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ORS AT LAW, RUSK, siness confided to them », Rusk, Anderson and to Supreme and Federal to Collections, and In act as Agent in the said y Exchange on New Or

INSELLOR AT LAW. ounty, Texas.

ounty, Texas.

ERT, M. D.,

TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED BY A JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE TEXAS ANNUAL CONFERENCES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH .--- J. E. CARNES, EDITOR.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1860.

VOL. VI.---NO. 27.

The Texas Christian Idbocate. love in which his life has its root; and in this OFFICE, STRAND, GALVESTON.

TERMS .- Two dollars Per Annum, in advance; two dollars and fifty cents if paid within six months, and three dollars if JAMES W. SHIPMAN,

Publishing Agent,
To whom all Business Letters must be addressed.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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Advertisements of greater length than ten lines, 10 cents per line for the first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Ten words constitute over lines. No deduction made upon any advertisements inserted for a less period than three months. On advertisements inserted three months, a discount of 12½ per cent. will be made; on those inserted six months, 33½ per cent.; on those inserted one year, 50 per cent.

Advertisements in Special Notice column, 50 per cent. extra. Advertisements for Schools and Colleges under Conference control, two-thirds the above raises.

SPECIAL SELECTIONS.

An extract from a commentary upon 1. John, ix. 17, 18, which may be entitled, NEANDER ON "PERFECT LOVE."

It will give our readers a hopeful glance at the German theology, and, while it will probably incite them to "a closer walk with God," it may also serve the good purpose of calling to mind the much greater clearness, simplicity and power of the Wesleyan way of treating the glorious doctrine of sanctification. It is becoming more and more clear to us that the soberest and profoundest theological philosophy of the time is but little more than the approach of the intellect to the moral positions in which the Wesleyan revival, as the latest development of Christitianity, was providentially grounded .- ED.

Abiding in love is represented by the Apostle, as the condition and the token of abiding in fellowship with God. By love he doubtless means, as the connection shows, primarily the love of God as revealing itself in Christ the Saviour of the world, and making itself felt in the hearts of believers; and as then, by the light of faith becoming an object of knowledge. They attain to a conscious knowledge of that cannot be filled with this overflowing love of God, without producing in return that love to God, and to the brethren, which has its root The Apostle (Ch. iv. 17, 18,) then character-

izes the habitual temper of mind, which exists

where this abiding in the love of God has reached its maturity. "Herein is our love made perfect, that we may have boldness (joyfulness) in the day of judgment; because as he is, so are we in this world. There is no fear in love; 5 it perfect love easteth out fear: because fear hath torment. He that feareth, is not made perfect in love." This fellowship of life with Gold has for its fruit, a confidence in him, undisturbed by fear. By the word which Luther here translates "joyfulness" is indicated such a relation to another, as allows us to walk with him in free familiar converse, to tell him without reserve all that is in our hearts, to turn to bin in all our concerns with perfect confidence, disturbed by no fear, no apprehension, in which under all circumstances and necessities we turn to God, is the one here indicated. Particularly is excluded fear in view of a future judgment to God, the form "a most excellent and for the holy God, before whom no sin can find allowance. To him who stands in this relation to God, the day of judgment is indeed ever every they have in God, the day of judgment is indeed ever every they have the said that a "goodly number of people currity by which he raised above it. But that final decision has for him no such terrors, as for those who have in God a stern judge to for those who have in God a stern judge to for those who have in God a stern judge to for those who have in God a stern judge to for those who have in God a stern judge to for those who have in God a stern judge to for those who have in God a stern judge to for those who have in God a stern judge to for those who have in God a stern judge to for those who have in God a stern judge to for those who have in God a stern judge to for those who have in God a stern judge to for those who have in God a stern judge to for those who have in God a stern judge to for those who have in God a stern judge to for those who have in God a stern judge to for those who have in God a stern judge to for those who have in God a stern judge to for those who have in God a stern judge to for the state, perhaps there is not a single pauper.—

It is saying little to aver that the Methodists or the wind and the warm of the United States are able to give as much as those of the richest circumstances and necessities we th judgment to fear; that through the love of God revealed to him in Christ, of which he has the assurance in his inner being, he is exempt from judgment. True, he is conscious of still inhering sin. He has a sharper eye to detect its presence, than those who have made less advancement in the development of the christian vancement in the development of the christian of the generality of our people. But among the same of the support of the ministry, and five hundred dollars for local wants; leaving five thousand dollars for local wants; leaving five thousand dollars for educational and missionary purposes. Five thousand dollars from each circuit and station! It were easy to see that under such an arrangement in the development of the christian of the generality of our people. But among among as who could not give twenty. He knows that God has forgiven him; and as he feels and knows himself to be united through the feels and knows himself to be united through the many truths which your correspondent to the delivery of the many truths which your correspondent to the many truths which your correspondent to the delivery of the delivery of the many truths which your correspondent to the delivery of the delivery o He knows that God has forgiven him; and as the many truths which your correspondent did also that this still inhering sin can no longer taken this roundabout way of correcting. He separate him from God; and that God, through the Spirit which he has given him, will purify him more and more, will carry on the begun tion, I know not. work to its completion. It is not the believer's own worthiness, or perfectness, which John regards as the ground of this confidence. Were that the foundation of his trust, it would rest on a very frail support, soon betraying its and others, that he is well received and busily worthlessness under the temptations and conflicts of the earthly life. It has an immovable foundation,—the revelation of the love of God in Christ, through which the believer knows himself to be one with Christ. Christ is indeed in heaven, and the believer still belongs outwardly to earth. Yet, through his oneness with Christ, who is to him as present as if still living on earth, he is conscious that he stands in the same relation to God as Christ himself; that in him he has become the object of divine love, divine complacency. And thus, in Christ's relation to God, he has the pledge of

that in this be has become the eighest of diving vis. Given complexency. And it is non-particular to toud, to have the principle of the Good with the six or the time of the complex to th

there is no "torment," at that high stage of the christian life, where all is possible to Love. PRINTING AND THE GIFT OF TONGUES.

If John Fox thought thus three hundred years ago, what would he think now? "What man soever was the instrument

whereby this invention (of printing) was made, without all doubt God himself was the ordainer and disposer thereof, no otherwise than He was of the gift of tongues, and that for a similar purpose. And well may this gift of printing be resembled to the gift of tongues: for like as God then spake with many tongues, and yet all that would not turn the Jews; so now, when the Holy Spirit speaketh to the adversaries in innumerable sorts of books, yet they will not be converted, nor turn to the gospel.

Now to consider to what end and purpose the Lord hath given this gift of printing to the earth, and to what great utility and necessity it serveth, it is not hard to judge, who so wisely perpendeth both the time of the sending, and the sequel which thereof cometh. * * * The reason whereof is this: for that hereby tongues are known, knowledge groweth, judg-

ment increaseth, books are dispersed, the scripture is seen, the doctors be read, stories be opened, times compared, truth discerned, falsehood detected, and with finger pointed, and all, as I said, through the benefit of printing. Wherefore, I suppose, either the Pope must abolish printing, or he must seek a new world to reign over: for else, as the world standeth, printing doubtless will abolish him. But the Pope, and all his college of cardinals, must this understand, that through the light of printing, the world beginneth now to have eyes to see, and heads to judge. He cannot walk so invincible in a net, but he will be spied. And although, through might, he stopped the mouth of John Huss before, and, of Jerome, that they might not preach, thinking to make his kingdom sure; yet, instead of John Huss and other, God hath opened the press to preach, whose voice the Pope is never able to stop with all the puissance of the triple crown. By this printing, as by the gift of tongues, and as by the singular organ of the Holy Ghost, the doctrine of the

in one nation, is opened to all." How good a God we have! who for our sake To save us from the burning lake, Did change the order of creation :

man is dispersed to many; and what is known

At first he made Man like himself, in his own image; now, The heavens bow,

Eternity took the the measure of a span,

final decision has for him no such terrors, as for those who have in God a stern judge to fear; who feel themselves estranged from him gotten at Tarkington's Prairie, and all this cuit in Great Britain. I would say twice as by sin, and are therefore conscious of the wrath | could be formed into a "circuit of 80 miles," of God. He looks towards that day with joyful confidence, for he knows that he has no judgment to fear; that through the love of God have added further and with equal truth that

says: "No preacher has been sent them by the Conference;" where he got his (mis) informa-Rev. Jas. Rice was appointed to this very field of labor by the Texas Conference. He

arrived on his work about the 20th December, engaged in the appropriate duties of his work and bids fair to have a prosperous year; and would further say to your correspondent, that during a period of 16 years past, the Methodist church has not been without a regular organized circuit, and a pastor to attend to the spiritual wants of this people; either a regular appointee from the Conference, or a local preacher employed by the proper authority.

E. A. STOCKING. CEDAR BAYOU, Jan. 23, 1860.

WESLEYAN LIBERALITY.

In the circuit within which I boarded during my late visit to London there are eight chapels, four of which are small; the latter are supplied by local preachers on a general plan. There are three circuit preachers, who derive more or less assistance from the located ministers—by which they mean preachers connected with the Mission-Rooms and Book-Rooms. It is difficult to scertain precisely the amount paid to the egular circuit preachers, as several items in heir allowance are contingent. The present timates for each minister, quarterly, are—
1. All medical bills....

and its yearly contributions are as follows:

3. Quarterly collections..... SINKING DEBT AND CONTINGENCIES FOR EXTENDING THE GOSPEL. 6. Foreign missions.
7. Home missions.
8. Worn-out preacher's fund..... 11. Sermon for Kingswood and Woodhouse 13, Local Tract Society

Total.... Nearly \$17 per number. Nearly \$17 per number.
But this is not all. This chapel is about erecting a Wesleyan day-school for the neighborhood, which will probably cost them \$15,000. There are numerous other calls—such as for the Bible Society, and sundry local eleemosynary or evangelical associations. We may safely set down the contributions of this Church that wenty-five dollars per annum for each member, including children, servants, and those who, being destitute, are supported by the Church.

Let us compare with this our own contributions—not for the sake of discouraging, but of animating our brethren.

God, and perceive His presence as the highest of the tree would be as blessed as the highest angel. And it is because man is capable of perceiving God, and knowing how high estet of the neighborhood, which will probably cost them \$15,000. There will be an annual axpenditude to \$100,000. There will be an annual axpenditude that he is better off them so here were than a tree. And he is more blessed or less blessed in the same measure as he is aware of the presence of God. It is not because God is in him, and so close to him, and he hath God, that he is blessed, but because he perceives (for that is what it amounts to) will be self-supporting.

This scheme is understood to have originated in him, and so close to him, and he hath God, that he is blessed, but because he perceives God's presence, and knows and loves Him; and such an one will feel that God's kingdom is nigh at hand.

Often, when I meditate on the kingdom of God, I cannot speak for the greatness thereof.

much.
Our charges average, perhaps, three hundre members. Let each communicant give twenty-five dollars—only as much as the members at Richmond Road, London—and we have \$7,500. woman among as who could not give twenty five dollars per annum for the support of the

thus!" And if others gave as much, in propor-tion to their means, as our preachers do, there

THE SPREAD OF THE GOSPEL. stract from the Rev. J. C. Keener's Missionary Report

Christianity is the expression of a sing principle—a principle which holds in itself the detail and grand achievement of the Gospel.— Divine in its origin, it is capable of an infinite application. One need not try every piece of iron in order to prove that iron is capable of becoming magnetic. So the excellent strength of self-denying, self-devoting, self-forgetting love is manifest to us, and commands our whole

love is manifest to us, and commands our whole faith long before the ultimate, wide, millennial success of this principle of lite. Like the patriarch who heard the promise, we see the stars, and give glory to God, long before we see the children.

Whatever this principle of the Gospel can accomplish for the individual, it can accomplish for the class. If one man of any tongue, tribe, ration or civilization can receive does receive.

we shall hail it as the lighting up of the crimson gates of the morning—as the opening shower of the glorious flood.

The divided tongue of flame upon the heads

of the apostles, and their divided speech which warmed the soul of the Elamite and the Mesopotamian, the Lybian and the Mede, are the kindlings of a world on fire, where the Shekinah

Now ye ought to know—first, now the king-dom of God is nigh at hand; secondly, when the kingdom of God is nigh at hand. \$700 00 Now we must give earnest heed to take note 700 00 of all that is contained in these words, "The 300 00 kingdom of God is nigh at hand." For if I no knig. In like limines due to the depend upon our perceiving and knowing the displact flood, which is God himself. I have a power in my soul which enables me to per175 00 close God; I am as certain as that I live, that nothing is so near to me as God. He is nearred to me than I am to myself. It is a part of His to me than I am to myself. It is a part of His to me. He is also night to a stone or a tree, but they do not know it. If a tree could know god and perceive His presence as the highest meight of their meight of the angels perceives it, the tree would be as the highest angel. And it is because at them \$15.

The first of the angels perceives it, the tree would be as the highest angel. And it is because them \$15.

The first of the angels perceives it, the tree would be as the highest angel. And it is because at them \$15.

The first of the angels perceives it to me than I am to myself. It is a part of His to me. He is also night to a stone or a tree, but they do not know it. If a tree could know god and perceive His presence as the highest many lishop, six ordained clergymen as missionaries, together with a medical practicular the whole country.

The first of the angels perceives it, the tree would be as the highest angel. And it is because the highest angel. And it is because the man is capable of perceiving God, and knowing the Highest God hand perceiv.

The first of the many have a part of them and that you have chosen Mr. Pike a true man; but there are in New Hampshire many persons who call the rejudical and the facts collected seem to prove the man; but toes.

The first of their work to some a tree, but there are in New Hampshire many persons who call the rejudical and the facts collected seem to prove the man; but there are in New Hampshire many persons who call the replact of the American the true work of the American are in New Hampshire many persons who call the replact of the American the case of the Code, and the facts collected seem to prove the man; but there are in New Hampshire many persons

should have rest in a painful life is best of all. Whether a man walk out in the fields, and say his prayers, and feel God's presence, or whether he be in the church, and feel God's presence, does he perceive Him any the better because he is in a place of rest? If he do, it comes from his own infirmity. The difference is not on God's side; for God is in all things and places alike, and is ever alike ready to give Himself to us, in so far as we are able to receive Him; and he knows God aright who sees Him in all things.

ceive the heavens, and not my feet? Because my eye is more like the heavens than my feet." Thus, if my soul is to perceive God, it must be heavenly. Now, what will bring the soul to see God in herself, and know how nigh God is see God in herself, and know how nigh God is to her? Consider? The heavens cannot take any imprint from other things, neither can they, by any violence or force, be turned from their order. In like manner, the soul that would know God must be so grounded and built up in Him that neither hope, nor fear, nor joy, nor sorrow, nor weal or wee, nor anything else, can so may be it as to face it from its place in

the earth. Thus shall the soul be alike far from all earthly things, that she be not nearer to one than to another, but keep herself alike far from all, in joy and sorrow, in prosperity and adver-sity; for she must be utterly dead to all that is of the earth, earthly, and altogether raised above

The heavens are pure and bright, without a speck. They have nought to do with time or space; no bodies have a fixed place therein. Neither are the heavens subject to time. Their circuit is swift beyond belief. Their course is without time, yet from their course cometh

Nothing hinders the soul so much in its knowledge of God as time and place. Time and place are parts, and God is one. Therefore, if our soul is to know God, it must know Him above time and place; for God is neither this nor that, like these complex things around us, for God is one.

If the soul is to see, she must not look at the

a few converted Chinamen, as the result of the gift and toil and prayer of Methodism—a few converted Japanese, or a few from that that I live and God lives, that if the soul is to know Him above time and converted Japanese, or a few from that that I live and God lives, that if the soul is to know Him above time and converted Japanese, or a few from that space; and such a soul knows God, and knows quickly voted down. Various subjects, not of know God, she must know Him above time and space; and such a soul knows God, and knows how nigh God's kingdom is—that is, God with all His riches.

The masters have set forth many questions

O'er whose blue bosom rise the starry isles." in the schools as to how it be possible for the soul to know God. It is not of God's severity

soul to know God. It is not of God's severity that He requires much from man; it is of His great kindness that He will have the soul to open herself wider, to be able to receive much, that He may bestow much upon her. Let no one think that it is hard to attain thereunto. Although it sound hard, and is hard at first, as touching the forsaking and dying to all things, yet, when one has reached this state, no life can be easier or sweeter, or fuller of pleasures; for God is right diligent to be with us at all seasons, and to teach us, that He may bring us to Himself when we are like to go astray. to Himself when we are like to go astray. None of us ever desired anything more ardently than God desires to bring men to the knowledge of Himself.

of Himself.

God is ever ready, but we are very unready.
God is nigh to us, but we are far from Him.
God is within; we are without. God is at
home; we are strangers. The Prophet says:
"God leadeth the righteous by a narrow path
into a broad highway, till they come unto a
wide and open place"—that is, unto the true
freedom of that spirit which hath become one
spirit with God. God help us all to follow
Him, that He may bring us unto Himself!
Amen.—Dr. John Tauler.

A MISSIONARY COLONY FOR AFRICA.

the kingdom of God is nigh at hand.

Now we must give earnest heed to take note of all that is contained in these words, "The kingdom of God is nigh at hand." For if I were a king, and did not know it, I should be no king; but if I were fully convinced that I was a king, and if all men deemed me so likewise, and further, if I knew that all men deemed me such, I should be a king, and all the riches of the king would be mine. But if any of these three things were wanting, I could be no knig. In like manner does our blessedness depend upon our perceiving and knowing the Highest Good, which is God himself. I have a power in my soul which enables me to person on thing is so near to me as God. He is nearer The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge

prompt and vigorous action.

who has achieved a flattering celebrity, who was at one time rich, admired and courted, died in this city, at nine o'clock last night, in the most abject poverty. No pen can describe, no language express, the intensity of filth, the squalidness of poverty, the ineffable misery of the apartments in which this man, unattended, uncared for, had breathed his last and resigned his soul to the Creator. We speak of Eldridge E. Paige better known under his sound a slume. F. Paige, better known under his nom de plume of Dow, Jr., the author of the famous Patent Sermons, which have made him known to a

of Dow, Jr., the author of the famous Patent Sermons, which have made him known to a great portion of the reading world whose language is English. Ten years ago, Mr. Paige was the editor and proprietor of the New York Mercury, a paper at that time remarkable for its pungent wit, its proverbial good humor, and the practical as well as charitable views it expressed of men and things. The Patent Sermons of Dow, Jr., were collected and published in book form, and achieved a celebrity, particularly in England, which was very gratifying to the author.

Reverses, however, overtook Mr. Paige, and he lacked the moral courage, as it appears, to look them in the face and trample them under his feet, and after a short contest he came to this country to better his fortunes. He had, however, contracted a love for strong drink, and this terrible fiend pursued him to his grave, and drove him into the presence of his Creator. Soon after his arrival he wrote for the Sun, then in its meridian, and his writings were universally commended. Of late years Mr. Paige has been connected with the Golden Era, whose pages he has enriched with many kindly and generously conceived contributions.

About 9 o'clock last night, officer Nickerson was informed that a man was dying in a house on the north side of Pacific street three deers

About 9 o'clock last night, officer Nickerson was informed that a man was dying in a house on the north side of Pacific street, three doors east of Kearney, and immediately proceeded to the spot; but ere he arrived, the spirit had fled, and he found a prostitute closing the eyes and jaws of what was once a man of mark and fame. As we said before, it would be utterly vain to attempt giving the slightest description of the reeking filth and squalidness of his apartment. The bed was innocent of linen of any kind, and was saturated with water. The floor was indescribably filthy, and the walls dank with moisture, and filled with fungi. On the table stood two tin plates that had probably been used for some time, and never cleaned been used for some time, and never cleaned from the moment they were first soiled; these from the moment they were first soiled; these contained the remnants of his last supper. In a corner of the room was a small keg of pickled herrings, the maggots in which were far more numerous than the fish, and almost rivaled them in size. On a small table near his bed were two bottles containing liquor—the curse of his latter life, and undoubted cause of his death. His feet were resting on the foot-board of his loathsome cot, and no portion of his clothing had been removed except his hat.

The Coroner, Dr. McNulty, was summoned, and he had the body conveyed to the dead-house on Sacramento street. A post mortem examination will be held, and inquest, if necessary. Thus died Eldridge F. Paige—once a man of wealth, position and celebrity.—San

man of wealth, position and celebrity.- San Francisco Herald, Dec. 5.

the highest importance, were then discussed, and numerous speeches made. Finally, at nine o'clock, Dr. Scudder appeared and was received with cheers, when the chairman and secretary made a rapid flight from the platform, and the Doctor proceeded. We came home at eleven o'clock, having been intensely interested in the lecture, and abundantly repaid for waiting."

to take care of it. I have sent you many gar-den seeds. Distribute them among your neighbors. Send them to the stores in the village, that every body many have a part of them with-

time, it is expected that the missionary colony (for that is what it amounts to) will be self-supporting.

This scheme is understood to have originated with Dr. Livingstone. An influential commission of the two great Universities, embracing numerous ecclesiastical and acedemical dignitaries, has taken the matter in hand, a large part of the money needed has been already pledged, and altogether the indications are favorable to prompt and vigorous action.

DEATH OF "DOW, JR."

A man of no ordinary fame as a litterateur, one who has achieved a flattering celebrity, who was at one time rich, admired and courted, who was at one time rich, admired and courted, and altogether the indications are favorable to prompt and vigorous action.

A man of no ordinary fame as a litterateur, one who has achieved a flattering celebrity, who was at one time rich, admired and courted, and altogether the indications are favorable to prompt and vigorous action.

A man of no ordinary fame as a litterateur, one who has achieved a flattering celebrity, what can you say of him but this, that there is no real family love in him? You and I are farmers; we never talk polities; our talk is of oxen; but remember this: that any man who attempts to excite one part of the country against another, is just as wicked as would be driven out of the family, what can you say of him but this, that there is no real family love in him? You and I are farmers; we never talk polities; our talk is of oxen; but remember this: that any man who attempt to get up a quarrel between John Taylor and his neighbor, old Mr. John Sanborn, or his other neighbor, old Mr. John which make for peace. They enjoy only controversy, contention and strife. Have no communion with such persons, either as neighbors or politicians. You have no more right to say that slavery ought not to exist in Virginia than a Virginian has to say that slavery ought to exist in New Hampshire. This is a question left to every State to decide for itself; and if we mean to keep the States together, we must leave mean to keep the States together, we must leave to every State this power of deciding for itself.

"I think I never wrote you a word before on politics. I shall not do it again. I only say, notifies. I shall not do it again. I only say, and the enormous strides which the science of stenography has made in our day; he threw out valuable suggestions on the subject of practical truth. politics. I shall not do it again. I only say, love your country, and your whole country; and when men attempt to persuade you to get into a quarrel with the laws of other States, tell them that you mean to mind your business and advise them to mind theirs. John Taylo

-you are a free man; you possess good princi-ples; you have a large family to rear and pro-vide for by your labor. Be thankful to the Government which does not oppress you, which does not bear you down by excessive taxation, but which holds out to you and yours the hope of all the blessings which liberty, industry and security may give. John Taylor-thank God, morning and evening, that you were born in such a country. John Taylor—never write me another word upon politics. Give my kindest remembrance to your wife and children; and when you look from your eastern windows upon the graves of my family, remember that he who is the author of this letter must soon follow them to another world.

OUR SCHOOLS,-We live in a country who productive soil yields generously to the hand of diligence, and our increasing prosperity will soon have accumulated that which will require virtue and intelligence to direct. In our secluded neighborhoods even, how much life is there to be dignified and embellished; how many are there all around us, who, if their slumbering minds were stimulated by affording them the advantages and opportunities of culture, would awake to usefulness and distinction to such the institution offers its generous aid. The gathered stores of years of toil will so be yielded to those who are now children, and how bester can their interests be secured than how better can their interests be secured than by enriching their minds and ennobling their natures with sound learning? It is not so much our broad, fertile, and well cultivated fields; our hills, abounding in mineral wealth; nor our railroads, groaning under the richly-freighted car of commerce, that constitute our wealth and substantial means of happiness, but it lies more in the morality and intelligence of

our population. Our schools are our jewels, and to these we refer as the sources of our lasting prosperity. For what nobler end may wealth and toil be expended than by establishing these healthful fountains of influence.

Shall we not imitate the noble examples of other less favored regions, and throw ourselve upon the tide of improvement, and make ou schools all that they should be, and thus mak the prosperity of those who succeed us as per-manent as our fertile plains and dusky hills, and secure the best interests for the time and for

SLAVERY IN NEBRASKA .- Veto Message of SLAVERY IN NEBRASKA.— Veto Message of Gov. Black.—On the 9th ult. Gov. S. W. Black, of Nebraska, sent in a Message to the Council, vetoing the bill which it had just passed, to prohibit Slavery in the Territory. He urges that Nebraska was part of the Louisiana purchase, and that one of the provisions of the treaty compact was, that the inhabitants of the ceded territory should, as soon as possible, be admitted to the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States, but that, in the meantime, they shall be protected in the free enloyment of

WHOLE NO. 547.

before proceeded. We came mome at electure, of clock, having been intensely interested in the lecture, and abundantly repaid for waiting."

A LETTER FOR THE MILLION.

As often as this letter turns up in our exchanges, and that is very frequently, we read it. We are not sure that it has ever appeared in the Advocate. It is very appropriate to the present time:

LETTER FROM DAN'L WEBSTER TO JOHN TAYLOR.

'JOHN TAYLOR:—Go ahead. The heart of the winter is broken, and before the first day of April all your land may be plowed. Buy the twenter is broken, and before the first day of April all your land may be plowed. Buy the garding of the several states. In conclusion, he thinks the Council fair. Pay for the hay. I send you a check for a fair and the send them to pasture, for beef. It is the a good horse team, and, I think, in addition to the time of the winter will do your work. If you think so, then dispose of the Stephens oxen, or unyoke then dispose of the Stephens oxen, or unyoke then and send them to pasture, for beef, know not when I shall see you, but I hope before planting. If you need anything, such as goano, for instance, write to Joseph Breck, Esq., Boston, and he will send it to you.

"Whatever ground you sow or plant, see that it is in good condition. We want no penny royal crops. "A little farm well tilled' is to a farmer the next best to 'a little wife well willed. Callivate your garden. Be sure to produce sufficient quantities of useful vegetables. A man may half support his family from a good garden. Take care to keep my mother's garden in good order, even if it oosts you the wages of a man to take care of it. I have sent you many garden. Be sure to produce and the last pulsations, as it died away in this direction, were experienced in Central America, and among the West India Is. away in this direction, were experienced in Central America, and among the West India Is-lands. Taken all in all, it was one of the most

out valuable suggestions on the subject of prac-tical farming, and showed that the stingy hus-bandman was a bad political economist who gave unremunerative wages to his laborers. In short, his lordship was overflowing with practi-cal wisdom, the fruits of long experience and

HENRY WARD BEECHER is delivering his lecture on "How to save the Union." After a careful medical examination, he finds that all the organs of the Union are sound, and attribute in the first that it utes its slight indisposition to the fact that it "has eaten too many politicians, and they set

A MONUMENT to Cooper is to be erected in Cooperstown, N. Y., at a cost of \$3,290. It will be located in the beautiful Lake Wood Cemetery, between Lake Otsego and Mount Vision and Prospect Rock, and near the spot of

BARON ROTHSCHILD is said to have purchased from the government the railroad from St. Petersburg to Moscow for something like \$64,000,000, which, if true, will exert a very great influence on Russian finances, and relieve the now depressed commerce and industry of the country.

BUCKLE, the author of the History of Civilization in England, has been sued for publishing a blasphemous or anti-religious libel. His refer-ence to Christianity in that work has been so

A subscription to relieve the pecuniary em barrassment of the Pope has been commenced in this country, and two devoted Catholics of Baltimore, Md., have given \$350 to the object. IT seems to be generally considered that Professor Felton will be nominated as president of Harvard University, although the name of George B. Emerson, LL.D., has been used of late in connection with the office. A company has been formed in Washington

for manufacturing wine, with a capital of \$100,-000. The Hon. Amos Kendall is the principal stockholder. The company contemplate using the wild grape. THE INDEPENDENT ON THE AUTOCRAT-NOticing Dr. Holmes' last series of papers in the Atlantic, the Independent expresses its disap-proval of the professor's rapid and superficial handling of important subjects, his novelty of thought rather than solidity, his tricks of argu-

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS Are beginning to come in; we hope they wil increase daily. Shall we not have that additional two thousand? Some of our brethren are at work in good earnest; but some who did run well for a season, seem to have stopped by the way. One writes, "I believe most of the subscribers on this circuit are good ones, and hope to send you many more such." Send them on bro. H., we need them.

Another one writes, "I am astonished to find so few subscribers here. This has led me to interest myself more than ever. I have made several speeches for it; and you shall hear good reports before long." He is a P. E. and will have a revival over his District. We shall have good reports in more than one direction from him this year. Another one sends a good list of new subscribers and says, "I intend to send you fifty new subscribers this year:" and we believe he will do it.

Another writes, "I visit from house to house and will do all I can for the Advocate." Send all you can. The people need the Advocate, and we need their assistance. Preachers and people-subscribers, Agent and Editor-one and all will be greatly benefited by its enlarged circulation. We want ten thousand subscribers, the Advocate is worthy of them, and we ought to have them now.

ATTENTION. Brethren should be careful in writing; a lit tle omission sometimes perplexes us no little. To day we received a letter. The writer says "credit ---- with \$2 and charge to me. will remit soon;" but forgot to sign his name, and we are left to quess it out as best we can. J. W. SHIPMAN, Agent.

We request all our friends indebted to u for books, and all those whose donations are due, to send us the amount if possible, before the first of March, as we shall then need all that is due, and more too.

Again we call the attention of our friends t the fact that we cannot send books by mail, without the money in advance.

We are indebted to Armstrong & Bro. fe the best gold pen we ever used.

"Prenticeana," noticed last week, and a work on hunting and fishing by Hon. Wm. Elliott, or S. C., were laid on our table by Armstrong & Bro. They send them by mail for \$1 35.

Gotthold's Emblems, a volume of 366 pages, beautifully published by Gould & Lincoln, of Boston, may also be obtained as above and at the same price. Some extracts will be found in the Child's column.

THE RAILBOAD.-Regular trips are made from Galveston to Houston, every day, leaving Galveston at 9 A. M., and leaving Houston after the arrival of the cars per Central Railway. This is the arrangement for every day except Sundays and Thursdays, when, with reference to the Berwick Bay line, the cars leave Galveston at 12 M. Time from 21 to 3

Says the Advocate and Journal, speaking of something done by slave holders: "The old heathen said that whom the gods wish to destroy they first madden." It is necessary for them first to make fools of their victims, except in the case of the abolitionists, who always "prepare themselves to the slaughter."

A RICH CHURCH.-The Old South Church in Boston-Congregational-it is said, has an annual income from its real estate of nearly \$30,000. It has two ministers, pays each of them a salary of \$4,000, supports a free chapel, and contributes liberally to city missions and other charities.

The author of the verses on "Come Home" manifests considerable ability. But he must condense, and take more pains. Let him indulge his genius freely in his own scrap book, but carefully revise such of his productions as he may select for publication.

FOR THE SAKE OF VARIETY, it is suggested that "any complaints, any appeals, any reports?" be amended by the additional question, "Have all the people subscribed for the Advocate?" Presiding Elders will please "take notice," etc.

As IT SHOULD BE .- It is said that ten so cieties in Jefferson county, Virginia, have recently left the Northern Methodists and joined the M. E. Church, South. All that are worth having will "come South," we suppose, and the rest will dwindle away, or emigrate.

Some of the Northern religious papers are drumming for subscribers upon "the irrepressible conflict." Such papers would be of about as much service in a real conflict, as the fellow who peeped through the crack of the cabin and hallooed "Hurrah, Betsy," to his wife, was in a bear-fight.

We are happy to state that the Legislature of Missouri has refused to incorporate a University for the Northern Methodists on grounds connected with slavery. That we regard as a good sign from the "border."

\$4,000 OFFERED .- The Second Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati, offers a minister of Buffalo, \$4,000 per year, if he will accept the pastorate of the society. It has been near a year and a half since the Church had a pastor.

The Alabama legislature has passed a law imposing a fine of \$500 on all spirit mediums who give public sittings.

Illinois now has 2,850 miles of railroad. being an increase of 808 miles since 1856. It is the second railroad state in the Union, Ohio having 3,064 miles, being the first.

WORLD'S EXHIBITION .- A movement is al ready made by way of preparation for another "Fair" in 1862, ten years from the first, near been subscribed. It will be remembered that Spain proposes one in 1861, and Paris will probably have one in 1865. New York must have one in 1863, or '64.

New ADVERTISEMENT. - Galveston Female Seminary commenced a new term on the 6th. See a notice of the examination in this issue. Great credit is due some of our public-spirited building, etc., with which the Seminary is furnished. Prominent among them is Allen Lewis,

Wool Bags, by a good New York firm. Books, many and excellent at the Depository,

J. W. Shipman, agent.

A NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW OF "WES- dim religious light, or the Gothic arch lifting LEYAN" METHODISM.

Such a review, generously conceived and expressed, is before us. We should be better pleased if it were an account of a prosperous Methodist camp-meeting on the banks of the La Plata or the Amazon; forasmuch as any living evidences that our church now grows exceedingly are much more substantially comforting than the fullest recognition of her past efficiency, even by so elevated an authority as the North American Review. Methodism in its present form is now nearly one hundred and fifty years old. The North American Review, of Boston, is in the forty-seventh year of its age. Yet, strange to say, people think of the Review as an old affair and of Methodism as a new one. But many things have grown old and spectre-thin and died, since the church began to be, and many things more, we suspect, will yet spring up, live to a good old age, and die, before she shows the crow-foot in the corner of her eyes. Let it not be supposed that we would give the North American Review a superannuated relation to Literature; by no neans. It is increasing in effectiveness as a sort of Presiding Elder among periodicals, coming round once in three months, to give us a weightier portion of mental nutriment in due

Unlike the hungry sheep that looked up and were not fed, we have accustomed ourself to "look down" upon the ample entertainment of the North American, not with contempt, but with an appetite which has never been dis appointed. The number for January, 1860, is one of the best. The article upon Tennyson is a better than we ever read on the subject of poetry in any of the English Reviews. Other papers are very attractive.- But we must for the sake of politeness, at least, pay special at-tention to the long paper on "Wesleyan Methodism." It opens with a paragraph upon the "rapid growth of Methodism in America"-so rapid that within the memory of men still living it has increased from the first germ to well-grown bole numbering six branches, or denominations, with eight millions of adherents. "An aged clergyman of another denomina tion, Rev. Mr. Waldo, late Chaplain to Congress, remarked at the dedication of a Methodis Episcopal church in Poughkeepsie, a few weeks ago, that he remembered the time when there was no Methodist church in the land; now. besides the adherents above mentioned, it ha two millions of adult communicants, with ten thousand itinerant and fifteen thousand local

THE EDUCATIONAL AND CONSERVATIVE ELEMENT. The Review notices with peculiar approba tion the fact that-"born in a college, Method ism has always favored the cause of popular education." It has now-to say nothing of almost numberless other schools, especially for females—"thirty colleges in which more than two thousand young men are pursuing substantially the same course of study and disci pline for degrees as is required in Harvard and Yale." The Review is pleased to add that— "in all these institutions special attention given to the religious culture of the pupils." What thought does the reader suppose these

tatistical evidences of our denominational pros-

perity and usefulness force upon the mind of an ntelligent writer? This-" What a solution Wise men predicted the downfall of our republie because it did not constitutionally establish a religion. Mr. Alison still entertains the same fear, and expresses it in his history of Europe. "America," he says, "differs entirely from any tate of Christendom, or indeed any state that ever before existed in the world. It acknowledges no state religion, and no public funds whatever are provided for the clergy or reliious instructors of any denomination. Such missions in Mr. Alison's opinion, are actual seeds of mortal distemper" in our Constituion.. The North American Reviewer holds a given, in several of its denominations, a perfect proof of the efficiency of the voluntary principle. This seems to us to be no less a proof of the vitality of Christianity itself-a fact hardly worth mentioning, except that sometimes the power of the principle is attributed, falsely, to the forms in which it may choose to manifest itself. The Reviewer continues: "The Methodist Episcopal church, a discarded offshoot of the English church, which started into being but a little before the independence of the United States, has kept pace with the growth of the republic, sending forth its itinerants with every wave of emigration that rolls toward the Rocky Mountains, and spreading its network of it the preference if other things were only equal. districts, circuits and stations over the whole land. It has made itself systematically a national establishment on the popular principle and at this moment has greater resources for the religious instruction of the poor-slaves, immigrants, Indians, and indigent white nativeshan could be found in the entire English

church, were it transported with its revenues to this country." This, from the highest American authority i such matters, will be gratifying to our Methodist readers. It shows that true practical merit will in the end establish its admitted claims far above the position of mere orthodoxy of accent or splendor of ceremonial. There is no denomination which does not claim more than ours on account of some "tanned antiquity" of usage or of pedigree; but there is none which, in these earnest days, receives so much favorable attention from the most thoughtful and conscientious writers. It would be strange if Methodists did not notice this, or were not pleased with it; but should it not deepen at nce their convictions of duty and their sentiment of humility?

THE VITAL ELEMENT. The writer in the North American proceeds to differ with the author of an able and generally appreciative article on Wesley which ap peared in Harper's Magazine for July, 1859. That article admitted everything that any one could claim for Wesley as a Reformer, but endeavored to show that his "conversion" was was not, as Methodists assert that it was, the cause of his success. "How happy is it for us," says the Reviewer, "that we have in a permanent form the original records of our divine religion, out of which it may spring up afresh in some clear, candid, vehement mind, and be London. A guarantee fund of \$1,000,000 has thus communicated to others, diffused in all its first purity and vigor amidst the scenes of its late neglect and decline, and poured forth into regions beyond and far remote! This is the story of Methodism." After giving Wesley's account of his conversion, the writer says: "There are millions of men now living who can trace in it the exact counterpart of their own experience. It is the key-note to the whole movement," Continuing upon the doccitizens for the fine arrangements in the way of trine of the direct witness of the Spirit, the reviewer says he will not argue whether it be a doctrine of Christianity or not-"it is," he own de whose liberal hand is always ready to a good says, "a distinctive feature of Methodism, and doctrines of Methodism are stated impartially the secret of its popular power." He thinks,

the imagination to heaven, to keep active the spirit of devotion, and to bring the sinner to God. It is this doctrine that makes the simple Methodist class-meeting a scene of rapture, and turns the log-cabin of the prairie into the very vestibule of heaven."

A LITERARY JUDGMENT, WITH ADDENDA. But our article grows, and must conclude with a few brief observations. We uncultivated Methodist preachers have been suspecting for some time what the North American now authoritatively announces—that "Watson's Institutes" are "elaborate and learned," and that many of our doctrinal views are there "un folded and argued with a display of ability and eloquence unsurpassed in polemical literature." When the history of the later Church literature s written, the works of Wesley, Watson, Adam Clarke, and the hymns of Charles Wesley will occupy a central position. Their successors, in his country and in England-Arthur, Smith, Bunting, Stevens, Lipscomb, Summers, Wightman, and others, present a united variety of literary power capable of any enterprise. They are at work. But we must not omit the most cheering literary sign of the times-a splendid Methodist work on the Fijians, communicating finely written history of that wonderful people, along with the thrilling account of their conversion from cannibalism to Christianity! Casar could fight a better battle and then write more graphic account of it than any other man; but to convert a nation and then to write its history, indicates the combination of a new and wonderful power with the literary talent. Wearied readers may begin to look for the advent of a new race of books, profounder than he philosophers, better informed than the travelers, and more entertaining than the novelists.

HISTORY CALLS FOR AN ACT OF JUSTICE. The Reviewer advises the Protestant Episcoal church to "do an act of historic justice, and reflect honor upon herself, by acknowledgng the Methodist Episcopal church."

"There is no other way," he says, "in which the breach can be healed: for there is not the slightest consciousness of the invalidity of their ordination in the minds of the Methodist clergy, and it is preposterous to expect that so great a ommunity will ever agree to a union by a reonsecration of the ministry."

This opinion from a disinterested omes to us just as we receive an article written by "a Protestant Episcopalian," in a leading Methodist Journal, starting the inquiry whether a union cannot be effected between the Episcopalians and Methodists, and praying-"The ord hasten it in his time."

PROVIDENTIAL ORIGIN, WORLD-WIDE APPLICATION. We conclude with a quotation which is just. ncerning Wesley, and suggestive concerning his work: "Of all the great benefactors of and determined experimenter, who sees everything, judges everything, and has the power to worker, and God gave him long life to consumaccessful operation on a world-wide scale."

THE CENTENARY .- Dr. Roberts gives the following reasons for placing the centenary in more common in them and in their communi-1860: "I will further state, that, in my opin- ties, than elsewhere. The peculiar usages of have we here of the problem of the efficacy of lon, we had better celebrate the centenary in the church, so finely-adapted, as already hinted, says: "The Rev. Peter Cartwright, the famous irely avoid the question of priority between him and Mr. Embury in the formation of a society and the building of the first church in fully combine the conservative with the pro-America. By celebrating it in 1860 we stand on common ground, where all can fairly meet without the possibility of any question arising different opinion. He urges that America has in which the whole Methodist family canno

It is admitted that these men were the first Methodist preachers who came to this country, and that they came in 1760. That is sufficient We like this date because, as Dr. Roberts says it affords "common ground." We are utterly opposed to dating from John Street, or to the giving of centennial honors to any city, churchuilding, street, or other special locality. simply want the date of the arrival of the preachers who founded Methodism-not th ime of the first sermon, nor of forming the first society. Besides being the proper year, 1760 has the decadal convenience, which should give

DA VINCI'S "LAST SUPPER."-Mrs. Stowe of firms what other travellers have reported, that the picture of The Last Supper by Leonardo Da Vinci, in the Convent of Santa Maria della Grazia, Milan, is nearly destroyed by time and neglect. It holds out pretty well, however, if Armenini was correct in reporting it "half decayed" sometime in the 16th century. All accounts agree in ascribing greatness to the work, as a whole, and many concur in the pinion that the head of the Savior is superior to any ever painted. Many of the heads s ruined by "re-touching," the central One less than any of the rest. Mr. Stowe says that no engraving gives the least idea of that head. It surpasses any she ever saw in the blending of najesty and mercy. Fuseli we remember, ould not see how the sublime expression could escape any reproducing artist who had ever gazed upon the original. Speaking even of the copy by Marco Uggione, he says; "the face of he Saviour is an abyss of thought, and broods over the immense revolution in the economy mankind, which throngs inwardly on his absorbed eye-as the Spirit creative in the beginning over the water's darksome wave-un

listurbed and quiet."

It seems "a solemn and mournful thought' that such a work of art should perish from the earth, says Mrs. Stowe. But it does not perish, if the philosophy with which Keats opens his Endymion be reliable, as we have no doubt it is.

There is always somebody to do somethin idiculous, just at the wrong time. A Richnond firm, W. P. Gilman & Co., propose to nake a registry of New York Merchants who are sound on the slavery question, for the direction of Southern dealers, charging the mer-chants so recommended fifty dollars apiece for the benefit. We are truly surprised that any Southern firm could so degrade itself as to make such a paltry proposition. It is decidely the "smallest" thing yet perpetrated.

Speaking of the article in the North Ameri-"We are bound to pronounce this the best exhibit of Methodism we have yet seen in any ommanding periodical like this, outside of our mination. Even the more special and ably. The article is written with scholarly and so do we, that "a church which holds this doctrine has no need of a splendid ritual, or grand organs, or stained windows to let in a favor of the Church."

OUR SCHOOLS-THEIR INFLUENCE. OULE UNIVERSITY-THE SAN ANTONIO COLLEGES M'KENZIE INSTITUTE.

Many have been inclined to look with a p culiarly suspicious eye upon our "fine schools without any religion in them," as has been ometimes said. But they could not wholly forget that Methodism started in a great school, the greatest in the world. Nor could they altogether refuse to believe that it was doing nothing more than proving itself to be worthy of its origin in providing for a liberal diffusion of educational blessings. Yet they have feared that this rage for intel-

ectual improvement would lead to a decline of pirituality. They must be delighted, therefore, with evidences which the least observation will now reveal, that our schools are doing much more to restore the "old" than they are to introduce a new and inferior Methodism. All of us might have expected so much, if we had been gifted with even a slight degree of foresight. For the manner in which the church has become connected with education, and the motives by which she has been actuated were such as might reasonably have induced the of us might have expected so much, if we had motives by which she has been actuated were such as might reasonably have induced the hope of some great reward—and what could be greater than a re-baptism of the old simple-hearted power! Methodism combines the elements of a successful educator in a remarkable ments of a successful educator in a remarkable ment of the successful educato degree. Community after community has recognized her peculiar facilities for training up an editorship, or a professor's chair. However needful the change may seem to be, he cannot help feeling that the circuit-work is better suited to a successor of the apostles. Yet he finds out afterward that God's providence was truer than his own preferences-that there may, indeed, be diversities of operation by the same Spirit, and for the same end. So Methodism has been forced out into the educational field-to conserve the very energies which she feared would be thus sadly impaired if not altogether destroyed. Bishops have grumoled again and again to find their "best men" so often demanded by the school. Conferences, often demanded by the discussion of education under the discussion of education than brass or marble to all who be better to throw the matter on the table, for- contribute to its erection and endowment. ever, and go into committee of the whole for the Their names will be spoken with reverence it purpose of holding an old-fashioned class-meet- its ample halls by gray-haired professors and ng with the Bishop for leader. Singing "Come generous-hearted youth while Texas remains a thou fount" and "Children of the heavenly,' would be infinitely preferable to an annoying that be until the oath that closes Time is sworn discussion about the location of a school, or Whatever may become of other portions of worse still about raising funds to pay off a debt their wealth, that portion of it which is given England this man (Wesley) with us must ever upon one already located. How little was it to such a cause shall be forever secure. stand foremost. His greatness was not that of then supposed that really earnest Methodism Others of our numerous schools mi the speculative philosopher, but of the daring would gain a new hold on life through the very named, each for the purpose of dilating upo schools that seemed-what with the money to some special advantage of location, or of inter be raised, and the controversies engendered, nal merit, but here is enough for present commake the world see as he does. He was a great and the preachers taken away from the regular fort and reflection. Let us be steadily true to service-about to sink the church in the secular mate all his plans, and to leave them in full and flats forever. Yet this compensation from the schools is to day a reality throughout the whole the knowledge of his Son Jesus Christ, who is church. They are at this hour the stronghold before all things, and by whom all things conof old-fashioned Methodism. Revivals are

> we have adopted. Happily for us, and for the community, our efforts at the important point of San Antonio bave already taken this potent form, under excellent auspices. We repeat it, nothing else could at once do so much labor and economize so many results. In the grand missionary sowing for which Mexico is being plowed and cross plowed by her revolutions, a large and precious field is getting ready for the San Antonio schools both as planters and gatherers of harvests. They are the concern not of a Conference alone, but of the whole church. Let there be no timidity about presenting them in that true light whenever the time shall come.

gressive power, than the educational method

Believers in the social and political power of Christian education, need not be members of any Church to see that schools of such a grade, under such superintendance as San Antonio by a good Providence has secured, must be at that point peculiarly interesting to the whole State. The earnestness and liberality of the people there, in behalf of the schools, cannot be fully accounted for by local considerations; but embodies the noble consciousness of a diffusive responsibility, which must, by a fixed social law, need and repay a liberal and enlightened co-operation. Edward Everett is a good witness,-In a recent letter, enclosing a liberal contribution to a school in a State where he had no personal interests, he said: "I consider the new States of the Union as the most important part of the educational field." After speaking of the favorable location, and urging perseverance in the use of "proper methods to obtain an in-crease of means," he adds this comprehensive sentence, which seems the very embodiment of the highest Christian citizenship: "The institution, if adequately endowed, cannot fail to be come, by the Divine blessing, a radiating point of intellectual, moral, and religious light to un born millions, who will, in the next half century, exercise a powerful influence in the government of the country.

Looking from San Antonio across the State north-eastwardly, you will see where, in the midst of a fine region of country, within a few miles of the town of Clarksville, Red River county, a Methodist school is this day teeming with several hundred pupils, male and female. all under the best discipline, and happy at their appointed task; happy, many of them, as they were not even among the pleasures of their homes; for since going to the McKenzie Institute, and even recently, some of them have been converted. They will return home not only with what is usually called a good education, but with a well fortified moral character. and with the knowledge of God as revealed in Jesus Christ. Which of the schools of old could have blessed its pupils so? We hear frequent reports of a delightful revival influence at the Institute, like the "mellow rain" which the poet prays for to make his favorite oak-tree "broad and deep." What a blessing that school can Review, the Advocate and Journal says: is to Texas. Its example, now in the beginning of her educational progress, is incalculably beneficial. Recently its principal and owner, Rev. J. W. P. McKenzie, has generously transferred it to the East Texas Conference, that i may bless coming generations, when he who gives and those who receive the precious gift have gone across the flood. May it continue to

is our chief institution-Soule University. We might say much concerning it, but prefer at present to give the following letter from one of of its agents, which pleasantly confirms the view taken in this article:

CHAPPELL HILL, Jan. 23, 1860. It was my good fortune, on last Saturda, night, to attend a Young Men's Class Meeting omposed of the students of Soule University, and led by President Halsey. Many of the students are pious; some fifteen of them were present at this meeting. It was conducted in the primitive style. After the opening, each member of the class was called upon to speak, and was admonished, exhorted, or comforted, as occasion seemed to require, by the leader. Prayer was offered during the meeting by different members of the class. About one hour and a half was spent in these delightful exercises, in which all took a lively interest. For some time after the meeting closed the members lingered about the room, seeming reluctant to leave the place where they had been holding sweet communion with God and with each other. It was a season of extraordinary inter-

January 28th.—I am sure it will be gratify ognized her peculiar facilities for training up the young, and has earnestly asked her to undertake the delicate and difficult and—as we now see—gloriously remunerative task. She yielded; for a while in very much the same spirit that an itinerant gives up the "regular work" for anything else, such, for instance, as an editorship or a professor's chair. However, a chart of the pound of the pou

Another liberal gentleman, Major Thomas G. Sandford, who is also a citizen of Wharton county, and a decided friend of Soule University, but not a member of any church, has this day given me his obligation for one thousand dollars payable to the Board of Trustees in ten years with ten per cent interest from date, to be paid annually. I expect to find several other noble-hearted friends of our great enterprise in

this great section of our great State.

Very truly yours,

Thos. F. Cook. This is certainly a very gratifying start. free and prosperous commonwealth-and le

Others of our numerous schools might all the great interests with which we stand associated, increasing in the love of God and

REV. PETER CARTWRIGHT .- The Tribune Embury and Strawbridge came to America in ish anew in our schools. The responsibility of has been published by the Methodist Book 1760, and, from all we know in both instances, so many young people makes presidents and Concern here, is full of the remarkable and picommenced their labors in that year. That, in teachers feel the need of the church in all her quant incident of the back-woods, gave last so far as Mr. Strawbridge is concerned, he con- appointments, more profoundly than anything evening, in the Green street Methodist church tinued his labors from that year forward, with else could do; and the result of the whole mat- a lecture, which was little else than a detail what success eternity alone will unfold. Again, ter is, that instead of weighing us down and of various scenes through which he had passed by taking this as the true period, we will en- disabling us before our enemies, our schools are in his circuit preaching in the West. His au dience was very large, scarcely less than 2,000 among our most potent instruments of aggressive warfare. Indeed, nothing could more and he kept them as near a roar as the charac ter of the building permitted, during most of his lecture. His great, rough, earnest style, and the genuine wit with which he told his stories, most of which were most comical details of the pursuit of circuit preaching under difficulties, gave them the same flavor which renders the stories in his published Life so interest-

> A CHINESE CLASS LEADER,-We suggest that his picture be taken for the Home Circle-aquietly as possible, of course, so as to offer no serious obstacle to the complete development of his Christian humility. Liew Sin Sang is his name; don't pass it over lightly, for it is destined to a high place in history. He attends to the pleasant and profitable duties of his leadership every Sabbath morning, immediately after Sabbath-school. He is a good class-leader, making the second of that quality—one on each side of the earth—noticed in this week's Advocate. Says Bro. Cunningham, the superintendent at Shanghai: "I think class-meeting admirably adapted to Chinese converts, and that it will do much to train and develop them. It pleases them greatly. It is deeply interesting to witness the frank and artless manner which they relate their Christian experience. We are thus striving to conduct this infant church into the good old paths in which 'our fathers trod."

THE SWORD AND THE PLOWSHARE. - The enterprising President of the Bastrop Military Institute has, we learn, bought the right of Peeler's celebrated plow, for twenty countie in Texas. So, our Northern friends, who are afraid of military schools, will see that they know how to beat the sword into the plowshare, when planting takes precedence of fight ing. If, however, the Northern folks will not permit this sign of the millennium to be fulfilled, the plowshare can easily become a sword | nation,"

Col. Allen deserves credit for his enterpris in placing this remarkable plow thus early within convenient reach of our planters. Those who know him will readily believe the history of his connection with it to be just this :- He saw a letter from Judge Longstreet commending the plow in the very highest terms as one of the most successful inventions of the age; he had the fullest confidence in the competency and honesty of that judgment; he felt, as every intelligent citizen does, a deep interest in the improvement of our agricultural means and methods; with him to think is to act-and so before a slow man could have found his pen and paper, the Colonel had written for the plow. It is but just to add that it will not for a moment interfere with his duties to his school. He can always be found at that chosen and preferred post of duty. We learn that the second session opens better than any before. The number of students already matriculated is 108, and will reach 120.

Prof. James P. Espy, the Meteorologist, dies at Cincinnati, Jan. 25th, aged 75 years. He was a native of Pennsylvania. He held the office of Government Meteorologist in the National Observatory at Washington.

proved with advancing years. He became slighter in his figure, the deepened lines of his BISHOP PIERCE.

The Advocate at Charleston has received a letter from Bishop Pierce, and publishes this paragraph, bringing the welcome intelligence notice "skips it," knowing it is after this of his improved health: style: "The examination of the young ladies

"I see by the papers and learn from private letters and personal inquiries, that the impression is abroad that my California trip has utterly broken me down in health and constitution. This is a great mistake. True, I was sick in California with intermittent fever, but, doubtless, as most prudent men would have done-if I had remained there and taken care ever heard, wholly without a parallel in the of myself, I should soon have recovered. My sense of duty, however, constrained me to meet the Texas Conferences if possible. I left my bed to start and took the Overland mail Female Seminary has just closed, and was not ine. The fatigue and exposure of that route the largest and most brilliant ever witnessed, brought on chill and fever daily. Traveling but was just such an examination as all sensible night and day, I took no medicine-ate nothing -had no time to get better and of course grew ank and feeble. I felt all the while that all I part of the pupil, and an "aptness to teach," in really needed was a few quinine pills and restrepose. Accordingly on reaching home I took he medicine-broke up the chills and began to mend straightway. Now I am resting and improving rapidly. Thank God I am neither superannuated nor supernumerary—expect to branch of education the most important, and preach next Sabbath and then to labor as yet the most neglected. The class read Prose,

The Bishop will soon publish some letters completing the narrative of his trip to Caliornia, and giving his impressions of that country. We shall look for them with much in

NOT CREDIBLE. - Something concerning the

expulsion of a Rev. Mr. McKinney from the State appeared in the Texas papers not long of high order? Do you realize that the extent since. A paper called the Christian Luminary, published at Cincinnati, states in its issue of January 12, that Mr. McKinney was a "Kentuckian, a Democrat," and not an abolitionist: and that his only offence was preaching sermon on the relative duties of master and slave, at the request of Thomas Smith, a slaveholder of Dallas county. On this account a neeting was called, and a committee appointed o whip McKinney and a companion of his, named Wm. Bloune. McKinney received seventy lashes, administered by seven men each striking ten times with the rawhide .-Blouns received one hundred and forty lashes. Such is the statement in the paper above named. We believe it to be false. Either these men were not whipped as represented, or they did omething more to justify it than is admitted.

The career of the late Major Hobson, author f Twelve Years of Soldier's Life in India, may teach us to respect a boy's talents even when they lie chiefly in his heels. The author of School Days at Rugby, who knew Hobson in Arnold's school, says:

"He was a bright, pleasant boy, fond of fun, and with abilities decidedly above the average, out of no very marked distinction, except as a runner; in which exercise, however, he was almost unequalled, and showed great powers of endurance. None of his old school-fellows have been surprised to hear of his success, as the head of the intelligence department of an army, or of his marvelous marches and appearance in impossible places, as captain of irregular horse. Such performances only carry us back to first calling over, when we used to see him come in splashed and hot, and hear his cheery,

Judge Groce, of Alabama, proposes to be one of ten to raise \$250 to buy the Pacific Methodist, of San Francisco, a printing press. He sends his \$25 to the Editor of the New Orleans Advocate. The Judge says: "The members of the Methodist Church in Alabama years, to assist in building up our colleges and neans to assert that the Alabama Methodists have already received an abundant return for their liberality, although they have hardly begun to reap even the first-fruits of the barvest which they have sown.

"By a masterly generalship," says a writer in Northern paper, "slavery has thrown its antagonists upon the defensive." There are some people who think thus of every thing they oppose. Any advantage which it gains must, in their opinion, be the result of a bad cunning. since it is impossible for their views to be wrong, and for the progress of the opposite ones to be the advance of truth. Such a habit of mind is undoubtedly a species of insanity which will be found almost universal among ardent anti-slavery men. MAINE.-The new State valuation will run p to about \$175,000,000-which is an increase

of seventy-five per cent. in ten years. Very fair for a State generally considered among fast oung men as a slow country to live in. Portland goes from seven up to twenty-five millions. Bangor from \$3,900,000 to over \$6,000,-000. Lewiston from \$680,000 up to to \$2,400,-000. Cherryfield has gone up 70 per cent .-Calais is about 60 per cent, in advance,

The influence of holiday pastimes and vicious leasures on the character of a nation is illusrated by the condition of Mexico, where they have produced utter demoralization; according to a recent writer, her devotion of the Sabbaths, and some sixty other days in the year, to pastime and dissipation, makes the Mexican Republic "a weak, demoralized, and decaying

THE LAWRENCE CALAMITY.-The pastor of the Garden street, M. E. Church in Lawrence, where recently the mill-building fell destroying so much life, writes that more of his congregation were involved than of any other Protestant congregation in the city. Twenty-five of them fell in the crash. Three were killed, two of whom have families. Meetings are now held in the Church every evening. Twenty-three persons were at the altar for prayer on the evening of the 18th ult.

The New York Commercial reports that Lady Franklin will pay a visit to this country within a few weeks, and that she will be the guest of a leading citizen of that city, distininguished for his philanthropic exertions in prosecuting the search for Sir John Franklin. A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce

reports that Mrs. Daniel Webster leads a quiet and dignified life in New York City, surrounded by relatives and friends. She devotes her time to self-culture, and to the performance of the duties she owes to her friends, her country and the church.

Some writers appear to be eagerly deter-nined to excel in virtue. Mary Howitt says the anti-slavery party in 'this country has to battle with oppression and crime "a thousand times greater than that of freemasonry!" If that is all, the anti-slavery party has the easies job of the age.

The Treasurer of the Alabama Conference bless the church even as it has hitherto done! face, marked by thought, added expression to Centrally located, and beautiful for situation it; his sand-colored hair became nearly white.

GALVESTON FEMALE SEMINARY.

of Dunderville Female College, under the charge

of Miss —, closed on —, and the writer must say, that it was the largest and most bril-

EXAMINATION. MR. EDITOR:-Notices of examinations are tereotyped. The general reader when he sees

liant ever witnessed. Where all did so well, it would be invidious to make distinctions, but the classes in - and - surpassed anything history of examinations." Now, Mr. Editor, I wish your readers to understand distinctly that the semi-annual examination of the Galveston people like to hear-extended, thorough, impartial, exhibiting a surprising accuracy on the the teachers. All did well, some better; but, in my judgment, the classes in Grammar, En glish Synonyms, Mental Philosophy and Reading were the best; and if I mention the class in Reading particularly, it is because that is a Rhyme and Blank-verse; and in articulation, emphasis, modulation and pause, though not perfect, were admirable. To one feature of this school. I wish to call your particular attention-its thorough discipline and neat appearance of school furniture. If any doubt this, I invite them to the Study Hall. Citizens of Galveston, are you sufficiently "alive" to the fact that you have in your midst a Female school to which the higher forms of education are appreciated and patronized, is the only true index of the refinement of any people? Do you extend to this school that generous support and hearty sympathy it deserves? The patronage, although good, and increasing, is not commen-

them a lasting good. Of music I am no judge; with an uncultivated ear I only know what pleases me. A performance might be good or bad with reference to an artistic standard, when any judgment from me might be at fault.

surate with its merits. Now, then, at the com-

mencement of a new session, is the proper time

to enter your daughters, and thus confer on

Some of the young ladies appeared to me shall I say it?-the incarnation of music and melody. There are elements of music of a high order in the school, which under the judicious training of experienced teachers, will be properly developed in due time. There are three teachers in the music department, from which parents may make their election. One word to the teachers: Your mission is

one of incessant labor and high responsibility. You are emphatically called "to do and to bear." and as you go forth in the conscientious discharge of duty-restraining the vicious, suppressing the froward, encouraging the timid, and strengthening the weak-remember you are " set" as vestal virgins to guard the intelli gence of your sex, nor may you ignore your duty, or transfer your responsibility.

GALVESTON, Jan. 4, 1860.

LETTER FROM NASHVILLE. MISCRLLANEOUS PAPERS-No 1

Ms. Epiron :- With the hope of being useful, propose, with your permission, to give your readers a series of Miscellaneous papers. As I am spending the winter in Nashville, the head quarters of Southern Methodism, some notice of what I see and hear may be interesting to your readers. I have just returned from one of Dr. Summers' class meetings. He is certainly one have paid out a large amount in the last five of the best class leaders I ever saw. With the simplicity and zeal of Father Reeves, he comschools; but I don't think we feel it much to bines the faith of Carvosso, and with an earour injury." To save any one the trouble of nestness and power that makes you feel, he upposing that the writer means to insinuate urges the members of his class on to holiness, a doubt upon that subject we will say that he and entire consecration to God. You hear no stereotyped questions, and common-place matter-of-course exhortations, followed with a long prayer for each member of the class; but learning the spiritual condition of each one present, he is ready with an appropriate passage of scripture, or verse of poetry to administer comfort, reproof, or exhortation as occasion may require. The monotony of the exercises is broken, and the interest of the meeting increased by singing a verse or two of an appropriate hymp, at intervals, in which all heartily join. Of course there is no singing while any one is

speaking, as all wish to hear, There was one present whose soul was in the cherished work of the itinerancy ; but a chronic affection of the throat kept him from the field of activity. He was reminded of Milton's angels: some were employed as messengers of mercy to distant worlds; others were "harping with their barps," and filling all heaven with strains of sweetest minstrelsy, while others were conducting redeemed souls from earth, and introducing them into the glories of the celestial Canaan; and "they also serve, who only stand and wait,"

In the court of every king there are those who stand and wait his bidding. The invalid preacher was exhorted to maintain an angelic character-keep his wings unspotted by the world, and stand and await the Master's bidding, and be ready to go at command; and, perhaps in a few years his voice would again be heard pleading for Jesus, and orging sinners to flee from the wrath to come. Heaven grant that it may be so. Thank God for class-meetings. The neglect of these meetings by our people is owing, in a great measure, to the nanner in which they are conducted. If our dear brethren who fill the honorable, useful and responsible office of class leader, would send 30 cents to Galveston or Nashville, and obtain "Father Reeves, the Model Class Leader," they would find a valuable work on this subject. I hope Dr. Summers will give the Church a Manual on Class-meetings. Such a work is needed, and he is eminently qualified to write it.

Yours, etc., January, 1860. W. H. GILLESPIE. REVIVAL AT THE WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

Mr. Editor: - A revival has been in progress for more than a week, during which time scores of sinners have been convicted, and many converted. Students who are here from almost every State in the South, are deeply interested. Night after night, and day after day they crowd the altar. I myself, who for years have been engaged in sin, have been pardoned. Texas is my home, and there my father has for years been proclaiming the unsearchable riches of Christ. We are looking forward to the time. which I hope is not far in the future, when not only this, but every State in this glorious confederacy, shall be shaken by the shouts of new born souls. Hoping that you and your readers will pray for me, I remain, your Bro. in Christ, THOS. G. DAVIDSON, JR.

Florence Wesleyan Univ'ty, Jan. 27. CLARKSVILLE DISTRICT.—Bishop Pierce has appointed Rev. A. R. Dickson to the Clarks-

ville District, in place of Rev. H. B. Hamilton,

It appears Mr. Wilson' that in all t terian Chur Britain, and sand five hu 1.255,000 m tistics do no in German continent. LITTLE

Doctor rec enough "li fied with sn labor self-d Those little be somewha banes of the

ANIMPOR would hardl was taking Feb. 1, 1860 Texas and of iron. In the United from Virginia with a train of the street. whistle with terance of t one-and th over-estimat hitherto at derive from rapidly devel the history auspices of th A Mr. Bru days since, i

at LaGrang A fight be Welch, at WI in the death shot W. The Bullet "It is a fac operation w Yes, the cars shall to Swa

day, carryin The Houst G. Gooch an agency office "Mr. Gooch has no super exchange b enabling men mail without drafts and g of Cravens & rior in this k has been s other towns, take pleasure they are made

MORE IND

ARRIVAL I PORTLAND, LIVERPO ton, yesterd bales. The The sales

timated at 15

LIVERPOOL, chester and tinue to be o erably improv slightly adva

It is stated report, for set tion by the E cotton. The report favor of the laid before th

news of inte New You the presailing will reach for present pros sixty or nine couraging to very cantie

of cotton kn ports is 73,000 DOMES SAVANNAH, day, foot up by the Americ

CHARLESTON Of Cotton sold ELECTION OF THE WASHINGTO sylvania, was by a majority The Postal l will probably The bill pro-cent, interest

Lewes, Del. ashore below pletely under board perished

NEW YORK, to-morrow wi sales of the w NEW WASHINGTO

are now enga years engaged suspended pay NEW NEW YORK,

Flour is que closed steady.

Corn is que Sugar is que

To one feature of

our particular atten-

and neat appear-

pleases me. A per-

bad with reference

ers : Your mission is nd high responsibility. lled "to do and to in the conscientious ining the vicious, supouraging the timid, weak-remember you to guard the intellimay you ignore your A CITIZEN.

ASHVILLE. APERS-No 1.

e hope of being useful,

Nashville, the head ism, some notice of He is certainly one and common-place

rhich all heartily join. whose soul was in the

into the glories of the they also serve, who only

come. Heaven grant give the Church a Man-Such a work is needed alified to write it.

W. H. GILLESPIE.

th, are deeply interested day after day they crowd tho for years have been n pardoned. Texas is unsearchable riches of ing forward to the time, r in the future, when not ate in this glorious conten by the shouts of new hat you and your readers nain, your Bro. in Christ, Thos. G. DAVIDSON, JR. Iniv'ty, Jan. 27.

ист.-Bishop Pierce has Dickson to the Clarksof Rev. H. B. Hamilton,

It appears from statistics and data, given in OUR TREATY WITH MEXICO. - The Loude Mr. Wilson's Presbyterian Historical Almanac, that in all the different branches of the Presby-

in Germany, and other parts of the European

TEXAS ITEMS.

banes of the denomination.

auspices of the inauguration.

A fight between John Northington and A. A.

The Bulletin of Carthage, Panola Co., says:

Yes, the cars are making daily trips from Mar-shall to Swanson's Landing and back the same day, carrying freight and passengers."

The Houston Telegraph speaks highly of John

G. Gooch and his law, exchange and general

agency office, Palestine, Texas. It says, truly,

has no superior in Texas in his business. His

enabling merchants or their agents to remit by

mail without risk, and planters to sell their

drafts and get the money at home. The firm

of Cravens & Gooch was the first in the inte-

rior in this kind of business, and their success

public. His drafts will draw gold anywhere

More Indian Depredations .- Dr. Woods,

just returned from the frontier, reports fresh Indian depredations in Comanche county. He

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN.

Fire Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIP NORTH AMERICAN.

PORTLAND, Feb. 4.—The steamship North American has arrived at this port.

ABOLITION OF DUTIES ON COTTON.

It is stated from Paris that the new free trade

report, for some time under special considera-tion by the Emperor, is now nearly completed. It recommends the total abolition of duties on

they are made payable."

The commercial effect of this treaty will, we terian Church in the United States, Great
Britain, and her colonies, there are ten thousand five hundred and fifty-five ministers, and
1,255,000 members of the church. These statistics do not include the Presbyterian churches

The commercial effect of this treaty will, we trust, be to effect in some degree what Humboldt long ago expected to see accomplished by
a master-work of engineering. The bisection
of the Isthmus of Panama is a project pretty
well abandoned. But America may thus in a
measure hold the keys of two oceans. The measure hold the keys of two oceans. The visionary Northwest Passage has now finally been abandoned, though it had been the dream of England since the days of Elizabeth; and the passage from Boston or New York to the Pacific, by way of Cape Horn, involves an increased detour. The Southern States of the Union from the fertile banks of the Mississisppi LITTLE PREACHERS WANTED. - A Baptist Doctor recently said that church had not enough "little ministers-those who are satismay send their produce across the Guif of Mexico to the harbors of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec in a couple of days; and a land journey of 100 miles will bring them to the coast of the fied with small salaries, and who are willing to labor self-denyingly for the glory of God." Those little preachers who think themselves to be somewhat, were, in the Doctor's opinion, the trade will branch out in all directions. To the north it will be contiguous to California and Vancouver's Island; to the south it will communicate with Lima and Peru; and further to the west across the Pacific, it will take a direct route to China, India, Java, and the Eastern Archipelago. Nor can Southern Mexico fail to participate in these advantages, as being the axis, as it were, on which all this commerce An Important Wedding .- An entire stranger would hardly have known that anything unusual was taking place in our city on Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1860; yet on that day the continent of Texas and this island were wedded with a ring

of iron. In other words, "the longest bridge in "HALF the logic of misgovernment," says the United States" was crossed on that day, Macaulay, "lies in the sophistical dilemma; "If from Virginia Point, by two locomotives, each the people are turbulent, they are unfit for lib. with a train of cars. We stopped at the corner erty; if they are quiet, they are unfit for liberof the street, saw a wreath of smoke, heard a

whistle with a variation composed of the ut-Our Mexican neighbors are "turbulent" be terance of two cannons, or of two shots out of cause they are better prepared for liberty, with one-and that was all. Yet it is impossible to less ability to achieve it, than is usually supover-estimate the advantage which this city, posed. It would be silly to apply to them the hitherto approachable only by water, must saying of Byron-"Who would be free, themderive from this connection with the vast and selves must strike the blow"-except in its true rapidly developing interior of the State. May sense, which implies not that a people must althe history of the connection be true to the ways achieve their freedom, unaided from without, but simply that they must make the first A Mr. Bruin was shot by J. W. Burns, a few effort, wholly unsolicited. If the Mexicans are days since, in Fayette county. Burns is in jail not now doing something like this we are greatly mistaken.

The Prince of Denmark had much ado to hold Welch, at Wharton, on the 28th ult., resulted himself up when he saw one "spirit in arms."in the death of both. W. stabbed N., and N. The Editor of the Louisville Journal seems to have been compelled to hold up, not only himself, but many armed spirits in addition, on his late visit to the Capital. He says:

"It is a fact that a Railroad is in successful operation within thirty-five miles of this place. "When we were in Washington, two or three "When we were in Washington, two or three weeks ago, we heard from all quarters that the great mass of the members of both sections were heavily freighted with all sorts of portable facilities for letting blood. We believe we were rather a pet of both sections, and we hope we betray no sacred confidence in saying, that whenever Northern and Southern members got a little mandlin and threw their arms affectionately around in (of course to stock whenever) "Mr. Gooch is a perfectly reliable man, and ately around us (of course to steady themselves,) we almost invariably felt the butts of pistols and the hafts of bowie-knives press against our exchange business is a great public convenience,

Iowa-Census of 1859.-From a census, taken by the State authority during the past year, the population is put down at 642,532, has been such as to induce many others, in being an increase of 129,168 since 1858-and other towns, to open a similar business. We will probably reach 700,000 before the Federal take pleasure in commending Mr. Gooch to the census is taken.

Review of the Cotton Market.

Advices from Liverpool to 14th of January, showing that a decline of 1/4 @ 3-16d. had been submitted to by holders, who were also free sellers, had a depressing effect on the market here, and some 4,000 bales were sold during the last says that upwards of 150 horses were recently stolen from Mr. Mercer, and the Indians pursued by the United States troops. They re-captured a part of the horses and killed two Indians, a part of the ho clothing. It is not known whether they were Reserve Indians or wiid Camanches.—Dallas Herald.

MATHER. HUGHES & SAUNDERS
Galveston, February 7, 1860. Cotton Factors.

Markets.

New ORLEANS, Feb. 2, 1860.

COTTON—The week opened with a rather quiet Cotton market, buyers claiming concessions which holders did not readily yield. Sales for the week about 45,000 bales, the market closing at the following reduced quotations, though prices are still very irregular: LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19. P. M.—The sales of cotton, yesterday, Wednesday, amounted to 18,000 bales. The market closed buoyant at an ad-

The sales of cotton, to-day, Thursday, are estimated at 15,000 bales. The market closed steady at yesterday's quotations, the advance having been fully maintained. The total sales SUGAR—Pair to fully fair 614475;c. per pound. FLOUR—Superfine \$5 80026; Extra \$6 50027. CORS—For prime 105, 80020c per bushel. LARD—Prime 105411c4;.

since the departure of the America amount to CATTLE MARKET. Jefferson City, Feb. 3. LIVERPOOL, Jan. 18.—The advices from Manchester and other manufacturing districts continue to be of a more favorable character.

The demand for goods and yarns had considerably improved. The market closed buoyant and prices closed firm, and with an advancing tendency. All qualities of India goods have slightly advanced.

New Adbertisements.

WOOL BAGS. The Hoffman Wool Bag. Manufactured from strong Burlap, for HOFFMAN, IRELAND & EDEY,

The report is very strong in its argument in favor of the principle of free trade, and will be laid before the European Congress immediately upon its assembling.

The North American brings no other general

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The circular of Messrs.

James Hewitt & Co. by the America says it is
the pre-ailing opinion that the American crop
will reach four millions and a quarter. The
present prospects indicate that there will be
large accumulations in Liverpool for the next
sixty or ninety days, which will be very discouraging to holders. Buyers are growing
very cautious. The imports for the week
amounted to 117,000 bales The total amount
of cotton known to be at sea from American
ports is 73,000 bales. GALVESTON FEMALE SEMINARY. NEXT TERM COMMENCES Monday, February 6th, 1860.

METHODIST PULPIT SOUTH, gilt sides, \$2.0 gilt sides and edges \$2.0 Morocco, gilt \$2.0 Morocco, gilt \$2.0 Morocco gilt extra \$2.0 Extra fine \$2.0 For sale at the TEXAS BOOK DEPOSITORY.

VERMIFUGE OR WORM DESTROYER? SAVANNAH, Feb. 3.—The sales of cotton to-day, foot up 810 bales. The news received by the America caused a decline of 1-8.

THE POSTAL DISPICULTY BILL.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Mr. Forney, of Pennsylvania, was elected Clerk of the House to-day by a majority of—votes.

The Postal Difficulty bill was introduced, and will probably pass early next week.

The bill provides for the payment of 6 per cent, interest upon contracts due from date.

MARINE DISASTER.

Lewes, Del., Feb. 3.—A clipper schooner, name not given, with a large load of cotton, ran ashore below Indian River. Her stern is completely under water. It is supposed that all on

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE. SAVANNAH COTTON MARKET.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 3—There were 2000 bales of Cotton sold to-day at a decline of 1@1c. ELECTION OF CLERK AND SERGRANT-AT-ARMS—

THE SHIPPING LIST'S REPORT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The Shipping List of to-morrow will report the cotton market. The sales of the week consist of 3300 j bales. Fair Orleans is quoted at 11%c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDITICINES,

BOOKS and STATIONERY,

Paints, Oils and Window Glass,

Together with all popular Patent Medicines, Brushes, Perfumery, &c. Also, Henry R. Costar's RAT and ROACH
EXTERMINATOR, and ELECTRIC POWDERS to destry insects, with every other article found in a first class drug store.

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the premises of Mr. G. Gennill, 12 miles north of Clinton, Texas, on the 16th of Dec., 1859, an American Bay Horse, about 7 years old, 15% hands high; one white hind foot, a scar on the front of the left hind leg, a fish hook brand on the left shoulder. If any one knows of such a horse and will inform the undersigned, at Mission Valley. Texas. NEW PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The friends of a railroad from the Mississippi Valley to the Pacific
are now engaged in perfecting a new bill by
which all the conflicting interests will be har-

SUSPENSION IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Delmonico, for many years engaged in the hotel business in this city, suspended payment to-day.

rears engaged in the hotel business in this city, suspended payment to-day.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The sales of cotton to-day amounted to 2500 bales. Middling Uplands is quoted 11½.

Flour is quoted at \$4 95@\$5. The market closed steady.

Corn is quoted at \$32.@84c. per bushel.

Sugar is quoted at 7½ \$\partial \text{lb}\text{.} NEW YORK COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The sales of cotton today amounted to 2500 bales. Middling Uplands is quoted 114.

Marriages.

On the 19th of Jan., by Rev. H. D. Morrison, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. GEORGE D. MANION and Miss TEXANA RATLIFF—both of Henderson county. The Paducah Herald will please copy.

On 22d of Jan., by Rev. R. J. Gill, Mr. WILEY KIMBRO and Miss MARY JANE REBECCA CLEMENTS—both of On 19th of Jan., in Rusk county, by Rev. J. B. Hall, at the residence of the bride's father, Rev. Neill Brown, JAMES W. EMERY, A. M., and Miss ELIZABETH J. BROWN-bot

On 24th Jan., by Rev. J. Crawford, Mr. MARION MOOR and Miss JANE WILLS-both of Sabine county. On the 24th ult., by Rev. Daniel Morse, Mr. HENR BRANDT, of Chappell Hill, Texas, and Miss LAURA JANE BURNS, of Austin county, late of Madison county, Miss.

Agent's Hotices.

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

LETTERS AND FUNDS RECEIVED FOR ADVOCATE From Jan. 31, to Feb. 6, inclusive.

A-R. T. P. Allen; D. S. Allen, \$2,50.

B-R. H. Belvin, \$5, 2 n s; Rich rd Bonham; W. D. C. Burney; W. T. Brown, \$2, 1 n s; Mrs. J. P. Baber; J. M. Binkley \$2, 1 n s; C. Booth, \$1,25; N. Brown, \$5; J. M. Baker, \$2; Wm. Barnett, \$2; Mrs. R. M. Beacham, 65c; T. A. Bynum.

C-V. C. Canone; Miss N. A. Carson; Carroll, Herrick & Mead, \$24; Condict, Jennings & Co., \$12; I H. Cox, \$5, 1 n s.

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the old kind, almost invariably, 3 to 4 are used.

CERTIFICATES:

Below you have certificates of those who have seen it in full operation, and have them now in daily use:

ATHENS, GA, 24th February, 7859.

Having witnessed the trial of Messrs, T. H. Wilson & Bros. Horse Power, the undersigned is convinced of its great value. It is simple in construction, and, as there is an iocrease of speed, without a corresponding increase of driving power, must have dispensed with useless riction consequent upon Horse-Powers of earlier invention. At the trial witnessed it was applied to a 45 saw gin: two horses did the work of three easily.

From a personal acquaintance with the Messrs. Wilson, it is believed they would not reperson anything but the truth in regard to their invention.

W. D. WASH,

Tutor of Mathematics, University of Georgia.

ATHENS, February 26th, 1859
Having been requested to witness the performance of Mr.
T. H. Wilson & Brost. Horse Power, I did so; and it gives
me much pleasure to say that I think it the most convenient
as well as the best one of the class with which I am acquainted.
THOMAS WRAY. The undersigned having been the Ginner at the recent test of the Messrs. Wilsons' Horse-Power, with his own 45 Saw Gin, is satisfied that the experiment proved that there was a clear gain of 33 to 50 per cent, over ordinary gin-gearing. With two horses the cotton was ginned with greater ease than with three on the running-gear of the undersigned.

ATHENS, February 26th, 1859

The undersigned, having witnessed the Ginning experiment of the Messrs. Wilson's Horse-Power, confidently believe that there is a clear gain of 33 to 50 per cent, over the Gin-gearing now in common use. WM. II. DORSEY

LEWIS LESTER,

E. L. NEWTON, RICHARD BOGGS.

DOUBLE WELLS, GEO., May 5, 1859.

This is to certify that J. W. & L. L. Moore have now in daily use one of Wilson & Brothers' improved Horse-Powers at their Gin Factory, at this place, driving with two horses, one Daniel's Flaner, one Ball & Ball-ra's Tennoning Machine, performing double the work, with the same numeer of horses, that they did with the ordinary gin-gear. (which was a good cast gear.) I turther believe that for simplicity and durability their Horse-Power has not an equal, and will, to use the language of an eminent professor, "last an age without the want of repairs."

W. M. MOOKE, Agent for J. W. & L. L. MOORE.

We, the undersigned, fully concur in the statement made by W. M. Moore, in relation to the Messis. Wilsons' Horse-Power, now in use at the Gin Factory of J. W. & L. L. Moore CHAS GARDNER, Supt. Shop. JOHN T. TURNER J. P. TOWNSEND, Machinist CHAS H. CATON

H. CATON

The Messis of t

SOME ADVANTAGES. In the building of a gin-house there is a saving of at least the price of a one horse-power; inasmuch as the running gear is not connected with the house, heavy girders, kingpost. &c., are not necessiry. Ordinary girders, such as are used in building a log-house, are sufficient. The joists can be supported by two posts extending from the ground, without interfering with the machinery. The running gear can be placed on the outside of the gin-house; but if preferred on the inside, the joists need be only high enough for the mules to pass under. The diameter of the circle of the running gear, including leverage, is only twenty-four feet. Galveston, \$180

References:—Editor Texas Christian Advocate, Rev. J. W.
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W. H. Ker, S. J. Lee, KER & LEE,

THE MOTE IN THE EYE. While at play, a child happening to get a crease the pain and inflammation. At last he ran and complained to his father, who put a small pearl into it, and bade him close and roll modest, prayerful, and irreproachable apparently i The eye is the light of the body. It sees all things presented to it, but not itself. It is, however, as the present instance shows, an extremely sensitive organ, and cannot endure even a mote, but weeps and aches until it is relieved. It thus affords us a true emblem of conscience, which, although itself little noticed, perceives, apprehends, and, so to speak, keeps a record of mote, which seems so small, can wring the conscience! How it aches and weeps! And, in such a case, O God of mercy, there is no help but with Thee. The Gospel of Jesus is the pearl of great price. Dropped by thy hand into the wounded and troubled heart, it takes sin and anguish away, so that we find rest to our souls, and learn to serve Thee with alacrity and de-

A lock was shown to Gotthold, constructed of rings, which were severally inscribed with certain letters, and could be turned round until the letters represented the name Jesus. It was only when the rings were disposed in this manner that the lock could be opened. The invention pleased him beyond measure, and he exclaimed: Oh that I could put such a lock as this upon my heart! Our hearts are already locked, no doubt, but generally with a lock of quite another kind. Many need to hear the words, Gain, Honor, Pleasure, Riches, Revenge, and their heart opens in a moment, whereas, to the

Savior and to His holy name, it continues shut. Lord Jesus, engrave Thou Thy name with Thine own finger upon my heart, that it may remain closed to worldly joy and worldly pleasure, self-interest, fading honor, and low revenge, and open only to Thee!

THE BIRD OF PREY.

A friend mentioned to Gotthold that he had seen a hawk hovering in the air, and marking its quarry, and inquired of him whether such a bird could furnish him a theme for useful thought. To this Gotthold replied: Why not? Such a bird delights in the free air, and soars aloft, as if it would fain approach to heaven; all the while, however, it keeps its sharp eye continually directed to the earth, if haply it may there spy and seize a prey. And like it are hypocrites; they love to speak of heavenly and spiritual things; they go to church and take the holy supper; they read, and pray, and sing; inclination, and they seek that which is tempo-

or to Church, try to fix your heart upon the les- could get for this matter. There are some dates like yours. Do not be afraid that your little prayers will never reach Him. His ear is open to the sincere prayer, however short and simple

ALICK: OR. PRAYING AND WORKday of a baker as he stepped into his store.
"Alick is below, sir, in the bakehouse," re plied the man of bread.

"May I speak with him?" asked the minis

As the minister went down the stairs leading to the bakehouse, he heard a voice saying, "Lord, help me to serve thee! Lord keep me faithful! Lord make me a good preacher!" The voice was Alick's, and when the minister

reached the bakehouse he found the lad with his shirt sleeves rolled up to his shoulders, kneading dough with all his might, and praying as earnestly as he was working. No doubt he was greatly pleased to find the youthful preacher

house to the pulpit, from which he fed thou-sands of hungry souls with the bread of life. The young man carried the working and pray-ing spirit which he had in the workshop into the ministry. The result was that God made him a useful and honorable man, for our Alick was no less a personage than Alexander Mather, one of the presidents of the Wesleyan Confer-

prayer and work will do great things for all my prayer and work will do great things for all my young readers. Try it, boys and girls. Work hard with your studies at school and when the answer to your sum won't come out right, lift your hearts to God and say, "Lord, help me to study? Lord, make my mind clear!" So when you are at play, keep saying in your mind, "Lord, make me a good girl! Help me to do right!" When you are at work for your parents, say, "Lord help.

study I Lock, make my mind clear." So when the study I Lock, make me a good buy, "or, "Lord make me a good buy," or, "Lord make me a good girl I flelp me to do right!" When you are at play, keep saying in your mind, "Lord, make me a good girl I flelp me to do right!" When you are at work for your parents, say, "Lord lethough the to obey my father and mother! Lord, make me a good girl I flelp me to do right!" When you are at work for your parents, say, "Lord lethough the to obey my father and mother! Lord, make me a good girl I flelp me to do right!" When you may with each other.

She was anative of Virginis and resided there in the work of the common to make the control of the was placed to the var 1850, when she removed with her family to this State. Brought up an Epiccopatian, but the var 1850, when she removed with the var 1850, when she removed with her family to this State. Brought up an Epiccopatian, but the var 1850, when she removed with the var 1850, when she removed the var 1850, when she removed the var 1850, when she removed with the var 1850, when she var 1850, when she var 1850, when she var 1850, when she removed

consolation, the truths of the Bible taught to him by his Sabbath-school teacher, many years previously. These truths were brought to his mind with a vividness and power that was truly remarkable. One great truth pecially, came to his mind with peculiar force—It is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners." I never witnessed a brighter intance of the power of divine grace upon the heart. He died in the triumphs of faith. It has encouraged me to laber more and more in the promising and hopelaber more and more in the most approved in the most approved in the most approved the manner.

Gbitnaries.

MRS. MARTHA C. HAYNES, consort of Mr Joseph A. Haynes, and daughter of Judge B. W. Hammock, late of Lincoln county, Md., died at her residence in Coryell county, on the 6th of January, and in the 33d year of her age.

Her father removed to Texas in 1853, and settled in Coryell county, where the bereaved husband and the departed wife were married on the 17th of Octomote into his eye, kept rubbing and wiping it ber, 1855. In the fall of 1857 she gave God her for a while, but with no other effect than to in- heart, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, her hand, and ever afterward-to her praise be it said-she was a model Christian; humble, patient it about several times, whereupon the pearl everything that had an influence in the formation of dropped out with the mote adhering to it. This her religious character-truly an exemplary member suggested to Gotthold the following thoughts: of the church. She was a woman of an unusually The eye is the light of the body. It sees all 'sweet spirit." An affectionate daughter, a kind sister, a devoted wife and mother, a true friend, without enemies, without guile, a living exemplification of "Whatsoever things are true and pure, lovely and of good report." "Those that knew her most, loved her best." She was a woman of uncommon piety. With her "heaven had begun below." Many were the sweet and blessed seasons of communion she held with her Divine Redeemed Often for all things. In one respect, indeed, conscience hours she would sing and shout, drink and rejoice is superior to the eye; for while the latter sees praise and adore, until her happy spirit, borne away only by day, the former sees also by night, and on the visions of faith, would apparently "bid adieu takes minute cognizance of the works of dark- to all below;" while her countenance, all radiant ness. Now, true it is that many, especially with the smiles of the Savior, would glow with in when blinded by the delusions of self-love and effable sweetness. But, Sister Haynes' death, like carnal security, look upon sin as only a mote. her Christian devotedness, was extraordinary, and But ah! with what bitter pain and anguish the forcibly impresses and inculcates our Lord's admonition, "Be ye always ready, for in such an hour a ye think not the Son of man cometh."

Her husband left her hearty and well in the morning, and came to town, a distance of two miles, to attend to some business for myself; but on his return, in place of meeting the smiles of the living, and the kind salutation of the but too devoted wife. he was greeted with the "pale king of shadows," and the unearthly smile of lifeless mortality. The icy hand of the angel of death, in obedience to the mandate of a violated law, had laid his leaden sceptre on the cold bosom for long hours ere his return The spirit had flown "to fairer worlds on high"mortality only remained. Language cannot describe the bitter, piercing anguish, the racking agony that wrung the heart of the surviving husband and rela tives. Truly it was a heartrending scene. But amid the impenetrable darkness that gathers about her unexpected removal from this present life, and our inability to fathom this afflictive dispensation of Almighty goodness and grace, how pleasing to

"Look beyond the bounds of time, When what we now deplore, Shall rise in full, immortal prime, And bloom to fade no more." PRESTON PHILIPS. Gatesville, Coryell County, Texas.

St. Louis Christian Advocate will please copy REV. B. L. WEST. As it has pleased God, in his divine goodness, to take from our church one of ts best men, it falls to my lot to send to you his

obituary by request of his widow. Our beloved brother B. L. West, departed this life December 11, 1859, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He was born in North Carolina, March 29, 1810, and removed to Montgomery county, Ala, where he grew up, and made profession of religion and joined the church. He was licensed to preach the gospel as a local preacher on the 10th of August. 1833, and was ordained descon on the 4th of June. 1841, and then he joined the Alabama Conference While traveling he was married to Rebecca R Jones. He located in the year 1844, and afterwards emigrated to the parish of Caddo, Louisiana, and lived there two years; then he removed to Harrison county, Texas, and thence to Smith county, near doctor thought it to be inflammation of the lungs; but there seemed to be a complication of diseases. His sickness was one of the most distressing character I ever saw in my life. He had to lie in one position on his back, all the time. Bro. West was a good Christian, and a good member of the M. E. Church, South. As a preacher he was hard to excel, especially in strength of argument. He was as excellent husbard and father, a kind neighbor, well beloved by all the many who knew him. I was with him much of the time during his illness, and prayed with him. He often remarked that he should not get well. He was resigned all the time, his faith strong. At one time he got very happy, and talked to the friends around his bed and wanted them to meet him in heaven; at another time he said to his wife: "You are going to take things too hard; I don't want you to grieve after me." He

An assortment of Willow Wagons, Cabs and Baskete o all descriptions.

Bed Curtains, Serews, Keys. Springs, Bed Lace, Frings Gimp, Terkey Red, Ornaments and Masquito Netting.

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Iron Bedsteads, Iron Fenches, Incoher, Strive Wardows, Table Culture, Willer Choking Giasses.

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Life View Choking Giasses, Looking Giasses, Cooking Giasses, Cooking Giasses, Cooking Giasses, Cooking Giasses, Cooking Giasses, Cooking Giasses, Co to see them in better circumstances;" "but," said he, "not my will, but the Lord's be done." He

he good he did can not be told in this world. need the aid of those that know them. They are father to the fatherless; but we are his stewardscome, brethren, let us all do something for the widow and her fatherless children. B. J. G.

Little Elm, Denton County, Texas.

SISTER SARAH LILES departed this life on the
4th of January, at the residence of her husband,
Bro. G. T. Liles, near Cold Springs, in Polk county,
10 cash 03. chains.

of divine grace upon the heart triumphs of faith. It has encouraged me to laber more and more in the promising and hopeful field that is spread out before us in the Sabbath-school.

He professed religion in 1840, at Helena, Phillips county, Ark., joined the C. P. Church, and in that church lived a consistent member until death removed him to the church triumphant. He lived as one who felt that life was real—that life was earnest, and the grave was not its goal—and in hope of that immortality he died as the good man dies.

By a rage, have given great satisfaction. We have on hand for sale low by b. H. Wood Strand St.

Magnolia Cotton Gins,

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eral agent for the State for the above articles, and GROVER & BAKER'S Celebrated Sewing Machines,

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CARPETINGS—Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply, and Ingrain, and all kinds of House Furnishing Goods.

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Decayed Teeth, a Foul Stomach, DISEASED GUMS, CHEWING OR SMOKING TOBACCO, OR WEARING ARTIFICIAL TEETH. Price per Bottle, Fifty Cents.

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MORE THAN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY.

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tor, and published by J. B. Accertin, Agent, have been sucd, and we are now ready to fill orders for them to amount. These publications are all valuable, and som them especially designed to explain and defend the dectr and discipline of our Church. Liberal terms to Confer Depositories. Send orders to J. B. McFerrin, Nashy Tenn., or D. R. M'Anally, St. Louis. Mo. [nov24-66]

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My terms will be made so easy that there will be no diffi-culty about the payments. It is also proper to state that the Washington County Rail Road is nearly completed to Chap-pell Hill, and will be in running order to that place in a short time. No doubt as to title,

For further particulars address me at my P. O., Hemp-stead, Austin County, Texas.

Hempstead, Sept. 23, 1859—29 tf

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THIS Institution will open on the second Monday in January, 1860, under the superintendence of William II. Tarver, assisted in the Female Department by Miss L. Hunna, with other competent teachers. Prof. W. Krause will have charge of the Musical Department. Rates of Tuition per Session of Five Months : Orthography, Reading, Writing, Geography, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Betany, Philosophy, Algebra, Classics, Latin, French, Greek, German, Higher Mathematics.

Word Music, fifty cents per mouth,
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Incidental Fee
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Hills due at the end of the Session.
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For further particulars, address the Principal. [dec22-3m. McKenzie Institute.

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Parents or Students will be allowed to choose their own physicians.

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Yocal Music will be taught in the Institute by Prof. Plage
twice a week, and every student will be required to take Vo
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Term commences Feb. 12th, 1860.
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Music Sextra C

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REV. WM. H. SCALES, M.A., Professor of Mathematics. guage.

G. H. WILEY, M.A., Professor of the Latin Language.
THOS, S. JONES, M.A., Professor of Natural Science
EMILE LE PAGE, M.A., Professor of Modern Lan-REV. A. G. MILLER, M.A., Principal of Preparatory

Of the Texas Conferences, WILLIAM HALSEY, A. M., President,
rofessor of Moral Philosophy and Natural Sciences,
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New Orleans to Galveston and Indianola.

From Levee, via River,—Leave New Orleans SUNDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston TUESDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, THURSDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, THURSDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Galveston, FRIDAYS, at 10 A. M.; arrive at New Orleans, at Levee, SUNDAYS, at 4 P. M.

From Berwick's, via Ralirond.—Leave New Orleans, WEDNESDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Galveston, THURSDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Galveston, THURSDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Galveston, THURSDAYS, at 14 P. M.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 8 A. M. or 2 P. M.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, SATURDAYS at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, THURSDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, THURSDAYS, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Galveston, SATURDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Galveston, THURSDAYS, at 10 A.M.; arrive at New Orleans, THURSDAYS, at 4 P. M.

From Berwick's via Rullrond,—Leave New Orleans, SATURDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, THURSDAYS, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Galveston, WEDNESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Berwick's, THURSDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, THESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Berwick's, THURSDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Berwick's, THURSDAYS

New Orleans to Galveston, via

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

Via Indianola.

FROM LEVEE, via RIVER.—FRIDAYS, at 8 A. M., alternately; arrive at Indianola SUNDAY; leave Indianola SUNDAY or MONDAY; arrive at Brazos MONDAY or TUESDAY; leave Brazos THURSDAY, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Indianola FRIDAY; leave Indianola, FRIDAY; arrive at New Orleans MONDAY. New Orleans to Havana, via
Florida Ports.
Steamships of this line will leave New Orleans for Havana
via Florida Ports, on the 14th and 30th of each month.

For freight or passage, having elegant state-room accoundations, apply to E. B. NICHOLS & CO., Galveston.
or JAS, H. LOCKHART. Galveston.
HENRY N. CALDWELL, Indianola. J. C. HARRIS, President New Orleans

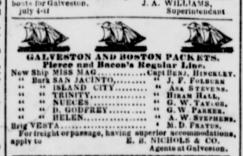
NOTICE — After July 1st, Trains on the B. B B & C. Raliway (connecting with stages for Austin, &c.) will leave Harrisburg at 6 o clock, A. M., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, Trains will leave 20 minutes after 8 A. M., connecting at Richmond with stages for San Antonio, Columbus, &c.

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J. A. WILLIAMS, july 4-11

Superintendant



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Yours, respectuary,

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MOORE'S THIRTY DOLLAR, Double Lock Stitch
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

in public opinion upon the subject of Chear Sewing Machines.

We confidently assert and can conclusively prove, by a practical demonstration, that this Machine enbraces in its construction the best combination of Scientific Principles to be found in any Sewing Machine now before the public, regardless of price? With an eye quick to detect the deficiencies and imperfections of other machines, Mr. Moore has sought to remedy them all; and we feel assured a critical examination of this beautiful piece of machinery will at once establish it as the only really desirable cheap Machine in the country, and far preferable to any high priced Machine now sold. It sews directly from two spools, (as bought at the store, without rewinding.) one above the Machine and one underneath, and makes the strongest, most elastic, and durable statch, made either by hand or machinery. It cannot be rapped, though the cloth is cut entirely off every half inch. The stitch possesses the same elasticity on thin as upon thick goods, thereby making it particularly applicable for articles that require washing and ironing. The machinery for feeding the cloth is unlike any other, and is, without doubt the best ever constructed.

The breaking of needles, a common and expensive fault with most other Machines, is entirnly remedied in this: with proper care, one needle will last for months. The entire Machine is simple in construction, and made in every respect perfect and durable. Unlike other Machines, there is no danger of damaging the article sewed by oil, as none is used on top of the Machine. It is also made large enough for every description of work, there being a clear space nine inches in length by four in height, between the needle and the end of the Machine. In beauty of design and mechanical construction, it has no equal in the country; all the movements being positive, and the firetion light, there is not the slightest probability of its getting out of order. It stands entirely upon its own merits, and needs no better reference than its o

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June9-1y.

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RACTICE in all the Courts of the 19th Judicial District
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Penn, Cashier P. Bank, Tonn.

Nasheille:—John L. T. Sneed.

Somerville, Tenn:—Hon. Thos. Rivers.

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James W. Wynne. LAWYER AND LAND AGENT,

HOUSTON, TEXAS.

REFERENCES.—Poel & Dumble, Houston; James W
Jan 6 CHARLES E. TRAVIS. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, CHAPPELL HILL, WASHINGTON CO., TEXAS.

John T. Harcour HARCOURT & ROBSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. COLUMBUS, COLORADO COUNTY, TEXAS,

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Will practice Law in partnership in all the counties of the 1st Judicial District—in the counties of La vaca and Gonzales in the 16th Judicial District, and in the Sapreme and Federal Courts at Galveston and Austin.

C. HOWETH, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Madissistin, Ninth, and Pitteeath Judicial Districts, in the latter of which he lives.

The Particular attention given to business entrested to him, and especially in the case of these at a distance.

Nov. 2, '56, -1 y

M. E. KENDALL, Attorney and Counselver at Law Richmond, Fort fierd county, Texas, will attened a business in the first Judicial district, and Supreme and Federal Couris of the State. Also, will act as land ager to the busing, selling and perfecting titles in the counties of Fort Bend. Brancha, Wharton, Colorado, and Austin. DUPUS F. DUNN, Attorney at Law, Athens, Hender on county, Texas, Reptarners—David Ayres, Esqualveston; J. O. McGee & Co., and W. P. Hill, New-tireass.

Attorney at Law.

Bonner & Bonner.
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, RUSK CHEROKEE COUNTY, TEXAS. CHEROKEE COUNTY, TEXAS.

WILL attend promptly to all business confided to them in the counties of Cherokee, Rusk, Anderson and Smith-Eastern Texas-and in the Supreme and Federal Courts. Particular attention given to Collections, and in restigation of Land Titles, and will act as Agent in the sale of Lands. Prompt remittances by Exchange on New Crienas and the Northern and Eastern cities, of all collections made by us.

Dec. 10. Howeigh

Bellville, Austin County, Texas.

PRACTICES in the Supreme and Federal Courts of Austin and Galveston, and in the District Courts of Austin, Brazoria, Celorado, Fayette, Fort Bend, Matagorda, Wharton and Washington counties.

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Galveston. Dr. Hebert a reçu son degre de l'ecole de Medicine, de la Louisiane, il a cu beaucoup dexperience dans las
muladies du sud. Il It ient son office rue Tremont, joignant la
pharmacie de E. T. Pilant. R GOMS on Market st., over J. W. Frank's Dry Good Store, and searly opposite the Postoffice
References—Messrs, I. G. Williams & Co., Hon, F. H. Merriman, E. P. Hunt, Esq., Capt. John G. Todd, Daniel W. Gillett, Esq.

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Galveston. Office over Pliant's Drug Store, Tremont street, November 20, 1857-1y.

Piles and Fistula.

P. S.-Mr. E in an January, you say,

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