

The Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

SEVERAL brethren requested us to order for them "Cousin's Lectures on the True, Beautiful and Good." The work is now on sale—price \$1.75, net. We have lost the memoranda, and cannot send the books. Brethren will please order.

We call especial attention of business men to the advertisement of J. G. Good in his line of paper. If you have any business in his line send it to him. He will do it, and do it well. If you don't believe us, try him, and then you will.

We also call attention to the advertisement of Chappell Hill Female College. Mrs. Mary C. Halsey, the principal, is too well known to need commendation from us. Send your daughters, she will educate them.

A YEAR IN EUROPE, ILLUSTRATED.—A London publisher is about issuing an illustrated edition of "A Year in Europe," by Dr. J. Cross, of San Antonio, Texas. The publisher is a sensible man. No book of travels is better worth the engraving of the descriptions of scenes in Milan, Venice, Florence, Rome, to say nothing of Liverpool, London, and the "Barnham Bells" are finely outlined, and exquisitely filled up. We hope the "illustrations" will be as good as the word-pictures, which we like for their excellent combination of beauty and use, not a very common and yet a very praiseworthy feature in a book of travels.

GEOLOGY for teachers, classes and private students, by Sanford Tenney, A. M., has been received from the publishers, E. H. Butler & Co., of Philadelphia, through Armstrong & Co., Galveston. It is very neatly printed and illustrated. It has none of that small print which we dislike in Hiltchcock's work, just like we do accumulations of notes at the bottom of a page. All text-books for schools should be printed in the plainest, neatest style, just like the one we are noticing. We think the scientific value of the work corresponds with its external appearance. The arrangement is excellent. A glossary and full index add to its convenience and value.

LIFE AMONG THE CHOCTAWAS, is a readable volume of 314 pages from the pen of Rev. Henry Benson, of the Morris Conference, with an introduction by Bishop Morris, published by Swormsted & Pot, Cincinnati. The Choctawas seem to be native Americans of the strictest sect. They never adopt a foreigner. He is always alien. If he marries a Choctaw wife, she does not take his name, and the children are called after the mother, and receive all their national rights and privileges through her. The husband may have a home and do business in the nation, but he cannot hold office or vote.

OMINOUS.—While a discussion was going on in the Court-house, on Monday last, upon the sixth resolution offered by the Committee, a constable arrested the Rev. Mr. Greene, of the Northern Methodist Church, for having uttered seditious sentiments. He was tried before Justice Estill, required to give bail, and sent on for further trial.

The foregoing is taken from the Kanawha Valley Star, of December 26th. Kanawha county is taking strong ground on the "vexed question" in mass meetings, and otherwise. The following is the resolution alluded to:

"6. That we will not tolerate in any one, but especially in teachers and preachers, the utterance and dissemination in our midst of seditious or treasonable sentiments."

MONEY AND NOT CONSCIENCE.—The Independent, a New York paper, proposes that Mr. Spurgeon shall write a very bitter sermon on slavery, and offer it as a contribution to some reform paper in this country, which will be sure to refuse the publication. Then the Independent proposes to publish 50,000 copies of the sermon, "and to pay Mr. Spurgeon a copyright of ten per cent. upon the whole edition." It is a prospect of a speculation as so beautiful and affecting that the Independent, in its greed, could not help betraying the reason we have long suspected to be at the bottom of a large proportion of the late anti-slavery "efforts" made by the preachers, lecturers, newspapers, etc., of the Northern States. The reason alluded to need not be named further than to say, that one of the Apostles calls it, "the root of all evil." It may, therefore, very appropriately be the root of abolitionism.

THE LAWRENCE CALAMITY.—From a careful investigation, it now appears that the whole number of bodies recovered and recognized is 75; the number not recognized, 13; and one is not accounted for; total of the dead, 88. It is thought that three or four of the wounded will not recover. Considering the number of persons in the mill at the time of the accident, (675,) and the suddenness of the fall, it seems almost miraculous that so many escaped.

DEATH OF REV. D. W. EPPEL.—This brother, from the Arkansas Conference, went with Bishop Pierce to California, died there, at Rockville, last month. He preached here, on his way out, and, among other things, insisted upon a revival of the duty of fasting, saying, "how it is with you here in Texas, I know not, but in Arkansas the Methodists fast only when they have nothing to eat." The Pacific Methodist says: "He and Bro. JOHN SANDERS spent together in the beautiful cemetery at the Stone Church. He was a good man, and we loved him. May we all go as well prepared and as happy as he did!"

REV. N. B. PETERSON, transferred from the Missouri to the Pacific Conference, and stationed at San Jose by Bishop Pierce, died at San Francisco on the 8th ult., of Panama fever. His end, says the Methodist, was peaceful as his life had been holy. He was taken to San Jose for burial. The Church there "has received a pastor only to bury him." This is a solemn word, sometimes.

The Californians rejoice in the transfer of Rev. Thomas H. Table from the Indian Mission to the Pacific Conference. He was for many years the Manager of the Creek Labor School.

The Agent of the Pacific College, California, reports \$1,000 secured for the endowment fund since a late previous statement.

Hon. M. S. Latham has been elected U. S. Senator for California. He received 95 votes on joint ballot, Randolph 15, Slaughter 5.

A School Teacher wants employment. See advertisement headed "Education."

INFORMATIONS WANTED.—It will be received as a great kindness to the writer, if any person will address me at Weston, Coltin Co., Texas, giving me the address of Rev. H. K. Armitage, formerly an Itinerant in Missouri.

SIX-SHOOTERS—SIXTH COMMANDMENT.

Self-defence is a much abused plea. One leading object of the Divine dispensations is to make man the sovereign of circumstances. The law of man frequently assumes that circumstance is supreme. It takes more account of some small external act than that of weightier matter, the character, or habitual disposition; and so self-defence is often "proved" from acts of the killed, which were produced, or drawn forth by the character of the killer. Everybody had long known that he possessed a thorough determination to kill, whenever an opportunity should offer. It was clear from his habitual language; in every company, every day, his talk was of murder. If a man should do to him as somebody had done to his neighbor, there would, he would not say, with flushing cheek and a devilish flash of the eye, he would shoot, precisely so, as he would shoot many buckshot—how many will not say, but certainly enough, used with any reasonable economy, to slay a regiment of elephants. Such an amount of life-darkening material our hero always intended to put into or "through" anybody who dared to say that he wore his hat a-cock, or that his great grandmother had a hairy mole on her chin. He cherished thoughts of killing, with as much assiduity as he bestowed in the cultivation of his whiskers. The vision of it was present with him when he sat down, when he rose up, and when he walked by the way. He constantly professed a prime, A. I. willingness to shoot stab, or otherwise slay, any unfortunate individual who might chance to claim the birthright of a soul in his presence. Living daily in the belief that it is the chief end of man to kill somebody, it need not be thought strange that he makes the opportunity: it would be wonderful if he did not. His utmost suddenness in quarrel met the effect of premeditation. When his victim falls, he has done what he was always preparing and "going prepared" to do. Yet the law must charitably give him the benefit of sudden and overpowered provocation, and allow him the plea of self-defence upon some ground which goes no further than the proof of an instinct of self-preservation in the murdered man. Such a murderer may escape the penalty of human law, but not of the divine.

This is a description of the better class of professional murderers. There is a rougher specimen, who wears very red-top boots over his breeches, and a very red article of skin over his nose. He is a heavy pork-eater, refreshes himself with abundance of "Mountain Dew"—and, somehow, to make a long description short, reminds you very forcibly of a butcher's bull-dog. He was born for a "snapper-up" of inconsiderate fellow mortals—sent into the world to moisten a paving stone or a sewer-curve with somebody's blood. He is probably an extreme specimen of an "honorable" man. Between him and the valorous dandy or voluble Congressman who carries a pistol of various ingenious manufacture under his dainty vest, there are many men who differ in everything except a peculiar ardent desire to glut some very small imaginary and always forthcoming insult with somebody's blood. The causes which conspire to produce this one agreement amid so much difference, are, as we suppose, depravity and ignorance.

Under other circumstances we might be willing to argue the first count of this indictment until all practical reasons should be lost in the consideration of the rights of evil. We cannot afford, however, to be philosophical with the bully. Without effort we assume, what will be universally admitted, that for some reason, which the "bitter-sweet" theologians can explain to their own satisfaction, he has inherited about a baker's dozen shares of the entitled depravity. These have been put out to increase in the hot-bed of the bar-room and the gambling-garret; or cultivated, in place of a better crop, in the open field of business or professional weeds. Instead of being crushed as pursued with most assiduity than the pale city man bestows on the costly excise on his window-sill. Indulgences, they are fostered like the exotic. No wonder they reach a luxuriant life, and tower aloft, scattering poisonous perfume over even the high places of the land. The depravity is not denied. Indeed, wickedness is the boast of the greater portion of the gentry who carry pistols with their thumbs on the cock. We need not insist upon it. But we may suppose, from the pretensions to intelligence and autonomies, among "men of honor," that ignorance—the second charge in our indictment—will be indignantly denied. Still, it is true that nearly all of the murders which are recorded in our exchanges betray, not only corruption of heart, but remarkable narrowness of intellect. The reason for them is almost always such as no man of good sense would stoop to notice. A slight mistake, a vague rumor, a look, an ambiguous word, knocking a rail from a fence, leaving a gate open, sneezing as a bystander at a horse-swap, anything, everything is made a pretext. The "Acneing Spirit" blazes as he gives the multiplying murders in, above, because of the silly disproportion between the provocation and the offense. We have known men, trained in the pistol school, who really had no better sense than to suppose that they ought to kill a man because he had killed their dog or cat! Their regard for human life has been destroyed as totally as the Jews are said to obliterate all traces of individuality from the minds of their pupils.

Hundreds of men in this country are now cherishing feelings which will mark their social intercourse with a murder, at no distant day. It matters not that they will disgrace their own families, and beggar others—that God's eternal justice warns them from the commission of the deed, and that conscience gives, at the thought of it, a premonitory sting; they are training themselves to kill, and their education would be lost without such a consequence. The great evidence of saving balance—the capacity to estimate things at their proper value—the sense of proportion and subordination—is already gone. The ruler is lost. A man who talks or thinks of killing his fellow like a beast, is drifting upon the sea of passion, careering in the direction of hell at the rate of sixty seconds to the minute. He is sure to reach his destination, and equally sure to signalize his effort to reach it, by some act prophetic of his doom.

It is often said that a very sensible man may do a non-sensical and criminal act under the influence of passion. So may an angel, but he must first become something else than an angel at heart. If we are permitted to suppose a wise man in an uncontrollable passion, we may then take the liberty of supposing anything. But if we wish to keep to the truth, and be guided by it, let us take the safer ground that no man does not allow himself to come under the dominion of passion. No one is safe, who learns in a school where anger and vengeance are dignified with smooth and technical names, and where the sacred name of honor is misapplied to their votaries. No! when a man cherishes any of the passions which make a hell of earth, he acts at once as a sinner, and a fool.

In a Northern climate, and among Northern associations, those Southern men who have implicit faith in the pistol and knife, and manifest so restless a disposition to use those carnal weapons, would be very likely to distinguish themselves in a Harper's Ferry expedition. Brown, if he had lived in the South, would not have been an abolitionist, but he would certainly have lost his life upon some "field of honor" the floor of a group, the side-walk, or the dwelling-ground. The same narrow-mindedness which made him believe that one kind of killing was demanded by religion, might easily have convinced him that another kind was required by civility. In the one case as in the other he might reject the professed plea of insanity, but in neither could he ignore that better plea—"want of sense."

Judging from the similarity of mental manifestations in the two species—a sublime height of foolery based upon a foundation of "gunption" infinitely narrower than the Mohammedan bridge-way to Paradise, we should suppose that *manila mandala* the worst Northern abolitionists would make excellent Southern "fighting men," and that our excellent Southern fighting-men would make perfect Northern abolitionists.

There is another and perhaps more gratifying similarity between the two classes—as religion and common sense advance, they will decrease and become, finally, extinct—be gathered to their progenitors, the ancient dragons of the Saurian period that wallowed exultingly about through their world of mud, and, with beautiful heroism, made corpses of each other in the slime.

MR. CLAY'S TALK. *Compromises—Southern Independence—The great Literary Enterprise of the South.* The article on the first page headed "The Greatest Wrong," is very much like Mr. Clay's talk, especially as he writes about with speckled accuracy by a kind-hearted editor of the old school. There are some men who do acts greater than themselves, and there are other men who are greater than their acts. Of this latter sort was Mr. Clay. No lapse of time will ever diminish the estimation of him as a patriot, as an orator, and as a glorious specimen of American manhood. But time does not find all of his contributions to the policy of the country to be of granite. His greatest apparent triumphs were made in the advocacy of compromises, and it was, therefore, natural that he should be partial to a view of things which gave those triumphs their full value. But it is his compromising policy that is now most doubted. Like most other things, much may be said of it, on both sides. We say nothing, or but little. As to the division of the Methodist Church, however, on which Mr. Clay spoke, we have to say that, so far as the South was responsible for it, nothing is easier of defence. It was due to every principle by which men ought to be actuated. One portion of the Church sought to make slavinghand a sin, and to prepare the way for its abolition by declaring it a Church offence—first in the preacher, afterwards in the membership. Slavery existed in the country at the formation of the constitution; it was a part of the political system. To attempt its abolition by a Church policy is to mingle, dangerously, the affairs of religion with those of the State. Distinction at this point is an essential feature of the government. Nothing is a greater sin against the constitution than ecclesiastical politics. Therefore, when the Northern Conference wanted to depose a Southern man from the episcopacy of the Methodist Church because he was connected with slavery, the Southern Conference said, "No!" and set up for themselves. And now they declare that, if there were anything wrong in the division, it lies at the door of the Northern Conference. Now, is there any soundness in reasoning the parties as mutually responsible for the act. We do not suppose Mr. Clay thought so; he must have known that the fault was altogether on the Northern side. And, if there be a dissolution of the Union, the responsibility will rest with the North. We are perfectly willing to close up a discussion with the charitable conclusion, "there is wrong on both sides," whenever we can do so in obedience to truth. But, we cannot make that admission in the case of the North and South, because it would be false.

We have heretofore contended, in these columns, that the cause of the South, in Church and State, was the cause of truth, and that it needs no compromise. It is able to maintain itself, the only difficulty being that it has been kept in leading strings for fear of offending the North and producing a rupture. The time has come for it to act boldly, yet not unkindly, nor with any revolutionary design. If the Union of these States, or any other Union between the Northern and Southern people ought to be preserved, a manly, decisive, straight forward course is the best that can be adopted for its sake. The division of the Methodist Church leads to the strengthening of the Union, by adding strength to the South—the persecuted member of the Confederacy. That division gives the South a moral force in the Union which she could not have otherwise. There is now a Church "South." The name and the responsibilities it implies was forced upon the Southern Methodists. That they are willing to claim it and act under it, in the face of the ecclesiastical world, is, if their position be founded in truth, as we have no doubt it is, so much clear gain to the Southern cause.

We were going on to add a concluding paragraph to the above, when a gentleman stepped into our office and gave us an application which involved the whole subject. After some casual conversation, he remarked: "I presented your publishing enterprise recently to a wealthy Texas planter, as in my opinion the most promising and important Southern interest now claiming public attention. He responded affirmatively, immediately offered to give it a pecuniary donation, and promised to present it to his brother planters in the most prosperous region of the State." Will that also divide the Union? Southern regard, whenever the South has attempted to do anything for herself to strengthen that independence which will make her as influential a member of the Union as she ought to be, or, on the other hand, enable her to do without the Union in case of necessity, there has always been a shout for "compromise" and a cry of "disunion." There have always been a thousand disunionists at the North for one at the South—both of the avowed order, and of those who, while professing love for the Union, have been working for its destruction. Doubtless, if we refuse to buy abolition books any longer, and build up Southern publishing will find mouths to call us disunionists. The real disunionists, however, are those who do not admit the South to enjoy her equality and quiet under the Constitution, but *gain their living* by subjecting her to every annoyance, by abusing her before the world, by sending emissaries to disturb her domestic tranquillity, by carrying out in every possible way the designs of enmity through the outward guise of friendship. The one great retaliation of the South is to become as independent as possible. She can do this by concert of action, without "fuss, feathers" or

folly of any kind. Such a course will place her in a better position to accept "compromises" or to reject them. In themselves, especially when offered by one side as a policy and accepted by the other as a necessity, they are of doubtful advantage.

A THOUGHT BETWEEN VERSES. When we listen to the laughing and prattle of children at play, or to the "soft and low" tones which love or friendship employs in blandishment or in the "silvery flow of counsel in distress," we conclude that there is more music in the ordinary use of speech than there is in singing. Indeed, often, on hearing a tone in conversation, more delicately and delightfully appropriate to the pleasant sense of the word than sung notes can be, we have paused to think how much of such music the world hears in a day. By sick couches; over cradles; at the meeting of friends long parted; and in the thousand forms of intercourse what music is uttered without being sung! Listen a moment to the play of voices in a pleasant conversation, for the sake of the sound alone, and confess that it is sweeter than the earliest songs of birds upon a spring morning, even when your own mood and all the surroundings helped to give those songs their most perfect charm.

There is something in this fact that the common is the most perfect—that the organ, with all its pipes and costliness, is not so musical an instrument as even your baby's voice. In spiritually Beethoven excels all composers. It is worthy of a thought that in his great ninth symphony he first uses instruments until he gains from them all that they can do, employing them at last in imitations of the voice as a transition to the voice itself which is finally introduced as the crown of all modes of expression, and leads the piece into Schiller's Ode "To Joy," leaving above all that lower and beautiful world of instrumental music, a heaven still more perfect, in such words as— "Patron, then, ye spirits live! To a hero's world grow on! Seated on his starry throne, God the reward will give. From all joys, from all desires, Be the world from sin yet free! He all mortal wrong forgives: Brothers in that glory live, As we judge, our duties give." Singing supplies a place, and a very important one, but it does not monopolize music anywhere, any more than the instruments monopolized it in Beethoven's symphony. Many things are said and done more sweetly than can be sung. That will probably be as true in heaven as it is upon earth. The last Psalm says some "runs through the diapason of celestial and terrestrial music." To us it seems that the last "Hallelujah" should be so far more nearly spoken than first: "Praise God in his sanctuary, Praise Him in the firmament of His power, Praise Him for His mighty acts, Praise Him according to His excellent greatness, Praise Him with the sound of the trumpet, Praise Him with the psalter and harp, Praise Him with strings and organs, Praise Him with strings and organs, Praise Him upon the loud organ, Let everything that breathes praise Jehovah; Let the sound of a thunder in a forest of pines after the roar of the wind is that expression, "Let everything that breathes praise Jehovah," following the voice of the trumpet and the clash of the cymbals. It seems to us as though all kinds of "regular" music were represented as exhausting themselves and subsiding into the deeper music of ordinary speech. But we must not suppose that singing will ever cease on earth or in heaven; yet we will derive as "application" a hint to expect harmonies, and, instead of produce them, not only where they are professedly sought, but as an end, not in our Church-music only, but in our daily "conversation." There may be music in a "a little word in kindness spoken," or in the daily tone of a life, as well as in the best song of them all.

"Dish it not raise thee? The full swell of this myriadsong! Nor the exalted note that all things are striking around thee? Not the voice waiting dawn, which through unclouded White swirls—reverting eyes in bold concentric circles? That which in again this reverent—MARRIAGE, in truth thou dost adore."

A GOOD PROPOSITION. The following comes from one of the old preachers, Rev. A. Monroe, of Missouri. He writes to the St. Louis Advocate: "Bro. Me., I suppose it is generally understood that the present year (1859) is the centenary of American Methodism. In view of this fact, I propose an appropriation—that we of Missouri do several things, and let that we complete the endowment of the Depository.—1st. That we place our educational interests upon a solid basis, quite above embarrassment; and 2d. That we double our missionary contributions, and not forget the Germans. Now, this is my proposition. If any one has anything better to propose, I would like to learn from him.

The centenary year is a good time for special consecration and renewed effort. It is wise to take advantage of all incentives. How often very strong conceptions of the advantages we have derived from the Church will be realized as thoughts of her history are awakened by the frequent sight of the figures—1859. These figures have many suggestions to make before another "Year" shall change them; among other things the Church of our choice has now been struggling for one century in this country against the enemies of the Gospel, and succeeding above all that could have been imagined by the most hopefully prophetic men of Asbury's time. But he will prove himself to be but an unworthy son of the Church who shall make the hundredth year a time of boasting, or even of that inferior gratitude which finds vent in words alone. Every great effort for the benefit of mankind must express itself through institutions. First, however, it must prove its usefulness without them, and as a candidate for them. This Methodism has done to an extent far surpassing the success of any other denomination. If it does not now found institutions worthy of itself it must pass away, or, rather, be absorbed by other religious communities. The present responsibility of Methodists is suggested by the proposition of Bro. Monroe. This is the founding and endowing period. Nor does the Church come as a beggar to her children for the means of endowing her Schools and Depositories, and fixing her Periodical Literature upon a "solid basis." If to this hour she is poor, up to this hour she has made many rich. If what she has contributed to the pecuniary wealth of the country by her moralizing influences were permitted to yield her the smallest conceivable return of interest, she need ask no more. With such a past as Methodistian show, she has no common reason for anticipating a glorious future. Of that future this is the seed-time.—Let us sow bountifully. The soil has proved itself productive after a fair trial; let God's promise be the security for the seasons—let us sow generously, and in hope. The garners of 1860 shall be filled with the fruits of our sowing.

The Pacific Methodist says the "Californians have special cause to pray for the preservation of Bishop Pierce's health, aside from personal regard."

THE WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.

We had the pleasure of spending the 12th and 13th in the town of Washington, and of witnessing on the latter day, the inauguration of the "Washington Female Collegiate Institute." The college has fitted up a school building, very neatly on a commanding eminence crowned with a grove of oaks. The situation is one of the handsomest we have seen anywhere. From the interest manifested by the Trustees and citizens generally, we anticipate the success of the school. It was expected to open with from fifty to sixty pupils.

The people of Washington have a fine opportunity for building up a highly creditable institution of learning. We have heard encouraging words in regard to the enterprise from persons who could hardly have been expected to be attentive to such a movement. Surrounded by a wealthy community, healthy and otherwise advantageously situated, within a few miles of the Central railway, favored, and sustained by the substantial planters of that fine region, the special pet of some whose friendship would be a fortune, the "Washington Collegiate Institute" may be considered as a most certainly made up affair. Every outlook is encouraging. If the friends prove themselves equal to their prospects, as we have already more than intimated they must be, a delightful success awaits them.

The first session of ten months has opened, we presume, under the superintendence of Rev. Mr. Seely, formerly of South Carolina.

AGREEMENT IN THE RUINS.

Denominations differ. Some people suppose that they are kept out of the Church by those differences. They are often told that among true Christians there is essential action underlying theological controversies; but they doubt, and remain obdurate. Nevertheless, the union exists. It exhibits itself at times. Recently it was seen and heard among the Pemberton Mills, at Lawrence, Mass., which fell crashing about the heads of about six hundred persons. One of these was a young Baptist girl, unassuming in play and more than ordinary in capacity. She was unhurt, though wedged in by fallen timbers. While in this condition, she exhorted the wounded and dying about her to prepare for death. Forgetting all thoughts of her own safety, she preached repentance toward God and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, through the saints. Strange sanctuary; yet so also was the larger dungeons at Phillips; and so the martyr's stake has often been. When, after long effort, the girl was extracted and placed in the arms of her mother, she exclaimed, with sparkling eyes and an expression almost angelic, "Oh, mother, I have been so happy!" She had looked forward to death without fear, even with a joy she had never known before!

Another girl, a member of the Methodist Church, was less fortunate. Her baptism of trial was more painful. Her limbs were terribly fractured. Her agony was intense. Yet, like the other, she had heaven and peace in the heart, and exclaimed, in the midst of the torture, "Oh, how sweet the name of Jesus is now!" It italicizes the "now," it has a strange power upon us in that connection. The "now" of decisive trial comes to us all. Happy will every Baptist and Methodist be, if, like the sainted Captives, he can testify that the trial has "taken away from me all but my religion." Blessed "but."

But what will they do for support in the "now" of trial, who reject religion in the "now" of prosperous opportunity? Had they not better try to agree with the Church in spite of her present differences, than to be performed of other mind than hers when the timbers snap, and the "earthly house" dissolves.

LITERARY AND ART ITEMS.

LITERARY ADDRESS.—Hon. D. W. Voorhies, of Indiana, who defended Cook at Charleston, will address the Literary Societies of the University of Virginia on the 3d of next July.

The "Irish Evangelist," a monthly religious newspaper, devoted to Methodism, has been published since October in Ireland. The editor is Rev. Wm. Cooke, of Coleraine. It is doing well.

The last number of the London Review (Methodist) is one of the strongest yet published. It has an article from Rev. W. Arthur, author of the "Tongue of Fire," upon "Recent Religious Revivals."

The Cornhill Magazine, for editing the Methodist Review, has been purchased by Messrs. Ticknor & Fields. The editor is Rev. Wm. Cooke, of Coleraine. It is doing well.

A CHINESE NEWSPAPER.—The Foochow Daily News is a fair sample of a Chinese newspaper. It is of about the size and texture of a Bank of England note, of only somewhat greater length, and perhaps a trifle narrower. Its copies are multiplied by writers, not by printers; but it has a printed title. The intelligence mainly consists of reports of visits interchanged between the two chief officers of the province, the governor and the lieutenant-governor, and of the visitors received by them. A file of it for half a year may almost be read through at a single breakfast.

William Gilmore SIMMS, LL. D., of Charleston, S. C., since the death of Cooper indignately the first American novelist, is to deliver the oration at the inauguration of Clark Mill's statue of Washington, at the Federal Capitol.

Peter Harvey, of Boston, will publish next his personal recollections of Daniel Webster, with whom, for many years, he had the most intimate relations. Perhaps no one has a richer fund of memorabilia, now that Choate is dead, than Mr. Harvey.

Macaulay had for some years a wreck, from the effects of heart-disease and asthma. The immediate occasion of death was a violent and prolonged fit of coughing. Lady Trevelyn (wife of Sir Charles, now at Madras) is his sister, and had been with him a few hours before his death. He died in his chair at 8 P. M., on Wednesday, December 21, aged 59.

Rosa Bonheur is about to visit the United States professionally. An eminent French painter, an enthusiast in art, some time since commissioned her ladyship to cross the Atlantic, proceed to the great prairies of the far West, and paint from life a herd of wild buffaloes. She was to take her own time, accomplish it in her own way, and fix her own price. At first she declined to entertain the proposition; but, finally, after turning it over in her mind, and reflecting what an original and splendid work she could make, she has accepted the offer, and comes over in the Spring to make the picture.

THE GENERAL MINUTES are in press, and will be issued as soon as the "copy" can be procured. The Book Editor has failed, as yet, to get the statistics of the Kansas Conference, the Minutes of the South Carolina Conference, and answers to Question 19 from Western Virginia and Mississippi Conferences. When the foregoing are received, the Minutes will be issued without delay.

T. O. S.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Carlton & Porter, 200 Mulberry street, New York, have sent us a copy of their "Pronouncing Bible." Its advantages are: convenient size; just large enough for the study table, or for daily use in the family; a short introduction to each book; the syllabic division of proper names, with accent according to the present standard; a revision of the various "references" of the common version, many of which were merely nominal and verbal; an addition of a number of more opposite references, "furnishing thus a more complete scripture concordance than can be found in any of the Reference Bibles now in use." Besides, there are various tables, Chronological, Historical, Geographical, and Archaeological, with two maps, an account of the present "authorized version," a place in the "Family Record" for (infant) "Baptisms," etc., etc., the whole constituting a valuable "Biblical apparatus."

The same publishers have sent us a large number of Sunday School books, and several of their late publications, among the lot, "Sketches of New England Divines" from the first in point of time to Stephen Olin, the first in some other more important respects. The book is interesting. The Nashville Advocate remarks justly: "Jesse Lee and Olin cannot both be credited to the New England pulpit: the former was born at the South, and there developed; the latter, though born in New England; had his pupil development altogether in the South."

"Er v. BUCKER."—A letter-writer tells us, with suitable indignation that Thackeray looks in a new carriage, which he has set up since the issue of the Cornhill Magazine, and his incredible air of majestic snobism, and his inconceivable pride, and footman—THACKERAY'S footman—wear hats looped up with abundant silver cord; and so the world goes, and depend upon it, until the golden bowl of Cornhill is broken that silver cord will never be loosened.

MR. EDITOR.—I have just returned from a tour in behalf of our University, and I wish to correct a report which I find has been extensively circulated for the purpose of doing injury to the institution. It is said that boarding cannot be had for less than from sixteen to twenty dollars per month, and that in consequence thereof, a large number of young men have left Chapel Hill. This is all untrue. There has been no such exodus. Nor is it true so far as board is concerned. To-day fifty boarders would be taken at from twelve to fifteen dollars per month, and these figures cover all incidental charges. Our University never was more prosperous than now; our classes never so full before; our students never more attentive and obedient, and I am sure that our faculty are manfully and constantly engaged in their duties. Our citizens feel more sanguine of success than at any former period. Our magnificent college edifice is up to the top of the first story, and a more perfect piece of architecture is not to be found in the State. The work will be presented with energy to completion. Another matter of great importance to us is the recent action of the legislature, granting us absolute prohibition against the sale of all spirituous liquors for a distance of five miles from the college, to take effect in sixty days after its passage, so that in a few days, we expect to be without a dogery in the neighborhood.

The trustees have secured the services of one of the most distinguished teachers, scholars and ministers in the Southern Church as president of the University, and he assumes the chair at the next annual commencement. Meanwhile a new professorship of Natural Sciences is to be created and filled. An endowment of twelve thousand dollars has been tendered for that chair, and as soon as consummated will be published.

The people are responding to the call for money and endowment funds liberally. Within the last twenty days, not less than eighteen thousand dollars for endowment have been promised, and a good portion thereof consummated.

This week in the city of Houston, the firm of T. W. House & Co., made a cash donation of five hundred dollars; Messrs. Peck & Dumble increased their former contributions, so as to make in all one thousand dollars; Mr. W. J. Hutelings gave in cash two hundred and fifty; A. C. Emis two hundred and fifty; making in the aggregate from the four most prosperous houses in that city, in one week, fifteen hundred dollars. The Central Rail Road donate the freights for the University, and Mr. E. Waller of Hempstead, gives his commissions freely to the college. We hope the friends of Sole University will repay these magnificent bequests through all the channels of trade and commerce.

Our excellent Hon. T. F. Cook, who is assisting me in the agency, writes that he meets with unlooked for success on the Colorado. By the grace of God, we intend to make Sole University a great institution and great educational enterprise of the three Conferences who are pledged to its support. Abundant room and accommodations for many more.

F. C. WILKES, Agent.

BRO. CARNEE'S.—Bro. Snead says he attended the camp-meeting in 1854 held by Rev. Mr. Stevenson—says there was a camp-meeting held at the same place in 1835, and a class formed; but the leader chosen, instead of gathering, had scattered the flock.

Yours, Jno. CAMMER.

PORT SULLIVAN, Feb. 8, 1860.

The London Times devotes a leader to the memorial which was being prepared for the Maryland Legislature, praying for the enslavement of the free colored population of that State. The Times says:

"We may certainly regard this proposition as the climax of Southern extravagance, its outrageousness, indeed, approximates so closely to absurdity that it is more likely to create mirth than indignation. It represents, however, only a natural species of excess. The Southern people have been alarmed and provoked by an ill-conducted and unsuccessful agitation, and consequently, like depots after an abortive conspiracy, they are at once more powerful and more tyrannical than ever. The abolitionists of the North have utterly failed, and from obvious causes. They proceeded on principles of undoubted right, but they acted with injudicious violence of pretension and speech, and, above all, they were not prepared, when it came to the point, to carry out their opinions to a logical conclusion or to support them at all hazards against a natural reaction. The North had every advantage but one, it was its strength, wealth, and a good cause, but it had not the inevitable resolution to win. This belonged to the South, and, by virtue of it, the South has carried the day, in the face of all odds. The critical test was the dissolution of the Union. The South was prepared to accept this extremely, rather than yield; the North, not unwisely drew back from so destructive an issue. This left the victory with the Slaveholders; and now encouraged at once by their strength, wealth, and a good cause, but it had not the inevitable resolution to win. This belonged to the South, and, by virtue of it, the South has carried the day, in the face of all odds. The critical test was the dissolution of the Union. The South was prepared to accept this extremely, rather than yield; the North, not unwisely drew back from so destructive an issue. This left the victory with the Slaveholders; and now encouraged at once by their strength, wealth, and a good cause, but it had not the inevitable resolution to win. 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THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN.
One Day Letter From Europe.
ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ARABIA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The Cunard steamship Arabia, Capt. J. Stone, of the British and North American line, arrived at her wharf this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.
LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, Feb. 4.—The sales of Cotton to-day amounted to 15,000 bales.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.
LONDON, Feb. 18.—The funds still continue to recover from the late reaction.

FRENCH MILITARY AFFAIRS.
It is very generally reported that the grand military encampment of Chalons is soon to be re-established.

REPUBLICAN FIDELITIES AT ANCONA.
Advices from Ancona, via Bologna and Turin, of an important character, reached London on the 4th.

KOSOVITZ AND MAZEFIN.
Mazefin, the Red Republican leader in Italy, was actively engaged, through his confederates at Rome.

ALARM IN AUSTRIA.
The increasing disquiet in Hungary, together with the unexpected turn recently given to the Italian question.

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT.
It is positively stated that the Pennsylvania Delegates to the Charleston Convention will support Vice-President Breckinridge.

AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS FOR MEXICO.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—It is stated upon reliable authority that the Juarez Government of Mexico has accepted the proffered service of several thousand American volunteers.

CONSTITUTIONAL STATE CONVENTION.
HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 17.—The Connecticut Democratic State Convention elected twelve Delegates.

PROSECUTION OF CONSPIRACY.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Senator Harlan, of Iowa, presented an act for the construction of a railroad from the Mississippi to California.

A bill providing for granting lands to the several States for the promotion of the arts and sciences.
A bill to prevent polygamy in the Territories.

A bill providing for the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State.
A bill providing for the improvement of navigation on the Ohio river.

A bill providing for an international copyright.
In the Senate to-day, by a vote of 42 to 11, the Senate receded from its amendments to the Post Office appropriation bill.

NEW YORK.—Red Tape, Henry, Smith & Townsend, J. M. Wardwell, McKesson & Robinson, Lane, Boyce & Co., J. C. O'Connell, J. C. H. Taylor, J. C. H. Taylor, J. C. H. Taylor.

PARKER SMITH & CO., RECEIVING, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, and Wholesale Grocers.

EDUCATION.
A SCHOOL TEACHER of steady habits, from Monticello, N. Y., is desiring of an engagement.

CHAPPELL HILL Female College.
The Nineteenth Session of the Chappel Hill Female College commences on the 15th inst.

TEXAS.—The Bible Society of Texas, during September, visited the States, Madison, Leon, Mason, Ellis, Bussing, Hays, Guadalupe, and Fayette.

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THE HARPER'S FERRY INVESTIGATION.
The Senate Committee, appointed to investigate the Harper's Ferry affair, held an adjourned session.

LATER FROM NORTHERN MEXICO.
DEPART OF THE LIBERALS.—THE AMERICANS DRIVEN OUT OF CHIHUAHUA.

THE AMERICANS AND FOREIGNERS residing in the country and on the borders had been attacked by the desperadoes, who were violating their rights.

THE Church party have united with the desperadoes and the liberal forces on the plains, which resulted in the defeat of the latter with a heavy loss.

THE operations in Flour have been restricted, owing to a heavy snow storm which interrupted business generally.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY CONSOLIDATION.
NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The Board of Directors of the Atlantic and Pacific Mail Companies met in this city to-day.

IT is understood that the result was favorable, and that arrangements are being made to consolidate the companies at an early day.

REVIEW OF THE COTTON MARKET.
In our last review we noticed a demand for cotton of the middling grades, and a continued depression of prices.

RECEIPTS for and Shipment of Stocks.
For week ending Feb. 21.

DEBAGEMENT OF THE LIVER.
This is one of the most common, as well as the most formidable of diseases known to American physicians.

MANUSCRIPTS.
COTTON.—We have noticed only a moderate demand for raw cotton, with sales of about 1000 bales.

NOTICE.
To all who are desiring to purchase or sell real estate, we have been provided with a permanent office.

THE Hoffman Wool Bag.
Manufactured from strong Burgh, by HOFFMAN, IRELAND & YOEK.

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MARRIAGES.
On the 24th of Feb., in the city of Lavena, by Rev. F. A. M. ...

ON the 12th of Feb., in the city of Lavena, by the same ...

ON the evening of the 7th inst., by the Rev. S. W. ...

ON the 10th of Jan., by Rev. J. Alexander, Mr. WILLIAM M. SEITON and Mrs. GEORGIA A. WHITE...

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INSURANCE COMPANY, INCORPORATED 1849. CAPITAL ONE MILLION.

Cash Assets, \$2,030,123 80.
The Life Insurance Co. has transferred an extensive and eminently successful business for the past FORTY YEARS...

THE FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS ...
Special attention given to insurance of DWELLINGS and Cottages.

LETTERS AND FUNDS RECEIVED FOR ADVOCATE FROM 1841 to 1848.
A-Mrs. Ann & Anderson, J. Adams, \$4.25

ALTOGETHER SUPERIOR TO ANY NOW IN USE.
This valuable improvement is now in use, and is so constructed that it will run upon any road...

Having witnessed the performance of Mr. W. H. Wilson's Horse-Power, the undersigned is convinced of its great value...

From a personal acquaintance with the Messrs. Wilson, it is believed that their Horse-Power is the most perfect and reliable in regard to its construction...

Having been requested to witness the performance of Mr. J. H. Wilson & Sons' Horse-Power, I did so, and it gives me the highest satisfaction...

As the undersigned having been the winner at the recent test of Messrs. Wilson's Horse-Power, with his own 45-horse power, he is satisfied that the experiment proved that there was a large margin in favor of the Wilson's Horse-Power...

The undersigned, having witnessed the Ginning experiment of the Messrs. Wilson's Horse-Power, conducted by Mr. J. H. Wilson & Sons, on the 15th inst., is satisfied that the Wilson's Horse-Power is the most perfect and reliable in regard to its construction...

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FRANCIS D. ALLEN'S Wholesale and Retail BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE, NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL DEPOT, MARKET STREET.

The subscriber having added to his previously large assortment the Evans Stock of Books...

CLASSIC LANGUAGES.—Latin, Greek, Spanish, French and Italian.

Books—Half and full bound, of all sizes, and in all languages.

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J. T. Ferguson, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Houston, Texas.

MCGOWEN, Houston Brass and Iron Foundry and MACHINE SHOP, Houston, Texas.

MANUFACTURER OF Steam Engines, Boilers, Saw Mills, and all kinds of Iron and Brass Work.

D. JOHNSON & CO., Cotton Factors, Houston, Texas.

Rev. E. Alexander, Rev. J. F. Ferguson, Rev. J. P. G. Long, Rev. E. B. Nichols, &c.

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Business Cards.
George Ball, H. H. Hocking, John Seely, BALL, HUGHES & CO., COTTON FACTORS.

MRS. C. BRANARD, GALESTON, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

Sign of the Cotton Bale. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN DRY GOODS.

BUCKLEY & BYRNE, TREMONT STREET, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

E. S. BOLLING & Co., Auctioneers, Commission Merchants, and Dealers in GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

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