramento, California, have, it is said, realived between \$60,000 and \$70,000 this year from the sale of peaches.

At the last accounts, says the Savanah Republican, there was not enough cotton in New York to load one ship, there being only a little over seventeen hundred bales. When did such a thing happen be

The Board of Trade of Chicago are about to memorialize Congress, asking a grant of land to aid in the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Niag- the quantity of pork packed will be small, and the

have gone ashore or foundered during the late heavy gale. A large number of lives were lost.

The Paris correspondent of the Brussels Nord states that it has been decided by the French Government to go on, at once, with the work on the tele-

graphic connection, along the southern coast of the Empire, between Marseilles and the Island of Corsica. This will give France an independent line of communication, direct with her Algerian colonies. The same writer speaks of an extension of the wires the coming season to a connection with Constantinople, by way of the Italian and Greek Islands which is by no means improbable.

A meeting of cotton planters was held on Monday last, at Holly Springs, Miss., at which resolutions were passed expressive of a determination to send foward and sell such portion of the present crop as may be necessary to discharge the domestic indebtedness of the planters to their merchants, and with-

ance of the present disastrons condition of business

During the recent trip of the Emperor Napolea Stutgard, where he had the celebrated interview with his " brother" Alexander, the French papers were full of original and copied despatches announ ing his enthusiastic reception all along the line. I now comes out that these despatches were originally nanufactured in blank.

The English papers give an account of a success ful resort to the process of transfusion, recently made in Staffordshire A woman lay at the point o death, when transfusion was suggested and adopted Seventeen ounces of blood were injected from the veins of her husband into her veins, and she imme diately afterwards brightened up and pronounced herself "better." The French faculty have made fre quent applications of this process, but rarely with complete success. We believe it has never beer tried but two or three times in this country. Gene rally the blood of a healthy domestic animal ha been employed.

#### THE LATEST NEWS.

St. Louis, November 11.-News has reached Lara mie that the Mormons burned three Governme trains, consisting in all of seventy-five wagons, near

Milwaukee, November 10.-The election of Dem ocratic State officers is generally conceded. The Republicans have majorities in both branches of the Legislature.

New York, November 11 .- Cotton and Flour firm Wheat heavy. Lard 12 to 13c. Sugar heavy. Cincinnati, November 11.-Flour \$4 30 to \$4 75. Whisky 15tc.

Baton Rouge, Nov. 11 .- The Secretary of State has received the official vote of each parish in the law. Second Congressional District, giving Hon. Milee Taylor 58 majority. Louisville, Nov. 11 -A dispatch from Evansville

states that the steamboat Northern sunk at Grand Chain on Sunday morning, on her downward trip.

New York, Nov. 11 .- It is reported that Barin Bros. have taken the Michigan Central Railroad loan of \$1,400,000 at 70 per cent.

Georgia House of Representatives. At Louisville coal was retailing at 121 cents per bushel for the best Pittsburg, and at 11 cents for

Mr. Underwood has been elected Speaker of the

To Hon. D. E. Sickles: There is not a word of truth in the removal of Walker and Stanton.

P. Henry, Secretary. J. BUCHANAN. . S. CIRCUIT COURT-Judge McCaleb .- Gen. Walker appeared this morning in court, with Mr Soule as his counsel, and gave ball in the sum of \$2000 for his appearance on Tuesday, the 17th inst

Mr. Slatter signing the bond. Columbus, O , November 9.—The Ohio Legislature stands seven democratic majority in the Senate and eighteen in the House.

The amount of specie brought from Europe, Cuba. Mexico and California to New York, St. Louis and New Orleans during October, is set down at \$7,451

The Constitution of Minnesota has been ratified only about 1000 against it.

New York, November 9 .- A meeting of German and others unemployed, made a demand upon Mayor Wood for work. The Mayor submitted their demand to the City Council, agreeing to procure relief if shore of Nicaragua.

The Council failed to take any action, and the mob charged the Mayor with humbugging, and threatened to drag him out.

Assistant-Treasurer Cisco, in consequence of the threats of the mob, has telegraphed to Washington for troops to protect the Sub-Treasury

statement shows an increase of specie of \$3,608,000 Loans \$548,000. Circulation \$99,000. Deposits \$7,421,000. There is nearly \$16,500,000 specie in Boston, November 9.-The slave girl Betty, be

New York, November 9 .- The weekly bank

longing to Lewis Sweet' of Tennessee, who was brought before Chief Justice Shaw, has been reman-Baltimore, November 9.-Complete returns give Hicks, for Governor, 44,761 votes, and Groome

(Dem.) 36,197. The Senate stands, Americans, 15; Democrats, 7. House, Americans, 44: Democrats, 29. Three Democrats and three Americans elected In New York city the Democrats have a plurality on the State ticket of ten or fifteen thuosand over the Republicans The Americans are nowhere. All

offices are elected. Mr. Richard Schell was elected to the State Senate in a district which last fall gave present pressure of the money market. The New York Tribune states that the derangement of the money market has been returned by three or The returns from other parts of the State are in complete, but the indications are strongly in favor of

the Democratic candidates for legislature and judicial

the success of the Democratic nominees for State and Judicial offices. The Germans of New York city, following the ex-

ample of their countrymen in Philadelphia, got up a meeting and procession on the 2d instant to claim work, and in default of that bread, from what they termed the wealthier classes. Nearly 2000 people attended from interest or euriosity. The Memphis Bulletin, of Friday morning, says:

the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, which will be carried over the Memphis and Charleston road to the junction of the former road-Corinth. now holding in Tompkins' Square and at the City

The Belfast brought up about 900 bars of iron for

Hall. The police have suppressed speech-making A regiment is held in reserve to preserve quiet. Elmiaa, N. Y., Nov. 19th .- The flood here and at

Corning renders the New York and Eric Railroad The Spanish frigate Isabel II was at Vera Cruz

the 22d ult. The French war steamer Tonnerre is also cruising in the same waters. The Louisville Journal, of the third instant, states that since pork packing was first introduced, a sea-

son has never opened there under worse auspices than the present. Packers have no inclination to buy hogs except on time, and farmers are unwilling to sell except for cash. The Journal concludes that prices consequently enhanced.

Augusta, Nov. 8-On Saturday Toombs was elected to the U. S. Senate, St Louis, Nov. 10 .- Gov. Izard, of Nebraska, has

New York, Nov. 10 .- Orleans middling, 131; Up. lands, 13. Flour and wheat firm Sugar 14 lower.

Wheat 97c. Tallow 91 to 10. Cincinnati, Nov. 10 -Flour \$4 30 to 4 40. Whis-

New York, Nov. 12.- The ship Howadji, fro Boston to Liverpool, was struck by lightning on the 3d, off Cape Sable, and was entirely consumed with her cargo of cotton, hemp and tallow. Her crew has

New York, Nov. 12 .- Cotton quiet. Flour, wheat and pork are firm. Whiskey 221. Molasses 371 to 50c. Rice 3 3-4c. Cincinnati, Nov. 12.-Flonr \$4 40. Whiskey

131. Wheat, read, 75 to 80; white, 85 to 90. Lard 101. Money is easier.

New York, Nov. 12.—The New York Herald says good condition in Jefferson market, and thus enhan special and appropriate prayers shall be read in the Episcopal church in his diocese during the continuimprovement in stocks, and quieted the apprehenons of future large shipments of coin.

New York, Nov. 13 -The mail steamer Arabia rom Liverpool on the 31st utt., has arrived. The Indian mail has brought intelligence of th

capture of Delhi by the British troops. There have been heavy failures in Liverpool The sale of cotton for the week foot up only 14.

Prices have declined from #d, to #d, and #d Liverpool, Oct. 31 -Cotton quotations-Orlea 'air 8fd.; Orleans Middling, 8fd. Mobile Fair 8fd. Mobile Middling' 81d ; Upland Fair, 88d ; Upland Middling, 81d.

Philadelphia, Nov. 12.—The meeting of the unem ployed working men passed off in an orderly manner over 5.000 were present. New York, Nov. 12 -The working men met

Compkins Square yesterday. Several speeches were made. The crowd attacked a couple of bakers and nolished their bread baskets. Bands of music were compeilled to amuse the

tion seemed to be rampant. The excitement is subsiding. The United Stat oops have been withdrawn from the Sub Treasury Bank checks on New York are selling in New Or

crowd, and mischief rather than the spirit of destruc-

leans at } per cent. discount. Washington, Nov. 13.-Emphatic instruction have been sent South, with a view of intercepting Walker and his party. New York, Nov. 13 .- Cotton quiet.

St. Louis, Nov 13-Flour \$4 40 to \$4 45 Shipments are being made to the seabord, via New Orleans, in consequence of the high rates of the rail-

St. Louis, Nov. 12 .- The Kansas constitution en lorses the Dred Scott decision and the fugitive slave

The slavery clause alone will be submitted to the people about the 20th of December. Yucatan papers of the 16th ult., two days late

than our own direct, received at the city of Mexico and quoted by the Monitor, reports the surrender of Campeachy to the Government forces. It will be remembered the revolutionists were hard besieged therein at last accounts by way of Merida and Sisa The revolution in the Island of Carmen, and al along that coast, however, had with this event taken new life, and the recapture of the surrendered town

was now all the cry. The whole people were i This we have from the city of Mexico. But refer ing to our Vera Cruz papers we find no confirmation of it. They had there nothing later than our own intelligence. The town was in a state of siege, but a writer on the subject in the Progreso did not enter

tain the idea of its speedy surrender. The Campeachy papers complain bitterly of the ravages of the besieging army in the neighborhood. The whole country, ranches and haciendes, was un. der forced contribution for their support, and the inhabitants had fled in every direction. No farther depredations of the Indian population are reported. Mobile, Nov. 12 - The steamer Dick Keys, which carried down fifty men, besides a large quantity of much power as I ever witnessed in my life among arms and ammunition, into the lower harbor, about any people.

She took from the steamer California Gen. Walker his staff, and over three hundred men, and steamed outside Mobile bar, where she met the steame Fashion, Capt Caughlin, with the artillery brigade by the people. It received over 40,000 votes, with the medical staff, some of the privates, and a large quantity of arms, munitions and provisions on board The Dick Keys transferred all on board of her to the Fashion, and Capt Caughlin immediately turned the prow of his fate-freighted vessel towards the

midnight, has returned.

The New Orleans and Mobile mail boat California has arrived, and Walker and his fellow passenger are not on board. The whole party was transferred from the Califor

nia to the steamer Dick Keys, which was waiting in

tity of arms and ammunition, and probably some men As soon as Walker and his men were place aboard the Keys she hastily steamed down the bay

# TEXAS ITEMS.

The Victoria Advocate says that the work of deep ening the channel of the Bay between Saluria an the mouth of the Guadalupe river will soon be com pleted. Capt. Dycus has purchased a steamboatthe Texas-at Galveston for the Victoria trade; and regular trips with freight and passengers, between Victoria and Saluria, are shortly expected,

The receipts of cotton at Houston for the wee ending Nov. 11th were 2,788 bales-making 21.201 since 1st Sept- The Telegraph quotes Middling at 91 to 10 1-4 cts.

Hides are selling at Houston at 7 to 8 cents per

The Gonzales Enquirer says within the last ten days about three thousand head of hogs, in separate droves, have been driven through town to the counties below in search of mast. They are all from the

The "Democrat" learns that a corn crib was burn en on C. R. Patton's Plantation on Sunday night last, with some four or five thousand bushels of corn. It is supposed to have been set on fire. The Democrat" says the weather, during the past two weeks, has deen warm with occasional showers-just such weather as sugar planters wished. The cane has been growing rapidly and the prospects for a sugar crop are getting better every day. Of course there will be much more sugar made than has all along been calculated upon. Several planters have commenced grinding.

A Mr Wheat, recently reached Chicago with a arge drove of cattle from Texas. The Journal says: Mr Wheat thinks that the Texas cattle trade is one of the most profitable now carried on. He purchased 500 head in Texas at an average of \$12 50 per head, and sold them at Chicago in August to a packer at an average of \$36 per head. He started with the drove in April and reached Chicago in Octo ber. He had only seven men with him and lost but eight or nine head He grazed the cattle all along

the route, the grass being nearly a foot high. He passed through the Choctaw country, and was treated kindly by the Indians. He and his men camped out every night during the journey. The Reporter notices the proposition of Messrs.

McMahan McFarland & Co , of Richmond, to receive from planters consignments of cotton and forward direct to Liverpool. The Dallas Herald says that McKinney, Collin County, is improving.

A Substantial emigration is pouring into Collin this fall. The Houston Telegraph estimates the cotton crop

of Texas at 200,000 bales. The Herald says that Wise County (watered by the West Fork of the Trinity) has produced good crops of corn and wheat this year The county has been organized eighteen months, and has 350 vo-

The business of the Harisburg Road, last month mounted to nearly \$5,000. This road is doing well ow, and is in as good condition financially as any in the State. Arrangements have been made for a further supply of iron, and the extension beyond the Brasos will soon begin to be pushed ahead once more. The faster and farther the better.

The Paris Enquirer mentions trains of emigrant wagons pouring through that place, containing en terprising men, and wagon loads of women and chil-

The Telegraph says : We have good authority for saying that the value of cattle passing over Galves-ton bar alone, is more than \$100,000 a year, and that there are single ferries on the Sabine where more cattle cross in one year than leave Galveston bay in four. With means of placing these cattle in annually, would be able to export at least a third of Miscellaneous Advertisements.

New Orleans. Vessels from almost all parts of the world bring goods as direct to Galveston as to New Orleans. There are but few heavy importers in New Orleans, comparatively; the cost of freight from Strand Furniture Store. New York or any northern city to Galveston JUST RECEIVED, and opening, a large and extensive assortment of HOUSE FURNISHIN GGOODS of ever description. Our stock consists, in part, of the following PARLOR FURNITURE—Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut Sofas; Tete a Tetes, ottomans, Wood and Marbit top Center, Card and Pie Tables, cane bottom and sof Rocking Chairs of every description.

BED ROOM FURNITURE—Walnut, Cherry and Malorany high and low posted Resisteds, marble and woods. Houston is less than the freight from N O. to the same ports, hence but little inducements to thos cities to buy in N. O -why, even our Crockett mer some assert that either of the two Texan cities will

freights over. We'll even warrant Crockett will do better as a mercanttle point than Shreveport. The freight of cotton from Crockett to Houston or Galves ton is no more than from Shreveport to N. O., nor is the transit much longer; our Trinity river is not quite as certain navigation as Red River, but ox wagons are more so. Cotton or produce brought to Silver AND PLATER Values Goods, &c. B Jewelry, Musical Instruments, Fancy Goods, &c. B Stationery, Printing Paper, &c., for sale by JONES, ROOT & CO. No. 8, Strand, Galves Crockett has a choice of roads and markets: Houston, Liberty and Galveston, or it can be shipped from these points to any portion of Europe on shipboard Where is the comparison between Shreveport and either Galveston or Houston as a market for coun-

The bark Golden Age, J. H. Routen, Master-arr red off the bar Sunday morning, 16 days from New York, came to her berth Monday morning Agents, . Shackleford.

ties west of San Augustine, Harrison or the Sabin

The barque Weser, Capt. Vasperman, has arrived at Galveston, from Bremen, with 141 emigrant passengers. One man died on the voyage. The San Antonio Herald gives the following as

he time of the five outward trips of the San Antonio nd San Diego mail : 1st or pioneer mail,......53 days 3d mail, ..... 30 "

Galveston Oct. 28.

Rev. T. A. Lancaster writes from Hayes County : We have a great work among the blacks in this neighborhood. On Sunday last was a time of as

### Marriages.

Miss Lydia E. CROUCH, both of Lavaca Co. Texas. By Rev. H. D. Hubert, John B. Hart, to Mrs. Ann Re SELLE WHITTENBERG, all of Lockhart.

# Agent's Notices.

# DAVID AYRES, Agent.

Letters and Funds received up to Nov. 17. A-L Adamson ; R W Allen. C-Peter C Certelyou; R Crawford; D B Clark

D-F B Durant, \$2 00; Dr M Drake, \$12 0). E-E C Estes. F-T B Ferguson ; for Mrs C. \$2 50 pays up to 507 Foot; your paper is sent regularly.

G--J E George, P M, \$2.00; A W Goodgian.

H--H B Hami'ton (1 ns); H D Hubert, \$2.00; J F He

natz, \$2 00; Wm A T Harris. J-J W Johnson. K-B A Kemp. (2 ns); E Knox. (1 ns.) L-F F Laird, \$2 00; W G Lilly; Mrs Lellianc, \$2 00 M-G W McGlothlin. (1 ns) M Mathews; F H Medear 2 ns) · I G McDonald, \$10 00; F A McShan, \$4 00.

N-Jos Newbrough ; 8 Norris, \$1 00. P-Peel & Dumble ; PJ Penland : B L Peel. R-I Royall, \$2 50. 8-D G Smith ; H ! Stevens, \$3 00. T-John B Tuthis, 5 00; R P Thompson, \$2 00 V-W G Veal (12 ns.) W-Mrs 8 A Watson, \$2 00.

# STORE PRICES CURRENT.

BAGGING-Kentucky	V vard 17 @ 18	-1
	¥ yard 16 @ 17	-1
BALE ROPE-Kentucky	P h 11) @ 12)	
COFFEE-Rio		
Java		4
CORN	P bushel 100 @ 110	-1
FISH-Cod		-
Mackerel, No 1	. ¥ + bbl × 75 @ 8 00	-
Mackerel, No 1		-
" No.1	→ kitt 3 (0) @	-
	¥ kitt 2 25 @	-
FLOUR-Unbranded	T AIR 2 25 W	-
Superfine	P bbl 6 50 @ 6 75	
Easter Fance	+ 001 6 37 @ 6 75	-
Extra St. Louis	♥ bbl 7 00 @ 7 25	
Bre	+ bbi 8 50 @ 9 50 + bbi 6 75 @ 7 00	
Rye		
MOLASSES	Pgal 37 @ 45	_
NAILS, 4d. to 40d	P keg 4 25 @ 4 50	_
OATS	P bushel 90 @ 95	-
PROVISIONS-Pork, mest		_
Bacon, hams	\$ b @ 15	_
Hams canvassed	P b 17 @ 18	
Ribbed sides	¥ b 16 @ 17	
Clear sides	P h 17 @ 18	
Shoulders	¥ b 12† @	
Lard, in k-gs	P h 19 @20 (0	
Lard, in barrels	¥ 5 17 @ 17	
Butter, Goshen		
Butter, Western		
Cheese, Western	P B 13 @ 14	
Cheese, Goshen	P b @ 14	
Potatoes	P bbl 3 75 @ 4 10	
Onions	P bbi 3 75 @ 4 00	
RICE-Carolina		
SPICES-Cassia	50 @ 55	
Cloves	25 @ 30	
Ginger, race	* h 8 @ 10	
Pepper	11 @ 15	
Allspice		
Nutmegs	P 75 1 25 @ 1 50	
Mace		
SUGAR-Choice	12 @ 12	
Fair to Prime	8 @ 10	
Loaf	9 -	a
Powdered		ы

# New Adbertisements.

# TO ARRIVE

TO ARRIVE per Bark ISLAND CITY; 20 Bbjs, No. 1 Mackerel; 20 Half Bbjs, No. 1 Mackerel; 50 Kitt No. 1 Mackerel; 5 Bbjs, No. 3 Mackerel; 10 Kitts, Salmo 20 Boxes, Codfish; 20 Boxes flerring.

For sale by.

C. W. ADAMS.

75 BPLS. ST. LOUIS FLOUR: 10 Bbls. Plants Extra Flour; 8 Kegs Lard; 2 Tierces Duffield Hams; 9 Bbls Pork; 1 Hhd La. Sugar. For sale by, C. W. ADAMS. More New Books. JUST RECEIVED from New York, and for sale at the Christian Advocate Office:
Lady Huntington Portrayed.

Ministering Children 100
The True Woman—Peck 100

W. T. SCOTT. THOS. WILLIAMS A. J. BATEMAN Horrison Co., Texas. Macon Co., Ala. New Orleans. SCOTT, WILLIAMS & CO., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 157 Gravier Street, New Orleans. SUCCESSOR to W. A. Ferguson, Wholesale Grocer, and Dealer in Dry Goods. Commission and Forwarding Merchant, Sabine Pass, Texas. Liberal advances in Cash, made on Cotton shipped to the address of my friends in New York, new Orleans, and Gal-vesion.

W E take this method of informing our friends and the public generally that our arrangements are complete for Receiving and Forwarding or Storing Consignments of Cotton or Produce—by ourselves in our own houses. Cotton coning by wagons will be received at Rice's building, opposite Allan & Fultan's on Main Street.—that by the Central Railroad, at the terminus at the building below Cain's.

PEEL & DUMBLE.

Boardman & Gray's Piano Fortes. EV. B. L. PEBL of Chappell Hill. Washington count. Texas, will keep on hend Beardman & Grays celebration by the Chappell Hill by the Chappell Hill by the Chappell Hill countries to be superior to an enter the State. Every one warried to give pe feel satisfaction, or no sale.

He is prepared to deliver them in Chappell Hill. House

the e-prepared to deliver them in Chappell Hill. Houston or Galveston.
Also, Agent for the sale of Steam Mills.
The Pianos may be purchased from B. L. Peel, Chappel Hill: F. A. Rice, Houston: S. Robinson, Galveston; o Royal & Selkirk, Matagorda.
Refers to Davi-1 Ayres, Esq., Christian Advocate Office. Sept., 24th, 1857.

droom con plete.

DINING ROOM FURNITURE.—Marble and wood to ideboards, extension and falling leaf Tables, cone and odd bottom Chairs. Sofas, etc.

CHINA, STONE AND GLASS WARES.—Every variet nd description, a large and complete assortment.
OIL CLOTH, MATTING, RUGS, &c.—Cornices, Cutins, Tassels, painted Shad's and wall Paper of ever SILVER AND PLATED WARE, Clocks, Watches at

#### Fancy Goods Emporium.

MRS. C. BRANARD has just returned from the North and has received a fine assortment of Bonnets, Flowers, Festhers. Wreaths, Head dresses, Havr Braids, &c.—Cloaks, Mantillas, Plaio Silk, Robed, China and Stripes, Bayadure, Wool Delaines. Poplins, Veivets, &c. Horg Skirts. cortied, quitted and embroidered; railroad, open front, jean, French and embroidered crostes: Brass Hoops, Long Wasienones; Cambric, Swiss and Linen Edgings and Insertions; Dunity, Cambric, Swiss and Linen Bands, Dimity, Linen, Lawin, Cambric, Muslin, Collars and Siceves; Mattess, Valenciennes, Brussels, Arras, Mechlin, and Thread Laces; Infants' Robes, Embroidered Handker, chiefs, Bags, Dimity, Collars, Elsavic, China and Leather Belts; Hair Brushes, India Rubber, Long, Round and Tusking Combs; Buffalo and Shell Combs; Pearl Porte Monnaies and Card Cases; Cabas, Morrocco Satchels and Bags; Buck Purses, Jet Bracelets, Necklaces and Crosses, Lubins' and Wright's Franginana Pertumery, Lubins' Extracts, Bazlos' Griental Drops &c. I will also, in connection with my already large stock, be receiving by sitem from New York and Paris, new novelties in my line, as I devote my attention to Ladees' Goo's Persons will always find the best assortment of any article of dress, that a lady wears in my establishment. I have also Pianos for sale or rent, and a large assortment of Music and Instruction Books. Persons can get a estalogue of my Music, by applying to se at Galveston. SEPTEMBER 16, 1857.

# Rice & Baulard,

The opinion now is that 25 days will be about the average time of this mail from San Antonio to San Diego. The distance we see is put down at fifteen hundred and fifty miles.

The schr. J. N. Genning cleared at New York for Galveston Oct. 28.

OUR HOME WORK.

Rev. Neil Brown informs us that they have been blest with gracious revivals on Henderson Circuit, East Texas Conference.

Rice & Baulard,

H OUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS AND GLAZIERS Keep constantly on hand at their place on Tremon street, near Messrs. R. & D. G. Mills', a supply of Paints Oils, Varnishes, &c., consisting of White Lead, Poli, (Linseed.)

Turpentine, Copal Varnish, Cosen do.

Paris Green, (dry.)
Do. (in oil.)
Damar do.
Japan do.
Jap

English Vermilion, Bronzes.

American do. Bronzes.

Ivory Black, &c; Artists' and Gilvers' Tools Paint, Varnish and Whitewash Brushes of various size and qualities.

R. & B. Instend to keep the best articles in our line that the market affords, which they will sell cheap for cash.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE STORE V Strand. Galveston, Texas. Keeps constantly hand a general and well assorted stock of Builders' Plantation Hardware, comprising in part: Plough fron.
Swedes and Refined fron
Cast and German Steel. Sleanter and Spring do. Fin Plate and Block Tin, Tipacra'
Hoes of every description.
Log and Trace Chains.
Hatchets and Axes.
Chain and Cast Iron Pumps.
Corn and Coffee Mills.
Grain Cradles and Scythes. Wrought and Cast Cul's, Wrought and Cut Nails,

Cooper's Nails,
Wooden Ware,
Window Glass.
Paints and Oils,
Varnish and Turpes
and Shot Guns, &c. gent for Stearp and Marvin's Salamand

#### OHN E. CRAVENS. Law and Collection Office

CRAVENS & GOOCH, Palestine, Texas—C claims in Eastern and Middle Texas, and make p remittances in Sight Exchange on Galveston, New O, and New York. Palestine is in the center of the he interior business done in the State, and is the most el point for the concentration of interior interests, requ

Strand, Galvesten, Texas. AAC G. WILLIAMS, Dealer in Agricultuments and Machines, cerner Strand and Trenughs, (cast, wrought and steel), Harrows Corn Shellers, Seed Sowers, Corn Pianters, Hay

Garden Seeds and Plants,—Belting, Lang and Rivets, Hose and Packing, Agent to, E. Carver & Co's improved Premium Cotton in, C. W. Brown's Burr Mills, Peiton's Self-Shargening ortable Grist Mills, McCord's Anti-Friction and Emery's nitroad Horse Power, Kentucky Corn and Cob Crusher, at Ingersolf's Hay and Cotton Press.

The Kentucky Corn and Cob Mill is warranted to give interesting and the following rates, with one horse:
No. 1, 4 to 5 bushels per hour, weight 3500-s., price \$40.
No. 2, 8 to 10 bushels per hour, weight 300 pounds, \$45.

THE undersigned respectfully announce to the people of Texas, that they have established a House Furnishiso Department in their large and extensive Fire Proof Building on the Strand, where they will be able to supply their friends with every description of House Furnishing Goods. They have also increased their former stock of Plated Ware, Silver Ware, Jewity, Clocks and Watches, School Books, Stationery, Printing Paper, etc., etc., and respectfully invite those in want of the above articles to give them a call and examine their goods, as they are determined to sell low.

Oct 15-tf

No. 8, Strand, calveston. B. NICHOLS & CO., Cotton Factors and Commis

B. NICHOLS & CO., Cotton Factors and Commisto our address from Brazos and Trinity Rivers and Matagorda Bay, on good steamboats and sailing vessels, whichhave rassed inspection, and can produce certificates from
the Galveston and Marine and Fire Insurance Company,
are covered by Insurance in our open Policies. Fiat and
keel-boats are excepted.

Cotton valued at \$60 per bale.

Sugar do 90 "hhd.

Molasses do 20 "bbl.

Other Produce, 10 per cont. above invoice.

CORNER of Market and Centre Streets, Gaiveston, Texas C. S. Kelley, Proprietor, former Proprietor of the Glob House, Victoria Texas. Let Baggage conveyed to and from the Boats free of charge. Nev'l, 1857.

ANDING from ship W. H. WHARTON, and for sale by AYERS & PERRY. | Boxes Pie fruits, | 30 Boxes Candles, Adam. | 10 | Sperm. | 30 | Soxes Candles, Adam. | 10 | Sperm. | 30 | Chesse assort. sizes | 10 | Starch. | 20 | Bols. | Nos. 1 and 2 | 10 | Brandy Cherry. | 10 | Crushed Sugar. | 10 | Crushed Sugar. | 10 | Søda Biscuit. | 10 | Brandy Cherry. | 10 | Crushed Sugar. | 10

DER Bell Flower, just received—Caldron Kettles, sizes, half pounds to four pounds. Also, a few Sugar Kettles on hand, and for sale by Galveston, October 22, 1857.

NO. P. OSTERHOUT, Attorney at Law, and Land Agent, Bellville, Austin County, Texas, will attend to the collection of debts in the counties of Austin, Fort Bend, Washington, and Colorado.

Oct. 22, 1857,

# Professional Cards.

W. BAKER. Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Chappell Hill, Texas. General Land Agent and Collector.

Particular attention given to the collection of Claims from any portion of the United States.

Nov. 5, 1857.

EDWARD T. AUSTIN, Attorney at Law, Notary Public and Conveyancer, Land and General Agent, and Real Estate Broker.—Valuable Real Estate in city amountry, and Negroes, always on hand and for sale. Deeds Bills of Sale of Licensed and Enrolled Vessels, Trust Deed and Mortgages nearly and legally drawn; Deposition returned legally: will pay Taxes on property. Perfect Trites to Land, attending to the recording of the Muniments in the proper counties; will make c-llections in all parts of the State, and remit promptly. \*\* Reference given when called for. Office over A. Ball's store, Stand, Galveston, Texas.

Oct 15 ly LOBERT HUSTES

JOHN B. & G. A. JONES, Attorneys and Connsciors at Law, and General Land Agents, Galveston, Texas, Will attend to any business in the Federal Courts of Texas, the Supreme Court at Galveston, and in the Counties of Brazoria, Fort Bend, Grimes, Harris, Matagorda, Montgomery, San Augustine, Washington and Liberty. STEPHENSON, Attorney at Law, Galveston, Texas Mr. S. being conversant with French and Spanish, will attend to any businoss of his professio, in which a knowledge of these languages is required.

D. JOHNSON, Galveston, Attorney at Law, and United States Commissioner, and Master in Chancery, Land and General Agent, and Commissioner of Deeds for every State in the Union.

Deeds and other instruments drawn and authenticated for use or record in any part of the United States. ed or use or record in any part of the United States.

The Instruments acknowledged before a notary, or other competent officer in any county in the State of Texas, and certified by me as Commissioner, can be used and recorded in any State in the Union. Documents forwarded to me through the mail will meet with prompt attention.

Office in front of Morian Hall.

June 20

W. F. GREENFIELD, Attorney at Law, Richmond, Fort B and County, Texas. Sept 2-57

B. F. FLY.

W. M. FLY.

LY & FLY. Attorneys at Law, Genzales, Texas, will attend proposity to all business and the second FRANKLIN CUMMINGS, Attorney and Counselor Law, Brownsville, Cameron county, Texas. Nov. 25 '56:6m.

C. HOWETH, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Mades on, Orange County, Texas. Will practice in the Sixth, Ninth, and Fifteenth Judicial Districts, in the latter of which actives. Particular attention given to bus ness entrusted to him, and especially in the case of thorat a distance A. G. SEMMES, WM. PINKNEY BILL
SEMMES & Hill, Attorneys and Counselors at Lav
44 Camp street, New Orienns. Judge Semmes w;
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Florida up to h
removal to New Orleans. Mr. Hill has been a citizen

Fexas,—extensively and laboriously engaged in the pra-lice of law, for more than twenty years,—and confident refers to the Bench and Bar of that State. jan31 HENDERSON & MITCHELL, Attorneys at Law and General Land Agents. Will practice in the First Justicial District. Any business currusted to them will meet with prompt attention. Address Houston and Richmond March 15th 1836.

B. H. TARRANT.

PARRANT & HAWKINS, Attorneys at Law. Waxa hatchie, Ellis county, Texas. Will practice in the 16th. 13th and 29th Judicial Districts of the State of Texas.

[June 14th. 1856. THOS. B. WHITE, Attorney and Counselor at Law at General Land Agent, Chappell Hill, Texas. Will atte-to any business in the Federal Courts of Texas, the S-preme Court at Austin and Galveston, and in the Counti of Austin, Washington, Burleson, Milam, McClennan, Be-que, Bell, Coryell, Grimes and Montgomery.

M. G. WEBB, Attorney and General Land Age
LaGrange, Payette county, Texas, will practice
the District, Supreme and Federal Courts; attend to
business committed to him with prempirates and despit
collect claims, including those against the State and Fe
ral Governments, and pay laxes of lands anywhere in
State; have certificates located and procure patients; h
and sell lands as agent, and investigate and period titl H. C. HICKS, lasper, Jasper Co. ROBT. R. NEYL NO Hasper, Jasper Co.

Hicks & NEYLAND, Attorneys at Law, Woodville, Tyler Co., Texas.
The above firm will practice their profession in the following Counties:
Jasper, Newton, Tyler, Polk, Jefferson, Orange, 1 iberty, and Sabine; and in the Supreme Court, at Gaiveston and Tyler, and also the United States District Court.
All business promptly attended to,
October 1, 18.7.

W. R. KENDALL, attorney, and Counscitor at Law, Richmond, Fort Bend county, Texas, will attend to business in the Brat Judicial district, and Supreme and Federal Courts of the Stair. Also, will set as land agent, in buying, selling and parfecting titles in the counties of Fort Bend, Brazeria, Wharter Colorado, and Austin.

JOHN BUCKHOLTS, Autoricy and Counselor at Law, and General I and Agent, tableren, Milam county Texas. May 25 1857—11 Texas.

O. F. BARBER, Attorney and Counselor at Law.

Brenham, Texas: Will practice in the Courts of the
Third Judicial District, in Fayette and Austin counties, and
in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Austin. May 23.

in the Supreme and Federal Ceurts at Austin. May 23
D. T. CHAMBERLIN.
CHAMBERLIN.
CHAMBERLIN & FLINT, Attorneys at Law, and Gene
ral Collecting and Land Agents, Belton, Bell county,
May 23—41.

J. B. & D. C. GIDPINGS, Attorneys and Counselors
J. at Law, and General Land Agents, Brenham, Washington county, Texas. Will practice in the Counties of
Austin, Fayette, Bastrop, Washington, Burleson, Milam,
McLennan Bosque, Coryell, Bell, Brazos, Robertson, Falls,
and in the Supreme and United States District Courts at
Austin and Galveston.
REFERENCES.—Philadelphia—Levick, Brothers & Co.
Ta-lor & Pauloling; S. N. Nichols Boston—Price & Bacon,
Bianchard, Converse & Co.; S. Parsons & Co. New Yors—
Nelson, Wardwell & Co.; Lowie, Gentry & Stout; Messes,
Corning & Co. New Orleans—Garthwait, Griffin & Co.,
Edward J. Hart. Gaireston—R. & D. G. Milis; W. M.
Hendley = Co.; G. Butter; Ibsvid Ayres, Esq. Houston—
T. W. House & Co.; W. M. Rice & Co.; W. J. Hutchins,
May 21—1vr

HANNAY, Tremont street, Galveston, wholesale and retail dealer in Bruge, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Utils, Varnish, Window Glass, Bye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Surgical instruments, Parent Medicines, &c. CF Orders from Flanters and Bealers will receive prompt attention. (October 18th, 1856.)

RANDALL, Surgeon and Physician, Galvestor (Tremont Street two doors from Post Office Street, where he may be totaed at all hours, night and day, when negaged ganta-ty\*

OBERT KELLY, Houston, Texas, cures Can Wens, White-Swelling, Scald-Head, Tetter, it Fellons, Ulvers, Chronic Sore Legs, and Sores of ever-cription.

Miscellancons Cards.

MILLINERY AND FANCY STORE corner of Market street, one block west of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank, Calveston, Teass, Fashionable Dress Making, Dress Trimmings, Mantillas, Embroideries, Brushes, Pertumery, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. Orders from the country attended to.

Disjining the Courthouse Square, Galveston—Sidney Sherman Propriotor—is now open for the reception of transient and permanent boarders, where they will find pleasant rooms, efficient servants, and a table presenting the delicacies of the season, with the best the market affords. [Jan. 1936-v]. Fall and Winter Clothing. LBERT BALL, Strand, Galveston, is now receiving A an extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing—including Shirts, Drawers, Under Shirts Cravats, Gloves and every other article for gentlemen's wear. Also, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Blankets, Staple Dry Goods, etc.
Purchssers are invited to examine the stock and prices Orders from the country will have prompt attention 16-13

# Business Cards.

USH & HARGROVE, Receiving, Forwarding, and Commission Merchants. Hockley and all termini of the central Ratifood, until it leaves Hempstead.

B. L. PEEL.

JAMES F. DUMBLE.

BELL & DUMBLE, Cetton Factors, General Commission and Forwarding Merchanis, HCUSTON, Texas.

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

Consignments for shipment by the Central Railroad will not be subject to drayage.

October 1, 1857.

ly

J. H. LE PERT.

DEADERICK, Cotton i actors. General Commission, Receiving and Forwarding Merchants, General Commission, Receiving and Forwarding Merchants, Gatiesten, Texas.—Having formed a co-partnership under the above named firm, with on the last September, 1857, be prepared to attend to all Shipments to them, or orders entrusted to their care. Supposeds to our address from porter of places in Texas, with be covered by an open poincy of Insurance, as customary, unless otherwise instructed.

Reference: o. & D. G. Mills, I. Dyer, E. B. Nichole & Co., Gaiveston; J. Conkin & Co., New-York; Pierce & Bacon, Boston; Keep & Bard, New-Orieans.

WM. D. ROYALL.

OYALL & SELKIRK, Receiving, Forwarding and
Commission Merchants, and General Dealers in Dry
Gooss, Groceries, Plantation Supplies, &c., &c., Metagorda, Texas. Liberal cash advances made on all kinds of
produce.

Aug 13

JAMES SORLEY, Cotton Factor and Commission Mer-chant, Galveston, Texas. Attention paid to receiving and Forwarding all Consignments of Produce to my address, from the Kryers and Coast of Texas, covered by Insurance on good stemmers and sail voscols. JOHN SHACKFLFORD, Cotton Factor and Commission, Receiving, Receiving and Forwarding Merchant, Galveston, Texas.

| Consumer Conference | Conference

L. UFFORD. Auction and Commission Merchant, der, Bridgewater Paints, and dealer in Provisions and West-ern Produce. February 3, 1854. ROBERT W. CARNES.

CARNES & TRABUE, Cotton Factors, Receiving, Ferdwarding and Commission Merchants, Galveston, Texas.

Strict attention paid to the selling of Cotton and other produce, Filling Orders, and Faceiving and Ferdwarding Merchandise.

D. THE AYRES.

A YRES & PERRY, Wholesale Grocery Merchants,
A Strand street, (next door to R. & D. G. Mills.) Gaiveston, 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 of
all sizes, and a general assortment of Wood Ware. Also,
Corn, Oats, Bran and Hay. The Orders from the country
respectfully solicited.

T. H. NCMARAN.

1. McMahan & Gilbert, Cotton Factors and
General Commission Merchants, Gaiveston, Texas.

August End, 1856. 1

April 25, 1857.

a. w. NCMAHAN.

A. NCFABLAND.

W. S. GLENN

M. S. GLENN

CMAHAN.

MCFABLAND & CO., Richmond, Teans,
General Dealers in Pancy and Staple Merchandize,
Groceries and Plantation supplies. Special attention gives
to Receiving and Fo warding Merchandize and Country
Produce. Planters doing their business through us, will be
entitled to storage of cotton free of charge, for which ample
warehouses are previded, secure from overflow.

All consignments to our address from points on the Brazes,
between Washington and Quintann, or from Galveston, covevered by our open poucy of Insurance. Produce designed
for re-shipment to Galveston, via B. B. B. and C. Railway,
covered from point of shipment to port of destination; including Fire Risaks on the cars.

Bry Goods, staple or fancy; Clothing, heavy or fine; Boos
and Shoes, heavy or fine; Hardware and Cutlery; Bonnets
and Castings, Pantes, Oils and Drugs; Russetts, Luwells
and Kerseys. Ploughs, Hoes and Asse; Groceries and Provisions, Rope and Bagging, always on hand.

Pianters, and others. Commissions of Sto., Gonzales; 1-2 per cent.
Refers in Texas to—Messrs. Monroe & Sro., Gonzales; W. B. Johnston & Bro., Centerville; McKean, Hardemsh.
& Co., Pratric Lea; C. & H. Dibreil, Hallettsville; Young & Thompson, Seguin, Wm. H. Dewns & Son, Wace; Johnson, Gordon & Co., Austin; Colles & Kean, Victoria; Mr., J. Hobart Cross, Lavaca; Messrs. Gamble & Co., Bastrep.

THE BRICK WARFHOUSE, Taylor's Old Stand, Houston

GEO. D. SCOTT'S BAKERY, corner of Market street
and Bath Avenue. At the above Bakery, good sweet
bread is constantly kept for sale, at reasonable rates; and
families wishing it, willbe supplied every morning by the
bread-wagen. THE undersigned. Agents for a Manufacturing Company in Kentucky, are prepared to fill all orders for BAGGING and ROPE of the first quality.

These merchants who may have orders from the interior, will find it to their advantage to make their purchases in this market, and planters will be supplied on the usual terms. A supply of India Bagging also constantly on band, june? pinne?7 POWELL & RUTHVEN.

SEWING MACHINE—The undersigned are agents for
Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated sewing machines. These
machines are acapted to the making of negro and plantation clothing; also all general household sewing. They
can be seen in operation at our saloon, price \$125 and \$150.

Let Orders promptly attended to,
Address
ANDERSON & BLESSING.
May 20 Daguerrean Gallery, Tremont st., Galveston.

H. T. CHAPMAN. Richmond Hotel, Richmond Hotel,

DY H. T. CHAPMAN & CO., Morton street, Richmond,
Texas. All the stages that leave Richmond, for Austin, Columbus, Wharton and intermediate places, keep thebroffices at this house.

Baggage sent to and from the railroad free of charge.

Ministers of all denominations, in passing through Richmond, are invited to call free of charge.

nas

A. C. Crawford,

MARKET STREET Galveston, Texas, wholesale and
Retail dealer in Wines, Teas, and Groceries, Staple
bry Goods, Boots and Shoes, China, Glass, and Crockery
Ware, Toys and Fancy Articles and Plantstion Goods.

Orders from the Country promptly attended to.
Nov 24th, '55.—1y.

MATHER, HUGHES & SAUNDERS, Factors, General Commission, Receiving and Forwarding Merchants, &c., Galveston, Teans.

The undersigned having formed a co-partnership under the above-named firm, will, on the 1st of October next, open an office in the city of Galveston, for the transaction of business as a oresaid.

We will be prepared to make liberal advances on Consignments for sale or shipment, and to furnish all usual accommodations.

Personal attention will be given to the sale of Cotton and other Consignments—to the filling of orders for plantation

other Consignments—to the filling of orders for plantation supplies, &c.
Shipments to our address, from ports and places in Texas, will be covered by open poteces of insurance, as customary, unless otherwise instructed.

T. MATHER, of Hayneville, Lowndes Co., Alm.
C. R. HUGHES, of Galveston, Texas.
W. SAUNDERS, Jr., of Hayneville, Lowndes Co.
REFRENCES:—Messrs. Pierce & Bacon. Bosten. John H. Brower & Co., New York; W.D. Wester, John H. Work; McDowell, Withers & Co., Mobile, Ala.; Boykin & McRhea, Mobile, Ala.; Gumer & Co., Montgomery, Ala.; John H. Murphy & Co., Montgomery, Ala.; Mr. Daniel Pratt, Prattynie, Ala.; Perkins & Co., New Urleans; Rugeley, Blair & Co., New Orleans; Win. Hendley & Co., Galveston; E. B. Nichols & Co., Galveston.

Galveston; July 1st, 1867.

[Aug 6]

GEO. W. STROTHER, Cotton Factor and Commission Teo. W. STROTHER, Cotton Factor and commission of Merchant, Strand street, Galveston, Texas.—Attention pand to receiving, forwarding, furnishing supplies, &c.—Open pelocy to cover all shipments by river. Messis, tarios & Trabue are my authorized agents during my absence from the city.

12-v4-y

JOHN S. SYDNOR, Auction and General Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Galveston.

JOHN S. SYDNOR, Auction and General Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Galveston.

John S. Sydnor, Auction and General Commission Merchant, Galveston, Texas. Has regular Auction sales of assorted Merchantice, Real Estate, &c., &c., every Tuesday and Friday. Prepared to make Cash advancements on all descriptions of Goods or Property.

DEAN & CRAMER, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, Strand street, Gaiveston, Texas. Metchaits, Strand street, Galveston, Texas.
NOTICE—Mr. Frederick E. Sandford becomes a partner
in the house of Dean & Cr.mer from this date.
Galveston, July 1, 1857. [july 18] JNO. DEAN.

NV. J. OVERMANN.

WN. B. CASSILLT.

N ELSON CLEMENTS & CO., General Commission
Merbhants and Cotton Factors. No. 66 Broad street, N.

Vork. Cash advances made on consignments by T. H. MoMahan & Gilbert, Galvesten, Texas.

[Nov. 22d, 1856.]

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

DWIN C. ESTES, General Commission Merchants, No. 36 Pine street, New York. Solicits consignments of Cutton, Tobacco, Wool, Histor, Grain and other Produce, and orders for the purchase of Merchants from Merchants. Pianters, and others. Commissions for selling or buying \$1.2 per cent.

OHN S. SELLERS, Commission and Grocery Merchant. (in the building occupied by the late J. S. Stephens,) itouston, Teas. I will keep on hand a good supply of bagging, rope, sugar, coffee, flour, bacen, land, tobacco, nails, candies, starch, scap, etc., etc., at the lowest cash prices.

[27] Particular attention paid to the selling of Cotton. June 6—19

T. M. BAGEY.

TAYLOR & BAGBY, Cotton Factors and General Commission Merchants. The strictest care given to the seiling of Cotton. All shipments promptly attended to.

June 6—1y

I come, O Lord, to thee ; In sad and grievous thought I hear thy call; And I must come, or else from thee I fall Deeper in misery.

I have not kept thy word, And yet thou biddest me to taste thy love-Shaming my faithless heart that e're could rove From thee, O gracious Lord!

Like morning gloom upon the mountains spread;

Indignant memory, avenger dread,

Deepens each restless wound.

Thou hast the words of life, and thou alone; Thou sitt'st upon the Mediator's Throne: Where should a sinner flee !

Could lift the burden from this loaded breast; Weary I come, and thou wilt give me rest; Thou will thy word fulfill.

I come to thee. Since all To faith is possible, in faith I come; As blind, and deaf, and halt, and maim'd, and dum Before thy feet I fall.

Whom didst thou turn away ? From what distress was hid the pitying face ! What cold rebuke e'er checked the cry for grace ? Can I unheeded pray ! Saviour! O, come to save!

Speak but the word—thy servant shall be whole, Turn, Lord, and look on me. Quicken my soul Out of this living grave.

Enter my opening heart; Fill it with love, and peace, and light from heaven; Give me thyself; for all in thee is given; Come, never to depart !

# Houth's Department.

KATE SUTTON; OR, THE EVIL OF TALE BEARING PRACTICALLY ILLUSTRATED.

BY WILLIAM KIRK MOONEY.

'Is Mary Ross going with us to Independent Hall and Park to-morrow afternoon, Kate? asked Fanny Hare of her school-mate Kate Sutton, one morning as they were slowly return-ing from school. O no, Fanny, I would not have her company

O no, Fanny, I would not have her company for the world, replied Kate, haughtily; besides—but it's no matter. Why do you call our squares by the odd name of park? 'Merely because I'm used to it. You know I was born in New York, and there every body calls these delightful spots parks. I think too, it is a far prettier term than your Philadelphia one.'

'And! you New Yorkers are always trying to be singular and odd; however, we will not quarrel about these things at present. Did Mary say she would like to be one of our party? 'Not exactly, Kate; but when she asked Cordelia Wharton, Ella Horn, and myself, where

we were going to-morrow, I thought, when we told her, she looked as if she would like to accompany us, that's ail.'

"It's a wonder she did not say so, then,' replied Kate Sutton, musingly; 'however, her company is not wanted, and I judge she is al"I wish I knew as much as you do, Miss Emilie," said the same young lady.
"So you may, if you will study and improve

\*Don't you pity Mary, Kate?' asked Fanny,
as the tears trembled in her large blue eyes.

'No, indeed I don't; and what's more, I
dislike her.'

'Well, Kate, I'm sure I pity her. Miss Ellen,

our teacher, says Mary is so lonely and sad.

Not long since she lost her little brother, and
often, very often, you may see her by the damp
grave side planting little flowers thereon.'

O! I'll warrent our teacher will take the

part of any girl who waits upon her chores as silly Mary Ross does. But I don't choose to be quite so accommodating. Do you know, Fanny, what Hettie Clarence said about Mary Ross 'No, Kate, I don't; neither do I care.'

talk:

'I mean to say, I don't value the foolish conversations and idle talk which a great many of us girls so frequently indulge in. The fact is, Hettie Charence is all the time talking and trying to make some mischief among her school-

mates. Not long since she told bells that I said Ella Horne was angry at me.'
'Weil, I suppose you said so, though you don't admire the idea of Hettie letting the mat-'No, Kate, I never thought of, much less us-

ed such words.'
'It's singular, Fanny, Ruth Anderson, who, you know, always tells the truth, told me exactly the same about you,' replied Kate, exuitwell, think as you like, Kate; but certainly

Well, think as you like, Kate; but certainly I deny ever saying any such thing.

Ah, you may deny it as much as you see proper; but you know, Fanny, one can't help thinking it may be true nevertheless.

You are welcome to such thoughts if they afford any satisfaction; but I must beg you to excuse me from accompanying you any further on your way home. So saying, Fanny Hare on your way home. So saying, Fanny Hare turned into a narrow street that diverged from the one along which she had been walking.

nce.
Did Fanny Hare say all that about me? asked Mary Ross the next morning during school hours, after Kate Sutton had been for

anybody. I did think Fanny Hare loved me, but she,s so deceitful; and Mary Ross cried 'Very,' was the brief reply of Kate Sutton Come, Mary, we should be glad if you would scompany us to the Park this afternoon,' said

the morning session.

Mary was completely astonished, and she replied: 'Glad of my company, Fanny! how can you be so deceitful?' Me deceitful, Mary; why, what do you

morning that she wanted me to go with you to-day, but that you positively refused to assent. She intimated that you could not bear to walk along with so ill-clad a girl as I was; and—'
'Stop, Mary; that will do, permit me to say
that it is all false. I did not speak against you, that it is all false. I did not speak against you, nor did I say you were not suitably clad to accompany us. Do you believe me, Mary? 'O, Fanny, if this were true; but no; yet stay, it must be so. Yes it is true, and you didn't say anything against me. O, how glad I am you are innocent. I know, dear Fanny, I'm a poor and a despised orphan; but I am honest, and now I love you better than ever I did. Come, let us go to Kate, and ask her about her matter,'

to treat the matter quietly.-Christian Advo-

A WELL-BESTOWED CHARITY.

A noble-hearted widow lady was walking out one morning in the streets of Cincinnati when a poor lad, with tattered garments, solici ted her charity. His voice was very sad; and his hunger-pinched face, and thin, half-frozen hands, attracted, irresistibly, the lady's attention.

'Where is your mother, my poor child?' she said very kindly.

'She is dead, ma'am,' he replied.

'And your father?'

'And your father?'s
'Dead, too,' said the little fellow; and the blue lips twiched, as he shivered in the kee

wintry air.

'Have you nobody to take care of you, and give you food and clothes?'

'No ma'am; nobody cares anything about me now,' sobbed the child; the voice of woman's sympathy unsealing the fountains of his desolate heart.

heart.

'Then come with me, and I will give you some food; and she took the poor boy by the hand and led him into her pleasant home, where his immediate wants were quickly supplied. She then gave him over to the care of a waiter, who breath him back. who brought him back after an hour or two, which had been spent in bathing, brushing out his tangled hair, and dressing him in a plain,

his tangied hair, and dressing him in a plain, clean suit of child's clothes.

He looked quite another boy when he entered the cheerful sitting room again, and the lady's heart warmed towards him, as she drew him to her side. Could she send him back into the cold and evil world again? Could she see the door closed after that this feat little face. the door closed after that thin, frail little figure, and feel no self reproach? No! he should not leave her. She had an abundance of this world's store, and he should be trained up under her roof: and who could tell whether he might

not prove a useful man in society and a blessing to her declining years.

The boy was sent to school, and soon made rapid progress, showing that he possessed talents far above the ordinary level. He entered college early; and while there, it was with the deepest early; and while there, it was with the deepest joy and thanksgiving to God, that his adopted mother learned, in a letter overflowing with love for her, that he had become a subject of renewing grace, and that he designed enter-ing on a course of theological studies as soon as his collegiate course was completed.

Her highest anticipations were now fully real-ized and with an overflowing heart she blessed the Lord for His infinite mercy. She saw him

the Lord for His infinite mercy. She saw him graduate with the second honor of the class, and felt a mother's pride as she pressed his hand after the Commencement exercises were over. His eye was bright with hope and excitement

His eye was bright with hope and excitement as he bent it lovingly on her, and gave her his arm as they left the crowded hall; hers were dim with tears of pleasure.

The same success which had attended him through college was also achieved in the seminary, and he entered on his labors as a pastor with a zeal and whole heartedness which was richly crowned by the Divine blessing.

He now ranks among the first Doctors of Divinity in our country, and has been eminently

Divinity in our country, and has been eminently useful in the vineyard of his Master. Many who now rejoice in the hope of salvation through Jesus, trace their first conviction of sin to his earnest, faithful, preaching, and we trust that the great Head of the Church will spare him yet many years to labor in the cause in which he has devoted his life, and that he may still be able to cheer the grave-ward journey of his generous benefactress even down to the dark valley and shadow of death —New York Croni-

#### I WISH AND I WILL.

"I wish I could play upon the piano as well as Miss Hallet," said Ellen Rose.

"Well, so you will when you have had as many years practice," was the reply.

"O, I mean now, without waiting so long."

"I wonder if wishing will make her a good player," thought I. "If wishing were efforts, more would be great."

"I wish I knew as much now."
"Knowledge does not come in to your head of its own accord, Miss Ellen; you have to put "I wish i knew my lessons."
"Sit down and study them, and you will

soon have your wish."
"I do not feel in the humor of studying; I'd "'I wish,' must be a great help to yo say it so often. If I could discover the to all but yourself, for I cannot see that you accomplish a great deal by it after all."
"Now you are laughing at me. It does not

do me any good I suppose; but it is so easy to say it; and I do really wish what I say."
"No doubt you do if you could get it without any trouble. 'I wish' is a lazy friend o yours; he isn't any profit to you; suppose you turn him off and take instead 'I will.' My word for it you will find that he helps you more word for it you win find that he helps you more than the other. He is the very soul of industry; and he accomplishes more in an hour than 'I wish' does in a life-time. Say 'I will' learn my lessons, and there will be no occasion for 'I wish I knew them.' You will cut the acquaint-

wish I knew them. You will cut the acquaintance of your old friend when you have tried the new one, I am sure."

Her resolution is good; let us follow it.

will is the brave word that conquers all difficul-

Sin begins in the heart. If you keep you Sin begins in the heart. If you keep your thoughts pure, your life will be blessedness. The indulgence of sinful thoughts and desires produce sinful actions. When lust hath conceived, it bringeth forth sin. The pleasurable contemplation of a sinful deed is usually followed by its commission. Never allow yourself to pause and consider the pleasures or profit you might derive from this or that sin. Close your-mind against the suggestion at once, as you would lock and bolt your doors against a robber. If Eve had not stood parleying with the devil, and admiring the beautiful fruit, the earth might have yet been a paradise. No one becomes a thief, a fornicator, or a murderer at becomes a thief, a fornicator, or a murderer at once. The mind must be corrupted. The wick-

becomes a thief, a fornicator, or a murderer at onco. The mind must be corrupted. The wicked suggestion must be indulged and revolved in the thoughts until it loses its hideous deformity, and the anticipated gain or pleasure comes to outweigh the evils of the transgression.

Your imagination is apt to paint forbidden pleasures in gay and dazzling colors. It is the serpent's charm. Gaze not upon the picture. Suffer not the intruder to get a lodgment. Meet the enemy at the threshold, and drive it from your heart. As a rule, the more familiar you become with sin, the less hateful it appears, so that the more completely you preserve your mind from unholy and wicked thoughts, the better. Avoid the society where obscenity or blasphemy is heard. Cultivate the society of the virtuous. Read nothing that is unchaste or immoral. Make a covenant with your eyes. Familiarize not your mind with the details of crime. Never harbor malicious or envious thoughts. Direct your thoughts towards pure and holy subjects. Contemplate the character of the spotless and perfect Son of God. Keep your spirit untainted, your thoughts uncontaminated; so shall your life be virtuous. As a man thinketh, so is he. Take care of the thoughts; and the actions will take care of themselves.

# A MOTHER'S INFLUENCE.

am you are innocent. I know, dear Fanny, I'm a poor and a despised orphan; but I am honest, and now I love you better than ever I did. Come, let us go to Kate, and ask her about her matter,'

'No, I'll not consent to that. We will leave her alone to the musings of her heart. Perhaps her conscience will trouble her somewhat, and then she will be sorry for her tale bearing.'

"Well, just as you desire, dear Fanny."

Mary Ross went with Cordelia Wharton, Ella Horn, and Fanny Hare to Independent Hall and Park, and a delightful time they had. True, Kate Sutton was along, but the truth is, she felt out of place. She had no one to enter into conversation with the same evil purpose and spirit that she loved to indulge in. To her the time passed heavily; and when the period arrived to return she was exceedingly glad. Fanny Hare said nothing to her relating to the falsehood she had told, for she judged it better to treat the matter quietly.—Christian Advocate and Journal.

Hon. Thomas H. Benton, in a speech in New York, turned to the ladies, and refering to his mother, said, "My mother asked me never to use tobacco and I have never gamed; and I cannot to game, and I have never gamed; and I cannot that time to the present day. She asked me not to game, and I have never gamed; and I cannot that time to the present day. She asked me not to game, that can be played. She admonished me too against hard drink; and whatever capacity for endurance I may have at present, and whatever usefulness I may attain in life, I may attribute to having complied with her pious and earnest wishea. When seven years of age, she asked me me not to drink, and I made then a resolution of total abstinence. I formed an abstinence society at a time when I was the sole constituent member of my own body, and that I have adhered to it through all time, I owe to my mother."

Lay by a good store of patience, and be sure

LAY by a good store of patience, and be sure and put it where you can find it.

#### Dbituaries.

Tribute of Respect.

We, the undersigned Committee being appointed a Committee to draft Resolutions to the death of our brother, R. B. Goas, who departed this life on the Tth instant, make the following report:

Whereas, An allwise and over-ruling Providence hath seen fit to remove from our midst our worthy brother, R. B. Goar, therefore, be it

Resolved.

1st. That it is with unfeigned sorrow we bow to the dispensation of Divine Providence in removing our brother R. B. Goar from our imidst, to that borne from whence no traveler returns.

2d. That in the death of this our worthy brother, the court was the death of the current of the court of th we have lost a worthy member of our order, and the

we have lost a worthy member of our order, and the community a good citizen.

3d. That we deeply sympathise with the widow and orphans of our deceased brother and tender to them our condolence in their irreparable loss.

4th. That the members of this Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

5th. That a copy of these Resolutions be tendered to the bereaved widow and orphans of our deceased brother.

to the bereaved whole and opinion between the composition of the Composition of the Control of t

Brother URIAR T. SAMPORD, of Shelby county, Texas, died at his residence on the 12th ult. 1857, of bilious colic. He was born in Alabama, 1st, February, 1829, and immigrated to Texas with his father, E. Samford, when a boy. He was raised in the Church, but never professed religion until 1854, since which time he has been an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. On the day before his death, while a numerous concourse of his relatives were around him, he asked his Uncle Snider to pray for him. After prayer he appeared to die off and his friends thought his spirit had fled, but he revived again, and said to his heart-stricken father, "Pap, raise me up." His father said to him, "You do not rest well, my son." He then said to his father, "Pap, hush." the first time in his life that he ever used such language, and commenced singing in a loud and audible voice.

"Oh, Heavens, sweet heavens," &c. Brother URIAR T. SAMFORD, of Shelby county

he ever used such language, and commenced singing in a loud and audible voice.

"Oh, Heavens, sweet heavens," &c.

On being asked if he was willing to die, he replied: "Can you doubt it?" It seemed that during the temporary suspension of life, he had eaught an overwhelming view of the heavenly world, and in the transport of his soul, he lost sight of all below, it appearing so plain to him, he thought it was obvious to all. He requested his almost heartbroken wife to raise the children religiously, and telling his father "that all was well," he passed away with a countenance lit up for heaven. Glory be to God! He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and was buried by that order with their usual rites and ceremonies.

Grayhams Mill, Shelby Co., Texas, October 12th, 1857.

Died, near Jefferson, Cass county, Texas, on the 19th of October, Mary Etiza, wife of John S. Ward and daughter of Jehu H. Sharp, late of Chunnynuggee, Ala. She professed religion a little over a year ago, joined the Methodist Episcopal Church and continued in membership until her death.

Quiet, moral, affectionate, pure in spirit, she was loved most by those who knew her best. Her life was tranquil as a summer lake—her death a vindication of the Christian religion.

Southern Christian Advocate will please

Died, October 29th, John Thomas Strdge, infant son of Benjamin F. and Harriet A. Sledge, of Port Caddo, Harrison Co., Texas, aged one month and

Then quit, in higher climes to grow, Rest, ransom'd spirit, rest above,

THOS F MOORE, Dentist, Columbus, Colorado county, Texas,—I will be at Waco about the first of December, and will remain a few weeks

Furniture and Upholstery Depot-

On the Strand, nearly opposite Mills' Bank.

JOSEPH AYRES is now opening a splendid assortmen
of PARLOR FURNITURE, among which are Tete a
Tetes, Sofas, Ottomans, wood and marble top Center, Car
and Pier tables cane bottom and sofa Rocking and Parlo
Chairs, &c. &c.

BED ROOM FURNITURE of every description, Bureaus
high and low post Nedsteads, marble and wood top Wash

Educational.

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Ancient and Foreign Languages, each ... \$5.00 Music on the Piano. ... \$20.00 Use of Instrument ... \$5.00 Embroidery, Wax Work, Drawing, Painting in Water Color, each ... \$10.00 Painting in Oil Colors ... \$10.00 Painting in Oil Colors ... \$20.00 INCIDENTAL FEE—Wood, Water, Sweeping, &c. \$1.00 Pupils will be charged from the time of entry to the close of the Session and no deduction will be made for absence except for protracted sickness.

The Scholastic Year is divided into two Sessions of five months, or twenty-one weeks each. The Fall Session will open the first Monday in September, and close the last Friday in January 1885. The Socials Session will open the first Monday in February, and close the last Thursday and Friday of June, with the Annual Public Examination.

Board can be obtained on reasonable terms in good families convenient to the Institute

Location and Buildings—This Institute, under the supervision of the Texas Conference, is located at Golfad, one of the most healthy, moral and growing towns in Western Texas. Its society is intelligent and refined. The Institute building is a new, large and handsome two story stone edifice, provided with suitable rooms, erected upon an eminence commanding a view of the town and surrounding cuntry. Strict attention will be given to the health and manners of the pupils, and no efforts will be spared to promote the moral and intellectual welfare of those sent here for instruction.

ANDREW FEMALE COLLEGE. ANDREW FEMALE COLLEGE.
LOCATION AND BUILDINGS.

THIS institution, located at Huntsville, Walker county,
Texas, is accessible by stage from Austin, Washington,
Montgomery, Houston, and the surrounding country. This
town contains a population of about fifteen hundred; and its
entire freedom from epidemics, the general good health and
morality of the people, and its great religious advantages,
afford unsurpassed facilities for the correct training and development of the youthful mind.

The College edifice is chaste and commodious. It contains
seven large rooms, arranged with particular reference to
health, confort and convenience, and is expable of accommodating two hundred students. It occupies a beautiful eminence, overlooking the surrounding country. In front, we
have a fine view of the town, and of Austin College, a grand
and imposing building, crowning a similar eminence on the
opposite side of the town.

The beautiful grounds surrounding the College, afford
pleasant walks, and the means of healthful recreation to the
young ladies.

FACULTY.

REV. THOMAS H. BALL. Professor of Moral and Intellect ual Philosophy and Natural Sciences.

REV. JOSEPH B. PERRIE, A. B., Professor of Ancien and Modern Languages and Mathematics.

MRS. M. CLEVELAND BALL, Principal of the Preparatory Department and Teacher of the Ornamental Branches.

SES. ANGEL DE LONO, Professor of Modern Language and Drawing. MR. WILLIAM MARX, Protessor of Music, Piago, Harp.

REV. C. L. SPENCER, Traveling Agent.

REV. C. L. SPENCER, Traveling Agent.
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JACOB MYERS, Secretary.
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Payable one-half in advance; the remainder at the end of

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT. COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.
English Branches
Ancient and Foreign Languages, each.
Music, Piano, Guitar, each.
Use of Piano.
Drawing, Embroidery, Wax Work, &c., each.
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School Room expenses. 1 50
SCHOLASTIC YEAR.
Our Scholastic year is composed of two Sessions. Ti
first commencing on the first Monday in September, and e
ding on the last of January; the second commencing on ti
first of February, and closing on the last Thursday in Jun
miless June has five Thursdays, then it closes on the fourt

School.

Rates of Tuition per Session of Five Months:
Primary English branches. \$10
Advanced 15
Latin. Greek and Algebra 20

TUSKEGEE FEMALE COLLEGE

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F. L. FUNCK, Professor of Music.
Mrs. BASS, Assistant Teacher of Music.
Mrs. REED, Principal of the Primary Department
Miss ADELINE CHISOHLM, Assistant in College

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Ex-officio.

Rev. E. J. Hamill, Rev. W. B. Neal, Rev. T. W. Dorman D. D., Rev. W. H. Ellison, D. D.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

A new and valuable Apparatus has been purchased for the College. Cabinets of Minerals, Fossils and Curiosities have also been provided. Stated courses of Lectures on Science Art and Jiterature will be delivered.

OPENING.

The first Term of the College will commence on the second Monday of February, 1856.

TERMS.—Boarding, including Washing, Fuel and Lights will be furnished at \$12.50 per month. Tuition fees will be at the ordinary rates.

Educational.

GALVESTON FEMALE SEMINARY, Public Square, Galveston, Texas, Misses C. S. & E. M. COBB, PRINCIPALS.

THE Seventh Term of this lustitution will commend.

September 14, 1857, in the new and commodicus Sem nary Building, now in process of erection.

Each Uepartment will be supplied with efficient teacher Superior advantages in Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Ample arrangements have been made for stugents, a boarders. oarders. Circulars containing Course of Study Terms &c., fur dished by addressing the Principals. july 93-1857 BASTROP MILITARY INSTITUTE,

BASTROP MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Will. open on the is: Monday in September, 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 W st Point, and a practical Engineer; assisted by an able faculty. The course of study will be that usuall taught in the best Colleges, with an extended course in mathematics mechanics, natural sciences, and civil ongineering, with field practice and use of instruments.

The discipline will be strictly military, conforming as nearly as may be, to that of the West Point Military Academy. Buildings and apparatus fully adequate to the wants of the Institute. Institute charge for tution and boarding, including lights, fuel and washing, \$115 per session of 20 weeks, payable invariably in advance.

For further information, address the Superintendent, Aug 13-3m.

S. W. SIMS, President B. T.

BASTROP FEMALE COLLEGE.

This Institution, heretofore in connection with the Male I Department of Bastrop Academy, will hereafter be conducted entirely separate from that department for the purpose of securing the permanency of this institution, we have concluded a contract with Rev 1941N CARMER, for a series of years, who will be assisted by his lady, and a corps of able and experienced teachers.

The course of instruction will be the same as that in the best institutions of the kind in the country. The Institution is well provided with all the buildings, chemical and philosophical apparatus, therary, &c., necessary for a thorough and extensive course of instruction. Charges per session of five months or twenty weeks, as follows:

Primary Department. \$15 00

Collegiate. \$25 00

Incidental fee for each scholar \$100

Modern Languages, per session, each unless taken as a substitute for Latin, (extra) \$100

Music on the Piano

Drawing, Painting and Embroidery, each \$100

Vocal Music taught without extra charge.

The President has made ample arangements for the acdommodation of Boarders, in his own tamily, that those away from their parents, may be under the personal supervision of their teachers. The charge for Board including washing, lights, &c. \$12 per month—payment required in advance, unless otherwise satisfactorily are anged.

Sindents entering during the first month of the session charged for the wholesession, and no deduction made, except in case of casuality or protracted tilness. The next session will commence on the first Monday in September.

For further information, address the President at Bastrop, Texas. By order of the Board.

S. W. SIMS.

President B. T.

GALVESTON INSTITUTE

J. F. THOMPSON, A. M., PRINCIPAL. THE next session of this institution will commence on MONDAY, the 14th of SEPTEMBER next.

The Scholastic year will be divided into two sessions of twenty weeks each, entoneneing the second Monday in September, and ending on the third Friday in June.

A sufficient number of teachers will be employed but such as are experienced and perfectly competent.

It is the intention of the principal to make this a permanent institution; offering to the citizens of this place, and those who may send their sons from a distance, or may hereafter locate here for the purpose of clucating their children, advantages which cannot be anywhere excelled. All the branches of an English, Scientific and Classical education will be taught

TUITION PER SESSION:

TUITION PER SESSION:
Invariably half in advance,
Primary English branches. \$30
Advanced do do with the Languages. 40
No student received for less time than one session.
Students entering during the first month of a session with
the charged for a whole session.
No deduction made for absense, except in cases of protracted sickness.
For further information address the Principal.
Gaiveston, August 5, 1847

ANDREW COLLEGE.

Trenton, Gibson County, Tennessee, Trenton, telescon County, Tennessee,

UNDER the patronage of the Memphis Conference.—
The next session of this flourishing Institution of learning, will be opened on the first Monday in September next.

FACULY:
Rev. Guilfond Jones, President, and Professor of Belles Lettres, Moral and Mental Science
Rev. John A. Reubell, A.M., Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages. odern Languages.
WM. Tuffs. A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Experimental Sciences

WM. K. Jones, Tutor and Principal of Preparatory Depart

Assistant.

TEMAS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

AT RUTERSVILLE,

OPENS next Session September 7—College year of forty weeks, divided in two sessions, ends with June.

TUTTON—Collegiate, \$50 per session, or \$100 per year—Preparatory, \$30 per session, (English studies only.) \$60 per year.

Library Fund—\$5 per year; Board, \$12 per month, Including light, tuel, and washing.

PAYWENTS—Advance each session, incuriably; debts not sillowed.

THE regular sessions of this institution commence on first Monday in February and the second Monday in J

ography with Map Drawing, Grammar with Diagrams, Elements of Natural History, Physiology, History U.S., Tuttion per session.

\*\*Collegiate Department, First Year.\*\*

Studies—Algebra, Geometry to the 4th Book, Universal History, Botany, Latin or one of the Modern Languages, Putition per session.

\*\*Second Year.\*\*

Studies—Geometry Continued Trigonometry, Watts on the Mind, Physical Geography, Elements of Political and Donnes tie Economy, Latin or a Modern Language. Tuttion per session.

\*\*Third Year.\*\*

Studies—Mensuration, Beok-keeping, Geology, Manera gy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Latin or Modern Language. Tuttion per session.

\*\*Third Year.\*\*

Studies—Astronomy, Intellectual Philosophy, Butler's An alogy, Logic, Criticisms, Evidences of Christianity, Latin or Modern Language. Tuttion per session.

\*\*Studies—Astronomy, Intellectual Philosophy, Butler's An alogy, Logic, Criticisms, Evidences of Christianity, Latin or Modern Language. Tuttion per session.

\*\*Students can take a regular course according to the list of studies shove and receive a diploma or any part of the course and receive a certificate of advancement provided that their conduct has been in accordance with the rules of the school Greek with be taught, as far as desired, ... \$10 collegiate Course and the part of the collegiate Course and Student pursuing and Painting per session, each. 10 collegiate Course and any Student pursuing the studies of the Collegiate Course.

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One of their will leave New Orleans for Galvesion every
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Saving of One Day's Time, &! As well as reduced rates for passage, freight and insurance.

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Passengers will leave New Orleans from the Ferry landing, opposite Jackson square, on Sunday and Thursday
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The OPELOUSAS, Capt. A. Van Horne Ellis, will leave a SUNDAYS, and the GALVESTON, Capt. C. P. Washon SUNDAYS, and the GALVESTON, Capt. C. P. Wash-burn, on THURSDAYS. Returning—The days of leaving Indianois will be WED-NESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and Galveston SUNDAYS

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B. B. B. and C. RAILROAD,

Richmond with stages to Austin, and to Go zales, and in-termediate points.

Cars icave Harrisburg each day, excepting Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, A. M., icave Richmond same day, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Passengers for Austin, Gonzales, &c., leave Gaiveston by stamboni on Tuesdays and Saturdays, taking cars at Har-risburg, and stages at Richmond the following days.

Through tickets to Austin and intermediate points by rail-way and F. P. Sawyor's stages may be obtained from R. R. Agent at Harrisburg.

Extra stages always to be hired at Richmond. TIME—Galveston to Austin 66 hours, including eighteen Only 156 miles of staging by this route.

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JNO, A. WILLIAMS,

Superintendent B. B. B. and C. Reifrond.

Harrisburg, January 1, 1857.

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Shippers ordering goods by Express from the Northealth have them marked "Per At antic Express," 172 Breadway, New York. (ap3) JONES & CO., Proprietors.

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To the public, the proprietor begs leave to say, send your orders to me, direct, and save merchants' commissions, and other unnecessary expenses.

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The extensive Steam Mill of A. W. Hutton & Co., ten miles South-east of Anderson, and seven miles North-east of Grimes prairie, near the public road leading from Anderson to Shanons prairie, is now in full operation sawing ten thousand feet per day; having always on hand every variety of dry lumber, and assuring quick despatch to every waggon.—Saturdays will be appropriated for grinding, but on emergen ey can be done at any hour.

[June 14th, 1856.—Jy.]

plication.

I have made arrangements in the North to be supplied with a uniformarticle of printing paper, and those who tavor me with their orders can rely upon receiving the

Terms cash, or city acceptance.

May 16

J. M. JONES, Strand

West Troy Bell Foundry, TSTABLISHED in 1826.—The subscribers have constantly for sale an assortment of Church, Factory, BULLS. Steamboat, Locomotive, Plantation, Schoolhouse BELLS. and other Bells, mounted in the most approved BELLS. and urable manner. For full particulars as to BELLS. many recent improvements, warrantee, diamebELLS. ter of Bells, space occupied in Tower, raise of BELLS. transportation, &c., send for a circular. Bells BELLS. for the South delivered in New York.
BELLS. address A. MENELLY'S SONS, Agents.
BELLS. july 23-1857 West Troy, New York

MERCHANTS' AND SHIPPERS' PRESSES
TARIFF OF CHARGES.

VESSELS' CHARGES COASTWISE.
(Delivered to Vessel.)

For Compressing—Freigles at \$\displaystyle 0.00 to \$\di For Compressing-Fre ghts at 1-2d .... CONSIGNEES CHARGES. Drayage... Weighing and Sampling.... Ship marking and numbering, (original or class) \* 5 2
Weighing.

Broken Baies (partly wet) ass'td and rebaird per Bale.

Damaged Bales, (when wet) or pickings dried and baled.

These Presses, are of Tyler's largest Steam Power Presses nearly new are in first rate order with every late improvement attached, are not surpassed by any in the United States in strength, power and convenience for doing work, have greatly increased warehouse room and cellarged one intereved yards sufficient, we think, to meet the requirements of the coming season's business.

Ubliged to the public for past invers, we be to receive continuance of the same.

N. B.—Every precaution taken to prevent fire arising strict watch kept day and night.

Merchants' Press Agent,

Allen Lewis, Shipping Press Agent,

A. P. LUFKIN.

(dee 13-17.)

Hogan's Hotel. This Hotel, containing over forty sleeping rooms, ventilated—a portion fitted up express y for familioders many inducements to travelers and boarders.

This Hotel, containing over forty sleeping rooms, ventilated—a portion fitted up express y for familioders many inducements to travelers and boarders.

The Baggage conveyed to and from the boarders.

Stable attached. The Huntsville, Austin, Wington, Ware, Richmond (via Railroad) Singe Office at House.

Portable Mill Factory! THE undersigned, having established a Mill Factory!

Monigomery, Texas, would respectfully call the attention of the tartner and others, who have need of a seperior Griss Mill, to their manufactory. From six year experience, they have found their Mills unsurpassed. Their Mills have given entire satisfaction for the last wedve years in Mississippi, and the last five years in Los 1812ans, we only ask a trial. One of us, or an Agent we always attend in person, putting them in operation. An always attend in person, putting them in operation.

MPORTERS and Dealers in all kinds of Foreign a Domestic Hardware, from and Steel Nails, castings, a stones, will trons, grindstones, chain and torce pumploughs, cultivators, cotton scrapers and sweeps, greated, seythes, sheaths, rakes, toes, ox. deg. and treatment of the state of the state

Medicai Adbertisements.