

The Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 22.

RICHMOND.

Why, we cannot tell, yet pleasantly we expected to find Richmond a less pleasant looking village than it appeared to us on a recent visit. It may be called a "slightly" place. The people are Texan. Some of them are religious, and some are not. The new Methodist Church is a very creditable building. It was dedicated last Sunday. There was a large congregation present. Bros. Ferguson and Angell are the regular preachers. They, with the elder, Rev. James McLeod, who has hitherto done Richmond some service, will, we hope, succeed in persuading many more of the good people to believe in Jesus Christ to the saving of the soul.

Our old friend from Kentucky, Rev. Dr. Doyal—who gave us a parting blessing some years ago, with an ominous shake of the hand towards Texas—as much as to say that he did not like the direction—as he had met in Richmond, in improved health and preaching trim. He goes back to Kentucky no more—has come out to live, and is greatly delighted. There are two institutions in Richmond which we would commend to the fostering care of the people—the Methodist denomination and the Reporter. The former, with half a chance, will do its share of the religious work; the latter has proved itself to be an able friend and supporter of sound morals and good sense generally. Mr. Benton, the editor, is one of the best scribes in the State. We hope his paper is doing well.

Dr. Summers suggests that the baptism of Henry Maynard, in 1762, by Robert Strawbridge, was not legitimate, inasmuch as Strawbridge was a local preacher, and local preachers are not authorized by the English Wesleyans to baptize. This is given as one reason for not dating the centenary farther back than 1776. We do not know that the men of Cyprus and Cyrene, who started matters so prosperously at Antioch, had any special authority from Jerusalem; nevertheless, we should date the origin of the Church at that place from the time when "he spake unto the Grecians, preaching the Lord Jesus." Others might think it best to begin farther along, with Barnabas. It will be observed, however, that a very straitened Church order is generally set aside at the beginning of great religious movements. Henry Maynard's baptism is probably more closely connected with the causes of our centenary rejoicings than if it had been strictly regular.

"A Year in Europe," by Rev. Dr. Joseph Cross—published some time since very neatly by our House at Nashville—is announced among the late issues of the Press of Richard Bently, London. It is edited, with an introduction and notes, by Rev. Dr. Cunningham. The title is altered to "The American Pastor in Europe." Nesbit, another London publisher, is about issuing an illustrated edition of the same book. Copies of the original edition are for sale at the Texas Book Depository, Galveston.

MATAGORDA.—Three were added to the Church in Matagorda at the late Quarterly Meeting. The preacher hopes for enlarged prosperity this year. By the way, if the Methodist have no Church-building in Matagorda and undertake to build one, they will please give Galveston credit for \$300 raised for them some years ago. They know where it is—in the hands of Rev. R. W. Kennon, ready at a moment's call.

An old Methodist of this place wishes to contribute ten dollars towards an edition of Rev. I. G. John's excellent sermon on Education for free distribution. He says it is the very thing for the times, and wishes it soon broadcast. The harvest will be good. We publish the suggestion with pleasure.

BIBLE RECEIPTS.—The Bible Society Record for February gives the receipts from each State for January. The largest amount, \$14,825 59 was from New York; the smallest, \$20, 00, was from Minnesota. Texas contributed \$656 23, which was exceeded only by New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, Virginia, Illinois, Kentucky, Alabama, and Louisiana.

The Texas Baptist has knowledge of a money-purse which has been an heirloom in a Baptist family since the 14th century. "This purse," it says, "establishes the fact that the Baptists were in existence long before the days of Luther and Calvin." We hope it may suggest many pleasant historical certainties; nevertheless, a money-bag is a dangerous sign of apostolical succession.

"Grace Greenwood" (Mrs. Lippincott) lectures well, say the critics. Her lecture on "The Heroine in Common Life," is said to possess extraordinary merit. The enthusiasm with which this lady is greeted in every lecture-room, has established her in a position as a popular favorite in a profession where many able and eloquent men have failed to succeed.

A PLE OF SERMONS.—It is said that the late Rev. David T. Kimball, of Ipswich, Mass., has left more than two thousand sermons fully written out in a plain hand. He must have averaged forty new sermons a year during a pastorate of half a century.

A WRITER of the Universalist denomination mourns over the great difficulty of Universalism. "It has hatched out," he says, "a breed of miserable Mesmerists, Biologists, Forerunners, and Necromancers;" and in conclusion, he asserts that "we (the Universalists) must put a stop to this fecundity or it will put a stop to us."

Rev. R. M. Drake writes: "I have organized a Church and Sunday school on Caney, 20 miles from Matagorda, which, I think, promise much good."

G. W. CURTIS has been discharged from his post on Harper's Weekly, which brought him \$8,000 per annum, besides "extras," because he was "free-soil" in politics.

Rev. George W. Light, of the Mississippi Conference, is dead.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Ruterville Female College, A. C. Crawford's fine stock of Ware, and a new co-partnership in the Cotton Frothing and Commission business by Messrs. Brothers & Stone.

RELIGION AND GENIUS.

The real is that which actually exists; the ideal is that which we can conceive. No mathematician ever really drew a perfectly straight line; yet he conceives such a line. The mental philosopher never knew a perfect mind, yet of such a mind he forms an idea, more or less clear. None of us find the world exactly as we can imagine it might be. The disparity between the real and the ideal may occasion troublesome longings and goading restlessness, or charitable activity and patience.

Unhappy men of genius always manifest a marked contempt for the actual, and an eager passion for the "far-off, unattained and dim." But this dream of perfection which possesses their souls should be transformed into daily duty, and exerted in the improvement of the actual. The sculptor should not get angry and gloomy because the marble in the quarry is shapeless and rough. His business is to take the unformed mass and make of it a beautiful statue. In like manner, the man of genius, and indeed, every man in his own order, should seize upon life with all its asperities, and endeavor, by God's help, to make of his hard reality "a thing of beauty" and "a joy forever."

This is the method of religion. It is the method of Christ. He found the world in sin and sorrow; took it as it was, and wrought and suffered to make it what it ought to be. But erring men of genius, instead of following this perfect example, rail at the world and ridicule it. What a vengeance it takes upon them! or, rather what a revenge they take upon themselves. Whoever does not in a spirit of charity endeavor to reform the errors of mankind must always become the victim of the worst of those errors in his own person.

These views might be pointed by many examples. Let us take that of Thomas Chatterton, the wonderful boy of the eighteenth century. He had great genius; but the struggle to develop it drove him to contempt of the sadly utilitarian and wicked world around him. He ended in madness and suicide. "Poor Chatterton!" although he lived contemporaneously with such people as John Wesley, George Whitfield and John Nelson, who, by the grace of God, knew how "to suffer and be strong," he mightily neglected and satirized their teachings and example. They humbled their reason before the word of God, and made useful lives, died in triumph. He believed in the supremacy of the intellect, lived miserably and died by his own hand. "Had he learnt," says his biographer, "to confide in the wisdom and love of God, his grief would have endured for a night, and joy would have come with the morning; the marvelous boy would have been the perfect man, and instead of a record of sorrow and madness, we should have to commemorate the history of a happy poet and a Christian philosopher." And again: "Let any man be true to himself and his God-given nature; he will have the truth and purpose of his life in the clear light of day, and will be able to see the darkness and distress and solitude and despair; and the great Father whose name is love, will never abandon a sincere and single-hearted, although erring, child." "If the poet" had "learnt reverence for others, mistrust of himself, contempt for nothing, that is, charity for all, humility and the fear of God," instead of being naked and miserable and poor, he would have been found clothed and in his right mind, and sitting at the feet of Jesus.

How forcible are right words! This arguing does not, indeed, unravel the intricate question of responsibility, as between the individual and the world, which Chatterton's case suggests. But it does show the true remedy for the individual. The man of genius must learn to sit with the rest of us "at the feet of Jesus." How Chatterton missed that position no one can fully tell. But his example is another land to point the place where high imagination, and stately thought, and great aspiration, may stoop to be baptized with the spirit of love, and so to be made a ministry of life.

REVIEWS ON REVIVALS.

We hope with the aid of friends to the cause to have some reports which may give direction to the discussions of the Convention. In the mean time we will gladly receive any paper (anonymous or otherwise) relating to any part of the general subject. We hope all who feel interested (and what member of the Church is not) will pray that the blessings of Heaven may rest on the proposed Convention. And let every one who expects to attend, in addition to a renewal of his interest in the cause generally, prepare himself to contribute his share to the common stock. Let him come prepared to give, as well as receive, information and instruction on some one of the many topics which will be discussed. It is expected that the following subjects will (more or less fully) occupy the time and attention of the Convention.

The Sunday-school.—Necessity and Warrant for it.—Position among the Aggressive Agencies of the Church.—Methods of conducting one.—Advantages and Disadvantages of Town and Country for Sunday-schools.

The Superintendent.—Duties and Qualifications.

The Teacher.—Who are excused from Teaching.—Hindrances and Helps to his Usefulness.—Advantage of, and Best Methods of Conducting Teachers' Associations.

The Pupil.—Best age to begin and quit school.—What helps he needs from Parent and Teacher.

The Lesson.—What Subjects suitable to be taught.—What constitutes a Perfect Lesson.—Common Deficiencies in hearing and reciting Lessons.—Should Hymns and Catechisms be committed to memory?

The Library.—How to procure the greatest number of suitable Books and how to make them most profitable to Teachers and Pupils.

Sunday-schools in relation to Family. The Sunday-school in relation to the Congregation.—Why should they not be interested in the School, and how can they show that interest? Sunday-schools in their connection with the advance and prosperity of the country.

Duties of the Presiding Elder and Pastor in relation to the Sunday-school cause.

Our duty with regard to the slave population and the best methods of instructing them.

ENGRAVINGS AND PHOTOGRAPHS.

An art critic is justly of opinion that nothing could be more superficial than the notion that the engraver is to be succeeded by the photographer. The photograph applied to a great picture does not reproduce, but simply reflects it, limning through a medium of perspective which the painter never took into the account, the precise mechanical and material facts of his work; through which, under the conditions prepared and considered by himself, he meant its indelible element of artistic success, the artistic human mind. The relation which the engraver bears to his original was not happily likened by ALAN CARNEGIE to that which the translator holds to his author. It may more fitly be compared to that which exists between the composer who writes for a full orchestra and the artist who rearranges his composition for a single instrument.

The New York Times thinks that the only branch of engraving which has attained a really and unquestionably elevated development in this country, is the delicate, vigorous, but over refined and subtle style which has been brought to perfection in the manufacture of vignettes for our bank-notes. A great deal of positive power and beauty has been, we will not say wasted, but certainly hid under bushels, bags, and butlers' coats, in this way in this country. The chances are ten to one that if the reader is lucky enough to have a current five or ten dollar bill at this moment about him, he carries upon it a drawing which, fully and fairly depicting the artist who conceived it, would be richly worth twenty times the money in any art market of the world. These bank-note vignettes are an American specialty which has just been put to strictly artistic uses, with very great success, by PHILLIBERTO, DETMERS, DE MAER, and other engravers, in their reproductions of Mr. DARLEY'S exquisite illustrations of COOPER'S novels. These illustrations are now collected by Messrs. W. A. Townsend & Co., of New York, and will form a charming gallery of the most distinctively and creditably American engravings, in point both of subject and of treatment, which we have yet produced.

NAPOLEON AND WASHINGTON.

A STORY FROM NAPOLEON'S TOMB FOR THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

During his exile at St. Helena, Napoleon said that it was impossible for him to be a Washington in his circumstances, but that if he had occupied Wellington's place he would have tried to do a similar feat. On another occasion he is reported to have said that Washington's fame would increase with time, while his own would decrease. Hereafter, we think, when the examples of the past have had a fuller influence, men will begin to see that a high and pure purpose can control circumstances to its own use, and noble ends. When that truth is spread abroad through the earth, and takes hold of every station, we will begin to move with accelerated pace toward the millennium.

One of the most interesting minor events of the day, is the recent shipment of a stone from Napoleon's tomb, at St. Helena, as a contribution to the Washington Monument. Mr. Kimball, U. S. Consul, had obtained the stone from the English authorities, when, about the time of removing it, he was told a proposition for the purchase of the tomb had been made by the French, and under a stipulation that it must remain intact as it then was. Of course, in honor, he readily, though regretfully, waved his claim. But when the transfer had placed all in the hands of the Napoleon family, as now both the tomb and Longwood are, he renewed his efforts, and presenting the national character of the object, preferred a request to the Emperor of France, who promptly responded to the sentiment that induced the request, by at once making the grant; and on the 20th ult., the necessary papers having been prepared, it was taken up and handed over by the French officers in the presence of the French Consul, to the United States Consul, with some ceremony, all parties being in full official dress, and the occasion, on such a sacred spot, calling forth as the French termed it, "pious sentiments," making it an impressive scene. In his reply to the French command on receiving the stone, the U. S. Consul happily gave force to his sentiment of the fraternity of feeling between the two nations, by one of those concessions that give effect to

especially to the French heart, by draping the stone with the united folds of the two national ensigns. It has left a pleasant impression on the minds of the islanders, whose little rock will be thus commemorated. The stone has been shipped on board of the U. S. Frigate, the Capt. Wm. E. Loeb, who sailed the same evening for the coast of Africa, where it will be forwarded by the flag officer to the U. S. by the first national vessel bound home; probably by the store-ship. It is sent as it was delivered, and will be properly prepared and inscribed at Washington for its place in the grand column. It is perhaps as well the grant was not accomplished here, as now it cannot be a gift from the Napoleon dynasty.

CONGRESSIONAL CHAPLAIN.

On Tuesday, the 8th, the lower House of Congress elected a Chaplain. More than twenty persons were nominated, among the rest Dr. Dappah, a Jewish Rabbi, of New York. His name was withdrawn, however, before the vote. Mr. Branch, of North Carolina, nominated all the clergy of the Federal District. Mr. Potter, of Wisconsin, preferred Rev. Mr. Fee, who was recently expelled from Kentucky. A Hoosier representative wished to postpone the election until the first of July. Perhaps he wants to see preaching and warm weather off, now, against warm times; and no preaching, hereafter.

Whole number of votes, 190
Necessary to a choice, 96
Mr. Ball, Methodist, 46
Mr. Proctor, Southern Methodist, 41
Thomas H. Stockton, 34
The remainder were scattering.

The House again voted and Mr. Stockton, of Philadelphia, was elected by 16 majority. Mr. Stockton is a Protestant Methodist. Not long since he ceased the publication of a periodical upon which he depended for a living. Bad health and want of patronage were the causes of the failure. In the last number he uttered a complaint which must have touched the heart of every reader. It was the cry of his soul. He laments that he is now in a point at which the evil will become so great that it cannot be remedied.

"What in particular has attracted the painful attention of His Majesty's government is the forthrightness of which he is not worthy, in an important matter, the Court of Rome has displayed, by transporting directly to the field of religion a question which befell things belongs to another sphere, whatever it may be, sincere and profound regret the Holy Father expresses for the conscientious of the clergy, and exciting the ardent of the faithful, with respect to other articles, the practical power of the Emperor is, that he is in his political aspect that we should examine it, by seeking the best means of satisfying the necessities in the presence of which the question of government would not find itself fatally placed, if instead of imprudently applying for the developments of the situation, it had listened to our counsels and sought to obtain peace of mind, whatever it was, which does not fear to assume the appearance of religious zeal may say; no, whatever may be done to lead to the belief that the interests of the faithful are being sacrificed to the interests of the Emperor is, that God's will is the Father of the Faithful, and of which His Majesty has always been happy to be the first to give the example."

The Emperor talks significantly about "the general spirit of the times," hinting cruelly that His Holiness is what in this country would be called an "old fogey."

The Pope, in the meantime, has written to the sympathizing Irish Clergy, in part as follows: "No wonder, indeed, that this great tumult in Italy, and the revolt of some of our provinces—no wonder, indeed, that such a state of things would affect you, the friends of the Pope, who will know that the Roman Pontiff have, by a special dispensation of Divine Providence, been vested with temporal sovereignty in order that they might be able to discharge their apostolic ministry. Maddened with hatred against this sovereignty, men the most unscrupulous and wicked have sought to impose upon the dignity of Catholics in granting those temporal rights, and by writings fraught with hypocrisy deceive the simple and incautious."

The issue is clearly made up, and neither party seems inclined to show any disposition to recede. How it will end, must be left to the prophets, or their sons.

A VETERAN'S TESTIMONY.—Rev. Henry Smith, who writes from "Pilgrim's Rest," in Maryland, to the Baltimore Advocate, says: "I am now nine months in my ninety-first year—seventy years connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and sixty-six years of labor for the Lord Jesus Christ, and who are laboring for the coming of his blessed Kingdom. When I am with the Methodists I am a Methodist—and when with other denominations I am one of them. I have a full heart in a permitted to be." My heart swelled with pride—laudable I hope—while I was conducted through your concerns, at Nashville. Your people have contributed munificently to the cause of Education within the last quarter of a century. This is another movement in the right direction. I bid you God speed in the praiseworthy enterprise.

Your friend and brother,
JOE. HENRY SMITH.

The medical profession of Paris have resolved to give a grand dinner to Dr. Lescarblatt, the discoverer of the new planet, between Mercury and the Sun. It was to take place at the Hotel du Louvre, on the 18th ult.

SHORT PAPERS.

Ms. Editor.—I have heard of a psychological theory in connection with this national debt, made after this sort. From the landing of the pilgrims at Plymouth, a mighty work was before our fathers to subdue the wild forest, and conquer the subtle savage. After this a fierce foe was found in our "mother." During this long and eventful struggle, the mind of the nation became necessarily serious and contemplative—states of mind not favorable to the development of the aesthetic principle. And says the theorist, "As our fathers were, so are we." Now, Mr. Editor, if I am allowed to change the language of this theory, I shall accept it, as far as it goes, in explanation of this phenomenon. And, although in the change proposed I may be singular, I am not single. One of South Carolina's grave Senators, standing in the portico of the temple of justice, in Richmond, surrounded by Virginia's "wise men"—as also her plebeian host—discussing a subject which thrilled and agitated the Southern heart, as never sulked before, made this declaration: "That the women of this generation would give tone and character to the next."

A truer sentiment was never uttered outside of revelation. And what is true in this connection of the present and the future, is also true of the past and present generation. Then I intend to write, *As our mothers were, so are we*. Especially do we inherit those faculties—imagination, conception, perception—indeed, all the faculties which constitute our nature—from our mother; because, in her, by nature, these faculties are pre-eminent. Surrounded, then, as were our mothers, by embarrassing circumstances, their minds became feverish and disquieted—states of mind unfavorable to musical development. The nuns and the graces love tranquility, and dwell in serene heights; thence they fly away from "cold intellects," and seek a shelter in listening groves, by gurgling fountains, under quiet skies. They love tropical climes, where nymphs and naiads dwell amid jessamine flowers and in purling streams, where nature herself is art, nay, almost religion." Just here, I might as well remark, that I believe this deficiency in music is the result of "national habits," and not of "mental inaptitude." Man, to a greater or lesser extent, assumes the aspect and spirit of the scenes in which he dwells, and his brilliant imagination, or glowing in conception; is transcendent in thought or profound in reason, as occasion demands. As in nature, so in art, spring has its violets; summer its roses; fall its jasmines, and winter its juncos—so each age and nation has its own peculiar music and poetry. I do not believe that the fine arts, either in their "substantive application," or highest enjoyment, are the heritage of the few. Oh, no! in the cycle of ages, whenever we desire to move, when we shall have reached our destined civilization; when the aesthetic principle shall be more fully developed, blending the ideal and the real, some Mozart or Handel, some Jenny Lind or Anna Bishop shall arise, who shall redeem our nation from past deficiencies.

GALVESTON.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

En. Advocate.—On last Sunday, late in the afternoon, as two negro men, on horseback, were returning home from Burnett, when about five miles from the village, on the road leading south, toward the Mormon hills, they saw, at a distance from them, nine persons on horseback. Supposing them to be a party of the Burnett militia, they rode up to them, and, until within sixty or seventy yards of them, before they discovered that they were Indians, the negroes wheeled and put spurs to their horses. The Indians commenced shooting and charging on them. The Durky who was on the fleetest horse was wounded in the back of his neck, but escaped. The other could not keep out of their way. One Indian rode up with him, after spending all his arrows, and struck Joe with his bow. Joe struck the Indian with his fist, and knocked him off his horse; and while the others were securing the horse, Joe made his escape, with only a scowling look on his face. He did not seem to be hurt. The Burnett boys turned out at once, and killed the red skin, killed two of them, wounded another, and were still in pursuit when I left the neighborhood. They have been frequently seen, during the last three weeks, in the vicinity of Burnett.

W. A. SMITH.

COMING BACK TO "THE LITTLE GRAVE." Touchingly, in one of her letters to the Southern Christian Advocate, Mrs. Cross says: "Toward mid-day we came to the Rio Cibiolo and as it is universally pronounced, 'Rio Cibiolo' but the pretty little winding creek, I have heard glided on quietly and happily, quietly as the waters of the Cibiolo upon whose banks the children played. One morning the eldest son, a boy of some twelve years, started for a swim in the cattle. Mounted upon a mule, he rode off. Did the mother's eye follow him with an unthought feeling? Did her ear catch with eagerness the last accents that were to fall upon him from that tongue? I know not! No doubt, 'There's not a word in his lip but breathless.' But 'tis a thousand times his heart."

CATHOLICITY.—Chief Justice Lumpkin, of Georgia, "claims the privilege" of becoming a subscriber to a Southern Methodist periodical, the *Educational Repository*. In his letter he says: "As a Presbyterian by Church relation, it has been my happy lot to enjoy throughout my Christian life—now numbering more than thirty years—the fruits of the Saviour's Sacred Head. Prayer, offered the same night in which he was betrayed, that all his followers might be one, that the world might believe that the Father had sent him. I love out of a fervent heart, all who love the Lord Jesus Christ, and who are laboring for the coming of his blessed Kingdom. When I am with the Methodists I am a Methodist—and when with other denominations I am one of them. I have a full heart in a permitted to be."

PALESTINE.—The Holy Land, we are told, exhibits unusual indications of activity and life, owing to a great degree to the influx of Russian pilgrims. Jerusalem has become, of late, one of the most bustling places of its size anywhere to be found. Hotels have doubled, and more than doubled, the number of not more than a couple of years. Outside of the city walls, extensive fortresses, under the direction of Paella, are going up, for protection against the Arabs. Hundreds of men are employed in blasting those ancient rocks and laying them up in solid masonry. Wide roads are also constructed, and several small forts along the Jafa road; so that the country around the city presents as never an aspect as the city itself.

A letter from Marsh, Turkey, communicated to the *Observer* by Rev. Dr. Robinson, alludes to the great number of Turkish women who are proceeding among the Turkish women. The writer says: "Before Protestantism came to Marsh, not two Christian women in the whole city could read, two hundred were illiterate, and all but instruction, one half of whom were the Primer this past summer. The teachers are little boys and girls, who go morning and evening to school, under the great influence of the ten of a cent. Under the good influence many Armenian and Catholic women are also beginning to learn. What a vast amount of good is being done for the women of the East!"

The bill introduced on the 6th inst., by Senator Wigfall, of Texas, in the Senate of the United States, to establish a communication, by railroad and telegraph, between the Atlantic States and California, and for other purposes, provides for the construction of two railroads and telegraphs through the Territories of the United States, by a loan of two millions of dollars for every one hundred miles of railroad, in treasury notes, and twenty-five millions of acres of the public lands to each company respectively.—*Citizen*.

A bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives of Louisiana to have all negroes who have been convicted for crimes, transported to the State of Massachusetts, in order of sending them to the State Penitentiary.

RECEIVED
COMMUNICATIONS
Will send out
Newspapers
W. H. GILMAN.
Rusk, Texas, March 12, 1860.
THE TEXAS ITEMS.
THE INDIAN INVASION.
Mr. Bradburn, who was a member of Capt. Burleson's company, reached Austin on the 15th inst., bringing the news that the company is near Camp Colorado, and out of provisions, and thus unable to do much. Capt. Conner's camp is some thirty miles this side.
We learn of the departure of Captain Connor with fifty men for the Wichita mountains. Lieut. Hauert will take 25 head of horses from the Indians on the 13th Feb., but the Indians escaped. There are only 15 men at Camp Holland, under command of first Sergeant G. W. Cullen. A daily report of firemen is kept out.
An express reached Camp Holland for Capt. Burleson on the 12th, and was forwarded on. An express has reached Austin from Captain Hall on the 11th, and he and his company, including Jackboro, small riders from Stephensville, stripped, scalped, and pierced with several arrows, also shot through the head with a rifle ball.
A man and two children had been scalped in South county, about ten miles from Stephensville, on the previous evening.
It is supposed that a woman and boy have been carried off. He reports the killing of Mrs. Woods.
On the 28th ult., a fight took place between the citizens and Indians, twelve miles above San Saba—one Indian was killed.
A report was made that a fight with the Indians, thirty-four miles from Otaville, had killed an Indian chief.
We have lately conversed with a gentleman of much intelligence who for five years has been a resident of the frontier. He is now abandoning his newly-found home and returning within the pale of the interior settlements because of Indian depredations. He represents the frontier settlements, says San Saba and other of the frontier counties as actually overrun with Indians; that nearly all the horses in that section have been stolen, and the pioneer population driven to the interior of the State by the country by the score and coming back to the interior.—*Sagin*, March, 29th ult.

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN.

SABBATH. to my attend in May, at Osmon's place they will be loading- L. GILLAM.

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Table with 2 columns: Market Name and Price. Includes New Orleans Markets, Cotton Quotations, and Sugar.

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Quarterly Meetings, &c. GONZALES DISTRICT. Second Round. Mar 31, 41. Segun and Colored Misses.

WOODVILLE DISTRICT. Second Round. Mar 31, 41. Liberty Circuit, at Liberty. Mar 31, 41.

AUSTIN DISTRICT. Second Round. Mar 31, 41. Post and Odd Misses, at Caldwell.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. Published weekly, except on Sundays.

Wool Bagg, Wool Bagg, and Wool Bagg. THE HOFFMAN WOOL BAG, Manufactured from strong Burley.

MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL. J. H. MASON, No. 100 Broadway, New York.

GENERAL OFFICE OF JOHN G. GOOCH, PATENT ATTORNEY. 110 Broadway, New York.

DANIEL DEFALY, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Books and Stationery.

THE INSURANCE COMPANY, INCORPORATED 1819. CAPITAL ONE MILLION.

THE AMERICAN NAVIGATION COMPANY, Agents for the steamships of the line.

WILSON & BROTHERS, Premium Horse-Power. THE VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT.

RECEIPTS FOR AND SHIPMENT OF BOOKS. Received for the use of the school.

IMPORTANT TO PLANTERS. GREAT SAVING OF HORSE-POWER! WILSON & BROTHERS.

ST CHARLES AND ST. LOUIS HOTELS. THE HOTEL DE FRANCE, St. Charles.

ATTENTION NEGROES OF SAN JACINTO! JAMES S. STEELE, Attorney at Law.

ATTENTION NEGROES OF SAN JACINTO! JAMES S. STEELE, Attorney at Law.

STRAVED OR STOLEN. FROM MY RESIDENCE ON Cedar Bay.

PEBLEN'S PATENT FLOW, Engrained for Simplicity, Economy and Durability.

SOPI! SOPI! AGENTS WANTED TO SELL INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS TO MAKE AND USE.

SOPI! SOPI! AGENTS WANTED TO SELL INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS TO MAKE AND USE.

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