TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

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

VOL. VI .-- NO. 34.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1860.

WHOLE NO. 554.

The Texas Christian Adbocate. OFFICE, STRAND, GALVESTON.

les Stewart, Jr.

RS AT LAW.

. J. Burke, Hon. E

M. D. Herring

LAW,

O, TEXAS, 9th Judicial Districtures at Austin june16-1y

OR AT LAW.

unty, Texas.

Wm. R. Jarmon.

LAND AGENTS.

te, Bastrop, Travis, h. Fort Bend, Austin, Supreme and Fede-l Galveston. Collec-de: Lands located, titles perfected, and

& Bro. ch & Co., Taylor

an, Randle & Co.,

Yard te, Peel & Dumble

ston; James W Jan 6

LOR AT LAW

ON CO., TEXAS

John H. Robson

T LAW.

UNTY, TEXAS,

hip in all the counties in the counties of La dicial District, and in it Galveston and Aus

ness confided to them Rusk, Anderson and Surreme and Federal Collections

LLOR AT LAW.

LLORS AT LAW

.... HOWARD FINLEY

CARRUTHERS.

t of Tremont Street, lotel, Galveston.

STS.

D. D. S.,

T, M. D.,

. M. D.

dat Rockwall, Kaufman co., at to treat Piles and Firtula; he is induced to say, that him and not cured, he will the patient to and from and ler treatment, and forfeit all Piles without the use of the terms reasonable. Time reone to four weeks from the

J. P. BARNETT, M. D.

etcalf.

d C. Railroad ; Jas

nne, D AGENT,

AVIS.

TERMS.—Two dollars Per Annum, in advance; two dollars and fifty cents if paid within six months, and three dollars if aid after six months.

JAMES W. SHIPMAN. Publishing Agent,
To whom all Business Letters must be addressed. All Communications must be directed to the Edito

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements of ten lines, or less, \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of greater length than ten lines, 10 cents per line for the first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Tax wonds constructed on the first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent inserted for a less period than three months. On advertisements inserted for a less period than 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 rates.

The cash must, in every instance, accompany the order for advertising; the amount of which can readily be ascertained by observing the simple rules above set down.

INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

A pious wife—Mr. C. removes—Illness—Spends all his money—Reaches his new home—In great straits—An unfortunate expedient—Deals in liquor—Apostatizes—Nicholson and Parker—Mr. C. closes business and prepares for farming—George, the pious negro—Three backsliders reclaimed—A revival of religion. ED. ADVOCATE:-The following narrative, which was recited to me by the most prominent actor in the story, greatly interested me; and, believing the publication of it in our excellent Advocate may be of interest and profit to its readers, I submit it to you. If you think not, you will throw it aside.

Mr. Cates showed his good sense in selecting for a wife a pious young lady. She belonged to the right sort of a family to give assurance to her husband that she would be firm amidst all the adversities of a frontier life. She is the granddaughter of the late Rev. John Harvey, of North Alabama, whom I have often heard preach at camp-meetings, above thirty years ago. He was a man of God; a workman that needed not to be ashamed. He died a few years since, in full prospect of a glorious immortality. Mrs. C. was converted at about the age of fourteen, and was married when about seventeen. Not long after their marriage, they concluded to try the frontier of Missouri, They set out with such effects as a young family would need to commence housekeeping, with several months among strangers, they soon spent all; and when they reached their destiny as he left the door, "Law sakes! if dey calls ceive that the largest quantity fell in June and dat music, what would dey do if dey hears our September. What was he to do? He was among strangers, and did not know where to turn for assistance. The idea of a little grocery, for the accommodation of the settlers, came into his mind. At that period of our history, it was not considered checked my baggage to Nashville, took my morally wrong for professors of religion to deal in spirituous liquors; so, our young Methodist, in his desperation, resolved to make an effort to secure a lot of liquors, with such other little necessaries as the neighborhood demanded; but he was a stranger at Booneville, and he doubted whether he could get credit. He went thither, made known to a merchant-to whom he had no letter of introduction, of whom he had never heard-his necessities, and succeeded in getting the desired credit. Now his grocery is in full blast. He succeeded well-made money-regained health; but made shipwreck of faith and of a good conscience.

Among the patrons of Mr. C.'s grocery, were ing in the above business for some fifteen or Messrs, Nicholson and Parker were in his debt for groceries, and had not the money to pay, George and Parker went together, and Nicholson and Cates. Previous, however, to the employment of these men, through the pious conversation of the zealous George, Cates had got under serious conviction, and determined on a return to God. While he and N. were engaged in their daily toils, he was sad and had but little to say. Mr. C. was afraid that N., noticing at them to guard themselves, with their effects the change in his deportment, would think that he was offended; hence, he resolved to explain the cause. But, how to bring it about was a serious question. However, one afternoon, he took up the cross and proposed that they rest and have some talk. The proposition was acceded to, and Mr. C. proceeded about as follows: I was once a happy member of the Church, but since I came to this country I have apostatized, and am a guilty sinner. The cause of my apparent want of affability, is, that I am in solemn earnest to make my peace with God. Thus far, Mr. N. had said but little: but shed tears pretty freely. After wiping his eyes, he made about the following confession: I, also, was a member of the Church in Georgia; felt that I was moved by the Holy Ghost to preach -fled to this country to get clear of this conviction. You have witnessed the unfortunate result : and, Sir, by the grace of God, I will join, in the future, to seek and serve God,

About this time they paused and listened for the sound of P. and G.'s implements of labor; but all was still—they, too, had stopped to rest of grace." P. had acknowledged that he had been a member of the Church in the State of respond—order out so many Rangers for some Illinois—had fled, like Jonah, from the voice of God. which had called him to warn sinners. out, skulk around awhile—probably the Indians At evening, when they all returned to the house, George was called in, as usual, to sing the songs Rangers had expired; they would go to Austin, of Zion for them. This exercise was his delight; and he was no medium singer. Mrs. hear that the Indians had been in again: this, Cates at her cards and wheel; three awakened Sir, is the way things have been working among backsliders, with hearts and heads cast down; us. Now, Sir, before we rid ourselves of these George, with voice attuned to the praise of God.

If he had only been a Methodist, or had been done; and that is a sufficient number of Rangers trained in that school, he would have invited or Regulars will have to be kept as a standing

The itinerants were sent for to that point.

leader of a class. Mrs. Cates has kept the even | broken a great deal of it, that it will not admit tenor of her way all the time. God knows where the pious George is. Austin, Texas, March 16, 1860.

LETTER FROM THE AGENT.

MR. EDITOR :- I wrote to you first and last from New Orleans. Being too unwell to go to Nashville via Railroad, I took passage on board the steamer Diana, for Memphis; and never before have I made so pleasant a trip on a steamboat. The boat was fine; the fare sumptuous; the officers gentlemen; the cabin boys polite and anxious to do your bidding. Not an undevout or immoral word from one of the boat's officers or crew did I hear on the trip; nor one from a passenger, until after we passed Napoleon, at the mouth of the Arkansas river. There was some little card-playing; but no gambling. At Vicksburg, J. G. T. pointed out who once wrote "editorials" there.

breakfast, dinner, and supper, until Saturday vinces me that the divisions in the religious vening, when a company of four personsthree men and one woman-came on board. One of the men said he was an "Italian." His hearts are really so much at issue; but the lanhair was black; his skin distantly related to it guage used in expressing themselves. Some in color, and around his mouth grew a patch of men have vast stores of thought, but little abilblack hair. He carried in his hand a kind of ity to utter; others are so blessed with the art "banjo," or something like what I suppose a of utterance, that they can speak for hours "banjo" is. I think he would pass for about a without a particle of meaning. fourth-rate Frenchman; though he claimed to When I hear of Conferences, Synods and be an Italian. Another one carried a violin; general assemblies quarreling. I perceive the I cannot undertake to describe him. The other under-tone of the hum of the Babel wheel in the gentleman carried what I suppose might have midst, less concerned about the thing, and more been, or really was, the grandson of the "Harp in brandishing the two-edged blades of strife of a thousand strings;" and the lady-well, she about the modes, and the meaning of theological had-herself. At night they gave a "musical terms; really a Babel dispute-actually and virentertainment," and received for the same what | tually one in heart. the company were willing to give. The gentleman with the black hair around his mouth, and the lady, sang; the other two played. The company applauded—I listened. I have heard Jenny Lind, Madame Sontag, and a good many others sing; but such singing as this I never heard before. In euphony, harmony and melody; in the "concord of sweet sounds," the howling of a gang of prairie wolves was delicious, compared with the noises they made; and yet they called it a "musical entertainment," and the company applauded it! I did sequence of exposure to winter weather, in a journey of several hundreds of miles—from Tenpesses to Misseria Westerland a word they said, neither do I believe that any one else did. How any American ear can listen to such "imported stuff" not understand a word they said, neither do I Tennessee to Missouri—Mr. C. was taken ill with rheumatism. Being compelled to stop several months among strangers, they soon

> darkies sing a song." Landing at Memphis, I went to the Gayoso House, got a dinner that was worth the price: then to the ticket office, paid my fare, and seat in the cars, and here I am.

I have been through all the departments of the "Southern Methodist Publishing House," it is more than a "Book Concern;" it's an "institution." In fact, Drs. Summers and M'Ferrin are almost an "institution" themselves Yours, as ever,

INDIAN POLICY.

MR. EDITOR :- Several communications published in the Advocate, with the copious extracts taken from our northern journals, have sufficiently informed your readers of the difficulties that the frontier settlements have had with the Indians for the last two months. The cry, Messrs, Nicholson and Parker. After continu- "Indians," has been heard in every nook and corner of the State, with the foul deeds that twenty months, Mr. C. closed up, and commenced clearing and inclosing a farm. A family of negroes had just been brought into the vicinity. Mr. C. hired a fellow who was a what has already been largely told. These oc good hand with the maul, and a pious member | currences are no new thing; but have been of the Baptist Church. So he and Mr. C. went frequent and repeated for the last three years. into the forest to make post oak rails; and as I wish, therefore, to give a few strictures on the policy, both of our General Government and that of our State, in the protection of our fron-Mr. C. employed them to help in the job. tier from those lawless bands of Indians which

are continually marauding on the frontier. The policy of the General Government known to be the establishment of posts away out from the settlements, giving the Indians ample territory to steal and kill between the settlements and where the posts are established More than that, they hardly have men sufficient

The second policy of the Government, is the establishment of a Reserve, for civilizing the Indians and teaching them the arts of scien and agriculture. This, Sir, in the end, may do well; but its present effects are bad. Sufficient evidence is to be had to convince any man that a majority of the depredations have been committed by the Reserve Indians. This fact being established, it does seem bad policy in our Government to feed, clothe, pamper, fatten, arm and equip a lawless band to do their dark deeds of villainy on the people of the frontier, which retards the settlement of the country; to say nothing of the property stolen and the lives of

our own people taken. The policy of our State, in the main, has been little or no better. Our Governors have gener ally responded to the cries, "Help," when the the following manner: the Indians would make a break-in on the settlements, kill somebody, steal all the horses they could, and leave; a great hubbub and bustle would be raised about the "Indians;" a runner dispatched to Austin for orders for Rangers; the Governor would

and had three of as penitent mourners as were ever prayed for at a camp-meeting altar.

or Regulars will have to be accept at a campain and had three of as penitent mourners as were ever prayed for at a camp-meeting altar. nation, which, while it would look brutal, yet seems to be the only thing that will give secu-

of any settlements. These mountains, too. serve the Indians admirably to hide and skulk about in, and find out where the horses run and people live; and when they get all things set, they can make an effectual drive off some moonlight night. We would not be understood, Mr. Editor, as finding fault with any par-

right policy has been overlooked. CONSTRINGE. Stephensville, March, 1860.

STRIFE. My subject is one of the unpopular; but there are few others more meaning. Its birthplace was Eden, and we might think it ought to be a better child; but its history shows it to be a spoiled pet, of no ordinary dimensions. At Babel, men were scattered mechanically by the different tongues that instantly broke out. At to me the office of a certain paper; you know Pentecost, men were morally united; though The principal items of interest on board were the experience in reading and observation conworld are more nominal than real. What is the cause of most quarrels? Not that their

Palestine, Texas, March 9, 1860.

MEMORANDUM

Of the quantity of rain that fell at Huntsville. Texas, during the year 1859, giving the precise mount of each month.

(Measuree	٣,	w	и	n	а	u	ρ	미	а	м	r	1	c	0	n	и	а	и	c	н	n	L	и	м	л	ш	œ.	a
																									H	ü	mi	Ė
January																											. 1	ü
February																											.1	i
March																										ı	.1	۵
April																												
May																												
June																	ï									ı	.4	i.
July																												
August																												
September											Ī																.4	ú
October												Ī					Ī									ī	.1	i
November												ī	٠.														.1	Á
December																												
																										-	-	ė
	h	ne	h	es	١.																						23	ı

The quantity of rain that fell in 1858, of which I kept a statement, was 46.04 inches; nearly twice the quantity that fell in 1859.

Respectfully,

SONG OF THE SILENT LAND.

Into the Silent Land! Ah! who shall lead us thither? Clouds in the evening sky more darkly gather, And shattered wrecks lie thicker on the stran Who leads us with a gentle hand

Into the Silent Land! To you, ye boundless regions Of all perfection! Tender morning-visions Of besuteous souls! The Future's pledge a
Who in Life's battle firm doth stand

hall bear Hope's tender blossome Into the Silent Land! The mildest herald by our fate allotted

Beckons, and with inverted torch doth stand To lead us with a centle hand

THE WORDS OF THE WISE LET us not dally with God when he offers us a full blessing, to take as much of it as we think will serve our ends, and turn the rest back upon his hands, lest in his anger be snatch all from

opposed, in any just comparison, to an intellect without any culture at all:-leaving the deep soils out of the comparison, the shallow ones of the present day would in any preceding one have been barren wastes .- De Quincy.

THE frequency of envy makes it so familiar that it escapes our notice,-Johnson,

THE best way in the world for a man to see Indians have come down; but how has it been done, and how has it worked? Why, Sir, in seem to be. Besides, that it is many times as troublesome to make good the pretence of a good quality as to have it .- Tillotson. WE might with as much reason doubt wheth-

er the sun was intended to enlighten the earth, as whether he who framed the human mind in tended to announce righteousness to mankind as a law .- Blair.

OUR physical as well as our social life, manners, customs, economy, philosophy, religion, and many an accidental event, all call upon us, and tell us we must deny ourselves .- Goethe. We have such a grand idea of the soul of

man, that we cannot endure to be despised by it, or even not to be esteemed by it.-Pascal. INTELLECTUAL, moral, and religious education are so closely connected, that they cannot be kept permanently separate. If we take the higher degrees of education, we find it impossible to carry them on, without teaching either

It is a great blessing to have an able man for Mr. and Mrs. C., with P. and N., joined the Church. A great revival followed. Nicholson is still preaching somewhere. Parker preached several years as a local preacher, and died in the faith. Cates has been for many years a the fact that the country is so mountainous and the faith. Cates has been for many years a the fact that the country is so mountainous and the faith. Cates has been for many years a the fact that the country is so mountainous and the fact that the country is so mountainous and the fact that the country is so mountainous and the fact that the country is so mountainous and the fact that the country is so mountainous and the fact that the country is so mountainous and the fact that the country is so mountainous and the fact that the country is so mountainous and the fact that the country is so mountainous and the fact that the country is so mountainous and the fact that the country is so mountainous and the fact that the country is so mountainous and the fact that the country is so mountainous and the fact that the country is so mountainous and the fact that the country is so mountainous and the fact that the country is so mountainous and the fact that the country is so mountainous and the fact that the country is so mountainous and the fact that the country is so mountainous and the fact that the country is so mountainous and the fact that the country is so mountainous and the fact that the country is so mountainous and the fact that the country is so mountainous and the fact that the country is so mountainous and the fact that the country is so mountainous and the fact that the country is so mountainous and the fact that the country is so mountainous and the fact that the country is so mountainous and the fact that the country is so mountainous and the fact that the country is so mountainous and the fact that the country is so mountainous and the fact that the country is so mountainous and the fact that the country is so mountainous and the fact that the country is so mountainous and the fact

"I WOULD NOT LIVE ALWAYS." From a Sermon by Rev. G. W. Carter, D. D., published in the Southern Methodist Pulpit for 1852.

The soul of the Christian is deeply pained in beholding the moral disorders in the world around him. If no enemies lurked within, there is much without to annoy and distress. He beholds nations, society, and individuals, engaged in the work of destroying souls, oppressing men, and dishonoring God. He beholds nothing in the great more force to gin his exprehation. ticular man, or body of men; we only think the and dishonoring God. He beholds nothing in the great mass of men to win his approbation, but much to excite disgust, abhorrence, and stir the sorrow of his heart. He is ready to adopt the language of the prophet, "O that my head were waters, and mine eyes a fountain of tears, that I might weep day and night for the slain of the daughter of my people," or with the Psalm-ist, "O let the wickedness of the wicked come to an end."

He, again, is subject to the suffering incident to a probationary state; the suffering growing out of maintaining his integrity and pressing his way against the adverse influences around him. Pentecost, men were morally united; though mechanically separated unto this day. My little experience in reading and observation convinces me that the divisions in the religious way against the averse muches and harrasses him. The world fails to sympathize with him in his difficult work; fails to give him aid as well as symathy; yea, it oppresses, suspects, derides and persecutes.—Even the church fails to give the example and Even the church fails to give the example and encouragement she should and he is discouraged by the lethargy and inconsistency of the professed lover of God, more even than the active efforts of the enemy of souls and the world. To these mental conflicts and these sources of mental suffering, even the perfect christian will be more or less constantly subject in the present life. He is subject to a "great fight of affliction:" the enemy comes in often "like a flood," and he is often constrained, while under these circumstances, to exclaim with Hezekiah. "O Lord I stances, to exclaim with Hezekiah, "O Lord I am oppressed; undertake for me." Now religion does not come generally to remove these sources of anxiety, but to sustain under them. Grace of anxiety, but to sustain under them. Grace quiets the saint for the conflict; mans up his faith; prepares for the fight, yea, sustains him patiently, yea, gives him "songs in the night," and "in the house of his pilgrimage," but does all this, not to make the present desirable but rather supportable. Not only does the Christian "endure as seeing him that is invisible," but the present is endurable because soon to be merged in the unseen and eternal future. The evils, yea, the necessary evils of the present, when even alleviated by grace, are still sufficient to make the eternal extension of the present not make the eternal extension of the present not

III. The termination of the present life is necessary to the enjoyment of a better. This furnishes an additional argument why the present life should not be perpetuated.

1. To this life in the future the soul looks for

1. To this life in the future the soul looks for a realization of its expectations. There is an idea of perfection of being, natural to man: and which springs up under the enlightening and quickening influences of grace more vigorously still in the mind of the Christian, a perfection moral, mental and physical, excluding all conflict and all unnatural development, and including a beautiful and harmonious development and action of all man's powers.

the affairs of the world, requires vindication. Not only are rewards and punishments unequally distributed in the present life, but often the wicked are exalted, and the godly oppressed; the innocent suffer and the guilty go free. God's arrangements are apparently uneflicient and his dispensations apparently unjust. These false appearances must be cleared up, and the months of gainsayers be eternally closed by a clear and satisfactory vindication of the equity and equality of the divide proceedings in the affairs of men. Again: The mysteries of redemption need explication. Angels desired to look into them; so also do saints. These mysteries attract the attention of the Christian, and their explication, involving and developing so much of the hidden wisdom, grace and power of God, is a prominent want of the soul.

The above wants have excited corresponding expections in the mind, and which unmet, unless the constitution of man and the nature of things were changed, would leave the hopes of the Soul incomplete.

2. These expectations are not referred to the present, but to the future for their realization. The soul may seek in vain to realize these, in the life that now is. The search will be equally unsuccessful, whether restricted to the brief duration, comprehend in the life of "the infant of days," or extended to the ample and weary years of the long-lived patriarch. She will return in either case disappointed, the ideal and true perfection of the mind unrealized, the ways of God still apparently unequal, and not sufficiently vindicated, when beheld in the dim light of the present, and the mysteries of redemption still unexplained, and their beauties, to an infinite or the above conclusion, to which my friend and the present and the mysteries of redemption still unexplained, and their beauties, to an infinite or the present and the mysteries of redemption still unexplained, and their beauties, to an infinite or an angel with the present and the mysteries of redemination of the world had never spoken of himsel

his hands, lest in his anger be snatch all from us.—Milton.

Let not a man trust his victory over his nature too far; for nature will be buried a great time, and yet revive upon the occasion, or temptation; like as it was with Esop's damsel, that they may be met. "Be faithful unto death and almost unvoluntarily, I cried, "O Thou Allwise Father! What is the work that thou ness and quiet of death must precede the warmth and activity of the better life. Life must be swallowed up of life." Death must be swallowed up of life." Death must "unclothe" us, before we can be "clothed upon twith our house which is from heaven." "The heart is often likened to a garden where unclothe" us, before we can neare upon the building dod's reward to you will be the spirit of giving more; a blessed spirit, for it is the Spirit of God himself, whose Life is the blessedness of giving. Love, and God will pay you with the capacity of more love; for love is Heaven—love is God within you.—F. W. Robertson.

In that quarter in which it is superficially cultivated, the intellect of this age is properly cultivated, the intellect of this age is properly opposed, in any just comparison, to an intellect without any just comparison, to an intellect with the just of the proper state of the proper state. The first that is the work that thou ma Yet a better remains, for "to die is gain." When viewing thus the eternal gain of dying, then there is sufficient in the prospect not only to make us consent to the end of the present, but to long for its end, as the weary pilgrim longs for the evening, and desire its coming as the bewildered traveller the breaking of morn. If no disease, pain, tears and sin were here, yet, while heaven was ahead, and while Jesus, brighter scenes, and deeper joys and holier associations, beckon him, as the christian would pass through the dark waters, as he stood on the other shore, dripping from the flood, he could say, in louder, sweeter and more exultant tones than were ever heard this side of the stream, "Thanks be to God who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."

In the upper rooms of faith and reverence and love, cobwebs and dust do gather; and we seldom enter these, for by continued disuse they are not inviting to an immortal guest.—
But it is a temple that all may "keep," for love may enter her chamber, and there be so busy with deeds of charity, that it will become a well-adorned and comely apartment, where we shall love to rest and find heavenly peace. And faith from her window may so look out on the glories of the celestial city, on the pleasures that are at God's right hand, that the unseen world shall indeed become the substance and this earth the shadow.

If silver and gold have not filled our coffers, if worldly distinctions and influence have been

sage. The friends of Sir John Franklin claim that the credit is due to him for it, and that his widow is, in consequence, entitled to £20,000 offered by the British Government for that displayed in the consequence of the state offered by the British Government for that discovery. The British Government has already awarded the prize to Sir R. McClure, the officer who commanded the expedition, which, sailing from Behring's Straits, reached the furthest point eastward attained by any vessel. From this point he abandonded his ship, after being two years shut up in the ice, and, still proceeding eastward, joined the expenditions from Baffin's Bay, thereby completing the voyage and journey across the North American continent from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY ON SERMONS. One of the truest and best articles that has appeared in the above periodical is one in the last number entitled, "Is the Religious want of the Age met?" The following is a part and sample of it:

The soul of the Christian is deeply paine "The prevailing impression among the minis-try appears to be that the man who cannot write an able doctrinal discourse is but an inferior man, fit only to preach in an inferior place; and that it would be a great gain to the Church if scholarship were only so general that the standard of the Universities could be ap-plied, and only Phi-Beta Kappa men allowed to enter the ministry. No doubt, those who in-cline to this view are quite honest, and not un-

kindly in it; but those who think thus grievous-ly misunderstand the necessities of the age in which we live. Reading men know where to find better reading than can possibly be furnish-ed by any man who is bound to write two sermons weekly, or even one sermon a week; and to train any corps of young men in the expecta-tion that any considerable fraction of them will be able to win and to maintain a commanding influence in their parishes mainly by the weekly production of learned discourses is to do them they had been accustomed to shape theirs. He was not aware of a sermon there in which they was not aware of a sermon there in which they had a little motto selected, upon which a disquisition upon a particular subject was hung. The sort of sermons which the people in his locality were desirous to hear were sermons delivered on a large portion of the word of God, carrying through the ideas as the Spirit of God had done. And it is, in part at least, because of the prevailing disregard of this most reasonable desire that parishes so soon weary of their ministers.

"Our age is growing less and less tolerant of

"The student-habits of the clergy most na-turally lead them to prefer the formal statement, the studied elaboration of ideas, which their own training cannot but render facile and dear to them. But in this age, more than ever before, we are summoned to surrender our scholastic action of all man's powers.

The equity of God, in the administration of the affairs of the world, requires vindication.

Not only are rewards and punishments unequally preaching, let him imagine himself converging the preaching let him imagine himself and himself let him imagine himself let himself let him imagine himself let himse

perfection of the mind unrealized, the ways of God still apparently unequal, and not sufficiently vindicated, when beheld in the dim light of the present, and the mysteries of redemption still unexplained, and their beauties, to an infinite extent, unseen and unfelt: "For now we see through a glass darkly;" but then in the future life, "face to face:"—"now I know in part; but then shall I know even as I am known."

3. Not only does the present fail to meet our expectations, but its termination is necessary, that they may be met. "Be faithful unto death the solution of the still summer evening, when he had glanced rapidly at the chief incidents of his personal history, and had never spoken of himself to me until on the still summer evening, when he had glanced rapidly at the chief incidents of his personal history, and had never spoken of himself to me until on the still summer evening, when he had glanced rapidly at the chief incidents of his personal history, and had never spoken of himself to me until on the still summer evening, when he had glanced rapidly at the chief incidents of his personal history, and had wound up his narrative by the above conclusion, to which my heart could not respond; for, under all the discipline a Father's hand had seven he had glanced rapidly at the chief incidents of his personal history, and had wound up his narrative by the above conclusion, to which my heart could not respond; for, under all the discipline a Father's hand had seen, he had glanced rapidly at the chief incidents of his personal history, and had wound up his narrative by the above conclusion, to which my heart could not respond; for, under all the discipline a Father's hand had sent, he had held fast his integrity, had been not only a moral man but an humble and generally a cheerful Christian. His words haunted me even after I had gained the solitude of my own department, and almost unvoluntarily, I cried, "O' Thou All-

if worldly distinctions and influence have been withheld, if all earthly schemes have failed, and defeat has seemed to mark our whole pathway, yet, with the heart thus kept, life has been a brilliant success, a splendid victory, and the victor's crown will be awarded by a higher than earthly potentate.-National Era.

Prof. Agassiz addressed a Legislative Educational Meeting in the State House, Boston, Thursday evening, on "The True Aims of the Study of Natural History." He made a 'strong argument against the development theory, showing that the animals of the different geologic epochs are radically different from each other, and connected by no intermediate formations, indicating successive creations rather than progressive devolopment.

MACREADY ON READING. Mr. Macready recently gave a reading at Weston-super-mare for the benefit of the Working Men's Institute of that place. He prefaced his reading with some remarks from which we select the following:

Before entering on the subjects which he had selected to read that evening, it would not be considered out of place if he made some slight reference to that art by which they endeavored to convey to their hearers not only the words, but the inner feelings of the heart. It might, perhaps, appear to some that he set too high an estimate in dignifying that as art in which no one confessed to a deficiency. Every one could read, but, he asked, could every one listen to their reading? For his own part, one of the greatest of intellectual layuring was to listen to greatest of intellectual luxuries was to listen to the powerful reading of the eloquent utterances of the powerful reading of the eloquent utterances of their great writers. It might be asked, where did they hear this? and too often it was the echo that returned the answer. It would, indeed, grieve him to offend any of the fair portion of his audience, by telling them that there might be more charming and more genuine music from their singing an air of Verdi or Mozart. production of learned discourses is to do them the greatest injury, by cherishing expectations which never can be realized. Why do our educated men of other professions so seldom and so reluctantly contribute to the addresses in our religious assemblies? Precisely because they understand the difficulty of meeting the popular expectation which is created by the prevailing theory which demads that sermons, was an accomplishment. He believed it was an accomplishment which required as much and not only that sermons, but also that all religious addresses should be chiefly characterized as learned, acute, scholastic even. An Irish preacher is reported in an Edimbargh paper as saying lately, that 'he been led to think of his own preaching and of that of his brethren. He saw very few sermons in the New Testament shaped after the forms and fashion in which who had none. All were brought up to the sacrificial altar, while those who stood around were unable to remonstrate. Whilst contending for reading, he yielded to none in his love for

as well be not delivered all. Demosthenes, the prince of all the ancient orators, gave irrefragable evidence of this, when, in reply to three questions as to what constitutes eloquence, he answered that it was action. Our ministers, locatorers and lawyers, ought to comprehend the locatorers and lawyers, ought to comprehend the locatorers and lawyers.

England commenced on Saturday afternoon. No labor was performed on the evening which prethe studied elaboration of ideas, which their own training cannot but render facile and dear to them. But in this age, more than ever before, we are summoned to surrender our scholastic preferences and esoteric honors to the exigencies of the million.

"If any man really wishes to know how he is preaching, let him imagine himself conversing menced at nine in morning, and occupied from six to eight hours, divided by an intermission of

one hour for dinner. The people collected quite punctually, as the law compelled their attend-ance, and there was a heavy fine for any one

envy and jealousy, were active passions among the men of olden times, and it was a delicate and difficult business to seat the meeting house,' as it was quaintly called.

Many of the early churches of New England

services were as follows: The Congregation assembled at an early hour—never later than nino'clock. After prayer, a chapter from the Bible was read by one of the ministers, and expounded at length. In many of the churches,
however, the Bible was not read at all, and it
took years of agitation to carry that innovation.
A psalm in metre was next sung, which was
digitated line the church five times with a large huntingknife, and was trying to stab him again! The had two clergymen—one who was called the pastor; the other the teacher. The Sabbath took years of agitation to carry that innovation. A psalm in metre was next sung, which was dictated line by line to the congregation; this service was usually performed by one of the deacons. The preacher did not take part in the introductory services.

introductory services.

The baptisms, cases of church discipline and collections, always took place in the afternoon. The "long" prayer usually occupied from an hour to an hour and a half, and many of the serhour to an hour and a half, and many of the ser-mons of this period make a hundred to a hun-dred and fifty pages. There was a contribution every Sunday, preceded by an appeal from one of the deacons. The boxes were not carried round, but the congregation arose and proceed-ed to the deacon's seat, and deposited their of-ferings. The magistrate and "brief gentleman" walked up first, the elders next, and then follow-ed the "common people"

ed the "common people."

The trials of ecclesiastical offenders, at the close of the services, often afforded much excite ment and amusement; for some offenses a par-ticular dress was worn, and the "confession" of Oftentimes the public services were continued until after sunset. After the benediction, the minister passed out of the church, bowing to people on both sides of the aisles, as they all sat in silence until the clergyman and their families

The Dignity of Man.—With what an overwhelming importance does eternity invest the character of man! The freshness, and beauty, and loveliness of the vegetable world please the senses, and command a momentary admiration; but the sun is no sooner risen with a burning heat, than the grass and the flower withereth, and the grace of the fashion of them perishes, and is forgotten. The inferior creation enjoys the highest satisfaction of which their natures are capable; but that happiness is limited to a few years, or months, or days, or hours; but everything about man bears the aspect of eternity. The infant comes into the world with an organism of immortality; fixulties begin to expand, that will continue to expand through interminable ages; affections manifest their presence, which will, in time and in eternity, be reciprocated by a holy universe, and will share the love and joy of God, or will wander over the vast creation in quest of an object, but will find none; a body is nursed and watched that will be adweller in the honse of many mansions or will be destroyed in hell. As the infant grows to youth and manhood, he marches to eternity. His thoughts, his words, his actions, all affect that eternity. He sows to the flesh, and will, in misery, reap the fruits; or he sows to the Spirit, and will, in heaven, reap life everlasting. In a word, his circumstances, his relative connections, his employments, his enjoyments, his sufferings and sorrows, are all intimately linked with his eternity.

PRIESTS.—An order has been issued, it is stated in an English paper, by the French Minister of War, forbidding soldiers in garrison at Paris, or any other town in France, from attending Love of Money.—An exchange records the case of a merchant, in a lucrative trade, who convinced that his pursuit of wealth involved a forfeiture of hope and heaven, pondering the question several weeks, and then—knowing that his choice was for eternity—said: "I must have a fortune! Though hell be the consequence, let me be rich!" Réader, beware.

War, forbidding soldiers in garrison at Paris, or any other town in France, from attending worship in parochial or conventual churches, and intimating that, for the future, provision would everywhere be made within barracks for the regular celebration of mass. The origin of this regulation is said to be the efforts on the part of the priests to influence the minds of the soldiery in favor of the Pope.

The Locust Plague to Reappear this Year —Mr. Gideon B. Smith communicates the following unpleasant bit of entomological news through the National Intelligencer:

Messes. Editors: The locusts (Cicada Septemdecim) will appear very extensively this year, occupying probably a larger surface of the country than those of any other year. The following States and parts of States will be occupied by them, viz: New York and Connecticut—from Long Island Sound to Washington country, New York: from the Connecticut River to the Hudson River, and several counties in New York, west of the Hudson River, to Montgomery county, on the Mohawk River. New Jersey—occupying the whole State. Pennsylvania—in that portion bounded by Peter's Mountain on south, the Delaware River on the east, and the Susquehanna River on the west. Maryland— Susquehanna River on the west. Maryland—from Anne Arundel county to the middle of St. Mary's county; from the Chesapeake to the Potomae River. Virginia—from the south part of Loudon county to the Roanoke River; from the Blue Ridge to the Potomac River. North Carolina—Caswell, Rockingham, Stokes, Guil-

ford. Roman, Surry and adjacent counties.— Michigan—about Kalamazoo. Indiana—Dear-born and adjacent counties. They will commence emerging in North Caro-lina about the 10th of May, and a few days later for every hundred miles as we progress north, until the first of June, in Washington County, New York. This will afford a fine opportunity do not appear regularly every seventeen years. None of the Southern tribe (thirteen year lo-

custs) appear this year. Respectfully,

THE LOST ONE FOUND .- Mr. Whitefield had a brother who for some years appeared to be a sincere Christian. But he declined, and finally wandered far from the path of duty. After hear-ing his brother preach one afternoon, he retired in distress of mind. At the supper-table he groaned, and could neither eat nor drink, saying, "I am a lost man." The Countess of Huntingdon, for reading, he yielded to none in his love for music—good music.

Effective delivery is the best part of eloquence—in fact, without it, the grandest speeches and sermons are good for nothing, save to the mere reader; and as such productions are always delivered, if they be not delivered well, they may as well be not delivered well, they may as well be not delivered all. Demosthenes, the prince of all the ancient orators, gave irrefragable evidence of this, when, in reply to three.

""I am a lost man." The Countess of Huntingdon, who sat opposite, exclaimed, "I am glad of it!" "It is wicked in you to say you are glad I am a lost man." "I repeat it." said she, "I am heartily glad of it." He looked at her, astonished at her barbarity. "I am glad of it," said she, "because it is written, "The Son of Man came to seek and to save that which was lost." With targetions Scripture truth is the st." And "What a precious Scripture truth is the st." "Our age is growing less and less tolerant of formality—less and less willing to accept metaphysical disquisition in place of a warm-hearted, loving, fervent expansion of the word of God, recommended to the understanding and to the sensibility by living illustrations of spiritual truth, derived from all the experience of life, from all observation, from all analogies in the natural world."

The student-habits of the clergy most na
"The student-habits of the student-habits of the summons of death shall come. Let backsliders take warning, and see to it that they say, but now they say it, that has the weight.

"The student-habits of the clergy most na
"The student-habits o

> THRILLING INCIDENT.-In a lecture recently delivered by "Grace Greenwood," at Boston, on "Heroism," she referred to an incident that took place at the burning of a steamer on one of the Western lakes:

and presence of mind rose superior to the peril and horrors of the night was a mother, wh succeeded in saving her two children by means only of a floating settee. While they were in favorite orators is in their constant recognition of the ebb and flow of the sensibilities they are acting upon. Their speech is, in effect, an actual converation, in which they are speaking for as well as to the audience."

SUCCESS OR FAILURE IN LIFE.

"And so," concluded my friend, sorrowfully, "my life has been a failure." I had not time to reply to this remark, for he quickly turned from me and walked away. But long after he had not discuss the sense of the results of another. Our local histories reveal that pride, envy and jealousy, were active passions among the men of olden times, and it was a delicate and difficult business to 'seat the meeting house,'

"And walked away. But long after he had a walked away. But long after he had not time to the sense of the seat the meeting house,'

"And so," concluded my friend, sorrowfully, "my life has been a failure." I had not time to reply to this remark, for he quickly turned from me and walked away. But long after he had the sense of the wards the settee, and as he was about to grasp the church, and there were no pews in the church, and the congregation had places assigned them upon the rude benches, at the annual town meeting, according to their age, importance and social standing. A person was fined in the church, and the water the mother saw a men swimming towards the settee, and as he was about to grasp the church, and the settle, and she was about to grasp the church, and the settle, and she was about to grasp the church, and the settle, and she was about to grasp the church, and the settle, and she was about to grasp the church, and the settle, and she was about to grasp the church, and the water the mother saw a men swimming to-wards the settle, and she was about to grasp the church, and the settle, and she was about to grasp the church, and the settle, and she was about to grasp the church, and the settle, and she was about to grasp the church, and the water the mother and she was about to grasp the church, and the water the mother and she was about to g

affair: In the midst of divine service io the Church of Bruck, near Potsdam, a few days

says: "Violent measures are said to be in con-templation here among the highest personages in the Government. The first would be the exin the Government. The first would be the excommunication of the King of Sardinia and of
the Sovereigns who may assist him; next the
placing of their kingdoms under interdict; then,
the convocation by the Pope of a general council to examine the question whether or not the
fall of the temporal power of the Pope may not
be ascribed to the imprudent concessions made
by the Holy See in Concordats, and whether
those concessions cought not to be retreated, as those concessions ought not to be retracted, as contrary to the principles of the Church.

Why Put into the Church!—If Christ puts any one into his church, he puts him there to work for him. If you are really a member of his church, you were redeemed by his precious blood, and renewed by the Holy Spirit. Did Christ die for you, did the Holy Spirit give you a new heart, that you might enter his church, and fold your arms in indolence, and give your affections to earthly things, and leave to others the self-denial, and the spiritual labors which the church was instituted to perform? What would be done by the church for the honor of would be done by the church for the honor of God, and the salvation and happiness of men, if all the members of the church were like your-

As a vine-dresser, residing in the commune of Pemmier, (Rhone,) was working, a few days age, in his vineyard, near a rock, his pickaxe suddenly laid open a cavity in the stone. On examining the hole he found a vase which had been broken by one of the blows, and exposed to view a number of silver coins in a perfect state of preservation. They date back of the time of Charlemagne, and appear to have never been in circulation.

Dogs are said to "speak with their tails."— Would it be proper to call a short tailed dog a "stump orator?"

licted with Piles for twenty sered a great d-al, often con-cksmith I was compelled to us remedies without receiv-nily applied to Dr. Barnett, sound as I was at twenty , and enjoying good health, several cases without a sin-ordisily recommend all per-y to him immediately. The tin and Lonsyder it perfectly BURRELL PARKER. 18, 1859.—Oct. 6, '59.

MAP OF TEXAS,

GALVESTON, TEXAS. THURSDAY, MARCH 29.

THE HOME CIRCLE for April continues its il lustrated life of Luther, and gives several other engravings-among the rest the beautiful falls of the Towalaga, in Georgia, and a good likeness of the venerable William McMahon, of the Memphis Conference. These are followed by sixteen prose articles, eleven poems, and a full and varied editorial department. Patronage has greatly increased, and there is a corresponding progress in the merit of the magazine. We are not conscious of prejudice in saying that it occupies a very worthy position among periodi cals of its kind. The publishers and editor are rapidly redeeming their promise to make it "the best magazine of its class in the United States."

The subscription remains, as heretofore, \$2 per annum, in advance. Address J. B. M'Ferrin. Agent, Nashville, Tenn.

THE St. Louis Advocate is mistaken in supposing that the Advocate and Journal has re cently revived the subject of a union between the Episcopalian and Methodist Churches. The proposition for the union, which it supposes to be editorial, was a communication from a Protestant Episcopalian. It could not be supposed that the Journal would propose the re-ordination of our Bishops by those of the Episcopal Church, as the writer referred to does-solely, however, on the ground of expediency. The relation of the two Churches is one of great interest; their union might remove "a great obstacle to the progress of the gospel;" but to propose re-ordination as a basis of union, is time thrown away. Nothing of the kind could be favorably entertained, even for a moment. So grave an admission of such an absurdity as apostolical succession would be worse than a folly It would be a sin.

THE CHOCTAW MISSION. - Our readers remem ber the recent withdrawal of the so-called American Board of Missions from a Choctaw Mission, because some of the Indians were slaveholders. A Convention of Presbyterians, ministers and laymen, met a few days ago in New York, to consider the case. At that meeting it was resolved "that the existence of slavery in the community, and of slaveholders in the Church, affords no ground for the withdrawal from them of the Gospel." The Presbyterian Board has adopted the Mission.

UNION PRAYER MEETING CONVENTION,-The National Convention of the friends of Union Prayer Meetings, assembled in the Sansom street Baptist Church, Philadelphia, on the 6th inst. About seventy delegates, not counting those from the city, were present. Fourteen States were represented. A large portion of the time was spent in devotional exercises. At 12, M. the Convention resolved itself into the daily prayer meeting. It adjourned to meet in Washington, some time in December pext, having recommended, among other things, the observance of the 1st Monday in October, annually, as a day of prayer for the unity of the Spirit.

Methodist circuits are being formed among the Chinese. We see the "appointments."-The itinerant travels on foot when he cannot go by water. There are no railroads, no carhorses nor saddles. Ladies cannot remain safely at home alone, and it is thought impracticable for them to walk the circuits with their husbands. Single preachers are, therefore, preferred.

CHINESE COURTESY .- During Minister Ward's late visit to Pekin, a private house was allowed him for the use of himself and suite. It was commodious and neat. Long strips of paper, fastened to the door-posts, were covered with Chinese characters, which, translated, read-"Great Joy"-"Receive all Heavenly happiness" -"Felicitous be the sun, and anspicious the clouds"-"Harmonious be the breezes, and sweet the rains"-"Happiness comes from Heaven," etc. etc.

During the Irish Revival, some of the Romish priests "realized" handsomely on holy water sold in bottles, and warranted to prevent the purchaser from taking the alarming disease. Converts from Popery were, however, counted

A lady who is "a descendant with Col. Burr of a common ancestor," writes: "Col Burr spent a week at my father's house after he was 70, and my impression of him and of all he said and did, is very vivid. He was a hater of all mankind, a trifler with all woman-kind, and violated all the rules of hospitality, in the license of his behavior. Parton's book is a tissue of lies, as far as family matters are related, and oh! how evil its influences upon young

PROMETHEUS,-A lecturer having stated that Prometheus was the personification of the love God to man-deriving the name from Pur. fire. and Theos, God-is corrected by a critic who says the name literally denotes "the Forethinker, from Pro, before, and medos or metis, prudence, wisdom.

A brother who has been behind in money matters for many years, squared up last year and now sends \$25 as a thank-offering to th Agent at Nashville, to be appropriated as he thinks best. He gives it to the Sunday-School

A few Sundays since, eleven thousand dollars were raised for foreign missions, in the Presbyterian Church, Madison Square, New York.

We were shown, this morning, by Mr. Stephen Eaton, of Messrs. Buckley & Byrne's, a memorable relic of the ill-fated steamship Hungarian in the form of a letter, saved by some good fortune which the inscrutable ways of Providence denied the living inmates of the unfortunate

MADAME BISHOP .- We are indebted to Mad ame Bishop for tickets to her series of concerts recently given in this city. No entertainment of the kind ever given in Galveston was so suc cessful. We quote "the oldest inhabitant." It is hoped that on her return from the interior. the Madame will give a concert of sacred music here, for the benefit of the Sailor's Home. That inimitable voice of hers, so cultivated that its very art is a second and higher nature, can find a truer scope in sacred themes than the passions of the opera or the sentiments of the ballad can

book for schools. It gives a brief comprehensive view of the Government of the United States, and of the State Governments, in easy lessons. It, or something like it, ought to be used in every school. The latest edition may be had of F. D. Allen, Galveston.

keeps all the leading magazines and newspapers. We thank him for a copy of Harper's OPPOSITES.

Man discovers the present to be a state of pu-pilage, and becomes acquainted with his need of schooling, by observing opposites and his own changes in regard to them. One day he fights the opinions of others: and the next day he sees that those opinions are the natural and necessary contrasts of his own. In a certain state of mind we become religious controversialists, and nsist strictly upon the orthodoxy of our own theology; in another state of mind, which neessarily succeeds the first, we are open to the supplies the deficiencies of our creed. The Calrinist condemns Arminianism to-day with an earnestness which convinces you that he would anish every trace of the heresy from the earth; out in to-morrow's practical exigencies he will ind himself comforted and delivered by some ower which Arminianism alone supplies. The case may be reversed with the same result .-There are some necessary opposites in the two doctrines, and every theologian passes, therefore, from one to the other and back again, nany times in the course of his life.

Often where controversy waxes hottest, the ubjects of contention are necessarily opposites. The mode of baptism is a case in point. There can be no doubt that the immersionists represent an idea which is needful to the development of the Church. We could ill afford to spare them and their stickling for particles. The more enlarged views of the pourers might lead o latitudinarianism, were it not that the immersionists are continually repairing the breaches of literalism. And they, if it were not for the quickening which they receive from the pouring theology, would degenerate into ineffective for-

We may begin anywhere to trace the existnce and observe the use of opposites. On our first page is a beautiful poem in which the future state is called "the silent land." That eloquently of the new and loud song which the deemed shall raise upon the other shore .-Earth has its turmoils and its noises, why should not heaven be a silent land? On earth we are often silent for want of a suitable mode of expression; why should not this disability be removed by the new song in heaven?

The law of opposites is a developing power. No one has yet disproved to our full satisfacontrastive, and one relational. We believe that agency of men, etc., are opposites, yet with a side, another, the other. Of course, their differences will bring out a point of dispute. What some third writer blends the views of the other two. Then it will become a step upward; and Leaving out of view the prophetic conscious

The three Christian graces furnish an exam-Faith, in the highest sense, is passive, and Hope by Charity. To rest in opposing opinions, withut Charity, is to become transfixed by prejuworld which is in process of creation. In other words, we divide on account of the limitation of our faculties, that we may, in a circumscribed of streams, and the singing of birds. sphere, work out some positive results. But hese results have an inborn yearning for their ellows, which exist at our antipodes, and they must go and take us with them, else the flow of

thought will stagnate in our department. We must all labor in our spheres, but remem in other laborers in other vineyards. And, when our grapes are ripe, we must take them to the general pressing, that the world-vintage may mingle into one wine. Or, when our stone is quarried and bewn, we must start with it for or self-will, and expect the world to come to it as if it were the temple, is a very bad mistake. The world will flock to the temple-not to the quarries. These exist but for the sake of the mple, and, though some be of marble and others of granite, they may all be represented in the edifice, without which they must remain

simply scattered quarries, forever. God and man are reconciled in Christ-in his person, in his teachings, example and death. Accepting Christ, we unite in our experience the most marked opposites. When we are weak we are strong. We die and behold we live .-Persecuted, forsaken and cast down, our consolation abounds. We willingly abide in the flesh. yet with a desire to depart and be with Christ. To become a Christian is to solve the enigma of opposing, work together for the good of him who loves the Savior and keeps his words. To reject Christ is to rush against the law which would gather all things in Him; and the consequences of the rebellion must be destructive.

SOULE UNIVERSITY-PRESIDENT CARTER.

CHAPPELL HILL, March 20, 1860. DEAR BRO. CARNES :- I write for the purpose of informing you and the friends of Soule Uniersity, that Rev. Geo. W. Carter, D. D., has will enter upon the discharge of his duties on the first Monday in September next.

He is expected to be with us on the first ganizing the course of study and the adjustment of other matters in connection with the future rospects and usefulness of the institution. Please give us, in the Advocate, such notice

such an able President as Bro. Carter. Affectionately, yours, GAB. FELDER.

Dr. Carter had been for some time Professor of Ethics and Metaphysics in the University of important one which, it will be seen by the above note from the President of the Board of not weave the sights and sounds of yesterday of sagacity would have shown them that the Trustees of Soule University, he has just ac- into the poem of to-day. There must be room second part should be clearly elevated above cepted. Dr. Carter is yet a young man, in the for the working of the reproductive imagina- the first. No man enjoyed revival singing full vigor of life, but with a character and cast tion. It is, perhaps, only the scene of long ago more than John Wesley, and yet none insisted of mind that anticipate the advantages which that can be reproduced in the finer hues of more strongly upon the recessity of instruction

o a field of usefulness so worthy of him, and the sail of ambition or of pleasure upon streams that the field is to have a cultivator so thoroughly capable of developing its vast resources. Scholarship, natural aptitude and religion combine to make him such an educator as the best nstitutions diligently seek, at any cost, to secure. He has had to make some peculiar sacriconviction that our neighbor's confession of faith all his capabilities with obedience to a high fices to come to Texas, and, in coming, crowns sense of duty. That he will be received with the utmost cordiality we know, and that he will, with fair opportunity, surpass the highest expectations, we confidently believe. We hope, however, that this happy success in the selection of a President will not cause the friends of Soule University to relax their efforts in its behalf. What we know of them assures us that it will only prompt them to a still more liberal

Dr. Carter was formerly a member of the Virginia Conference, and stood among the fore most of the able band of delegates sent by that body to the last General Conference. Clearness and strength of intellect, and a perfection of mental discipline which enabled him to say all that a subject required in the shortest time, combined with a manner at once pleasing and impressive, to place his few speeches among the most memorable delivered on that distinguished

The Mercury, a paper published in the town of Oxford, Miss .- the location of the University -speaking of his resignation, says it has occasioned "universal regret." Of Mr. Carter himself it remarks as follows: "He is in every sense a pure and high-minded Christian gentle man; a Virginian by birth, a Southerner by education, and in thought feeling, and action name will touch the heart which has often been a gentleman with all mankind. He is loved by roused and blessed while the preacher talked the people of this community to an extent we never saw shown one man."

A TOUCH OF NATURE.

One feels bound in duty to admire the character of Southey more than Byron's; but it is often difficult to preserve respect for the author of Madoc while reading the satires with which he inspired the poetic peer. We have often tion the soundness of the Cousinian analysis of wished to possess some defence of Southey that intelligence into three integrant elements-two would avail when Byron's lampoons were about to make us despise the laureate. We have it in the idea of unity must suggest the idea of a single sentence uttered by Southey, on hearing plurality, and that, these two ideas being that Byron had concluded to crush Words neceived, the next and final effort of the worth's Excursion:-"He crush the Excursion mind is to establish a relation between them. he might as well attempt to crush Mount Skid-If this be so, many of our controversies are daw!" In that expression Madoc effectually traceable to the different positions of the work- turns the current of contempt towards Childe men in the fields of thought and life. Earth Harold. The good sense and indignation and and heaven, the sovereignty of God and the free- prophetic truth of the sentence are like mountain on which Southey is elevated. W relation. But one Christian writer sees one no longer prefer him to Byron from a sense of duty; or, rather we no longer wish for some convenient reason for the preference. What will be the result? The world will know more the hilt is to the sword, that expression is to of truth in both of those aspects. That know- our estimate of Southey. It is a handle by edge may not be fully efficient for good, until which we can get hold of what we have always tried to think of him.

furnish, in turn, a position upon which higher ness that the Excursion would live-which opposites shall be first controverted and then none but a true-hearted, well-cultivated and when Wordsworth stood alone against nearly ple of opposites in relation. Faith is the opposite of Hope; for there can be no doubt that ciation of Wordsworth's poetry does Souther the whole literary world-how true an appremanifest in connecting it so directly with Naessentially active. Charity, uniting the passive ture. That is, indeed, its proper and imperishand the active, is the perfect relation between able charm. God conducted the poet-priest Faith and Hope. Indeed, Charity is the great away from the strife and smoke of cities that bond of perfectness for all opposites. These he might call men, in some measure, back from nay be pushed to erroneous and dangerous ex- the perplexities of business to the record of the remes. They tend in that direction, but are invisible written in the things that are made, checked, brought to poise, and finally together, The river and the field, the mountain and the primrose, are realities that we cannot ignore at convenience. The world with all its variety lice. Other men have a part of the Truth, was made for man. And Heaven but pursues and it is only by all proper endeavors to unite that original design, in the inspiration of poets, with them that we bring our atoms to the new who, like Wordsworth, commune with Nature until they cannot utter a philosophy without filling it with the perfume of flowers, the laps

How often among piles of brick, in our mad pursuit of mammon, does some panorama of scenery familiar to our boyhood unfold itself in the heart! We pause, look inward, and are refreshed mentally in a manner but feebly typed by any gratification of the physical appetites ber that they are limited. We must have faith We have walked long streets, looking only at some fragrant stretch of lane, with wild honeysuckles clambering over the fences, which served as frames to the clover-fields on either hand. Books which give such glimpses of na ture are valuable to us. Yea, we often linger the site of the temple and help to place it among miser-like over the one sentence in a chapter its fellows of the wall. To retain it, from pride, which lifts the vail that separates us from the past, and permits us to see the paths of our early rambles, the old orchards with their hoards of apples, the peculiar haze through which we looked at the world on some day of Indian summer, long ago, when we went barefoot down the stretch of meadow, fishing-tackle in hand, happier than kings upon their thrones -so happy that we knew it not. How rich it joy are youth and nature!-they come like princes through the common-place of after life scattering bounties on their march. This poor figure will give the reader an idea of the great explain it more clearly:—the poet felt as a merit of Wordsworth's poetry. Let us try to child and thought as a man. Keeping his heart pure, he communed with nature all his life, as many men do only in childhood. And to him life. All things, however various and apparently the visions of nature, when he wrote, were what they are to other men, occasionally, in some pause in the turmoil of life. "Wordsworth upon Helvellyn!" says Mrs. Browning addressing his portrait-"this is the poet and his poetry." He and his writings and nature are one. Those better moods which we experience but seldom, in our more artificial life, were babitual with him in his simpler existence. He wrote poetry and raked hay, and loved lakes, mountains and daisies to the last. And thus he was continually amassing the purer accepted the Presidency of the University, and | wealth which many leave with their childhood for other pursuits, not knowing its value, until, wearied and perplexed, they look back from middle-age, through misty eyes, with a longing When it does come, especially to the Method-Thursday in May next, for the purpose of or- like that of David for a drink of water from his dists, choirs and tune-books of all sorts are, for father's spring. In his essays upon the men the time, laid aside. But in the intervals be and women of the eighteenth century, Hous- tween these times of refreshing, the Church save never deals with poet or painter without must be built up in doctrine enlarged in the finding some joy of youth which explains all knowledge of the truth, and improved in all her as you may deem merited by the acquisition of that is good in his works. But the most of capacities-so that when the breath of Heaver those artists went from country scenes into the fashion and licentiousness of the city, and gen-music than before. A great literary man puberally wrought to please a depraved taste. lished the first part of a poem and seemed Once in a while the better nature prevailed, have forgotten to finish it. Others made the and then the essayist can trace the influence of attempt. Finally, he came to the rescue of his Mississippi. After serious deliberation, he has the youthful innocent pleasure in the work. own work, saying that the mistake of all the resigned that important position for the more What such men were in their youth, Words- finishers was the notion that it had to be com-

the responsibility of choosing a President for with regret. Thus the whispering of Leman's That they may do so, he adds: "Recommend but for all the coming future. What a thought! both accomplished, but in my humble judgment the University were committed to us, and every waters reminded Byron of his sister's voice, our tune book." The idea that a people should Our Publishing interests are to be perpetuated man in the country were a candidate, we should but alas! it was the voice of reproof. Leman stand still in musical culture, because they sing when present editors, agents and readers shall unhesitatingly select George W. Carter. We was displeased that he should have drunk of better when they "have a good time" than all have passed away. The foundation should greatly rejoice that he has consented to come waters which nature never brewed, and spread that did not flow through the purifying pebbles of her hills, and had never borne a flower upon their banks. Wordsworth also associates his sister with a lake. How differently! Ullswater heard the pleasant converse of poet and sister-for they were together-and responded to their joys. Leman heard the lovely complaint of Byron, and sighed back a warning and regret. Byron's past did not accord with Leman's placid ripplings. Ullswater and scenes like it were all, or nearly all, that Wordsworth knew, and they always filled the present with delight. How finely this appears in a poem celebrating the visit above mentioned of himself and sister to the lake fringed with daffodils " Fluttering and dancing in the breeze."

First we have the present, as it was at the mo ment of enjoyment: "The waves besides them danced; but they Outdid the sparkling waves in glee;

In such a jocund company; I gazed—and gazed—but little thought What wealth the show to me had brought." poet with his sister and to-day, sailing over lake, and talking pleasantly of the flowers upon its banks, may not seem to be a brillian spectacle to the noisy politician or the excited ursuer of golden fortunes. But the time comes when lake and flowers, and the pleasure with which they were associated become things of the past; when the heart must have exhausted many a supply of joy; when the streams of a merely conventional life are dried up; and then the lake and flowers and the sis ter's merry face come back again, as they did to Wordsworth:

" For oft, when on my couch I lie. In vacant or in pensive mood, They flash upon that inward eye, And then my heart with pleasure fills.

The idea of a man with a mission is elevating

What if God who loves his children, did, it pity of them, inspire Wordsworth and other great poets to send through the world the breath of the green fields and flowers which so many forego in answer to the demands of business life. The man of many cares, pent in city or in town, chained to a sick bed, or locked in a cell, if he can but have a page or two of some poet who was true to his noble vocation, may once more cool his little feet in the brook which he shall never see again, or smell the fragrance of flowers which have long forgot to bloom And then, too, when we have wearied our brains in search of philosophy among the dreary analysts, what a pleasure it is to find in Words worth that problems are better solved by an Excursion through the fields than by pacing back and forth upon the academic porch. Women know better than we. They will not let even the little spot of earth which the city would cover with its rubbish be defrauded of its flower. Throw your bricks upon that flower and crush it, and the woman will gather some quantity of precious earth and put in a pot decorated with the gentle Palissy's art, and rear a geranium on the window-sill. Thus nature prevails. By the conspiracy of gentle hands she pursues us even into our studies; and we cannot step forth without being confronted by but a true-hearted, well-cultivated and her in the gardens. "At our gates are, (or a matter which we regret, as it contains many "The flowers appear on the earth; the fig tree putteth forth her green figs, and the vines with the tender grape give a good smell," Let not the inkstand wonder, therefore, if it should be left occasionally to a contemplative solitude. Nature is good. Let not the man of the city get farther away from her, if he can help it; but let him rather dispute every inch of separabut let him rather dispute every inch of separa-tion with heroic zeal; at least, planting his foot can supply a large list of subscribers with the upon the ime of an ample public square-especially in this city where the sound of the builder's hammer is now so pertinacious-let him say to bricks, mortar and weatherboarding "Thus far shall ye come, but no farther." Let the brother of the country rejoice in his natural privileges. If he is lonesome at times, it is not because some of us townsmen fail to wish ourselves with him. "God made the country man makes the town." We hope camp-meetings will be abundant this year in Texas Bishop Pierce spoke for us all when, looking upon one of those scenes where Nature herself seems to be peculiarly devotional, he said that with such a place to pray in, daily, one might become a better man. Let us go out of doors often; sometimes alone, like Isaac, to meditate, and sometimes taking Rebecca and the little

Jacobs and Esaus along. Their voices will har monize with nature's and make a richer music. in another column, by our correspondent, is a good specimen of the Methodistic Presbyterian -a character of great usefulness and worthy of considerable imitative effort. But Dr. Murray, like very many other excellent and intelligent people, appreciates, fully, but one side of Methodism. Numbers of such people are slow to apprehend the force of Methodistic efforts to combine with their pioneering power the culture which is necessary to conserve, perpetuate and multiply the effects of revivals. Methodists are confessedly great at camp-meetings, but when camp-meetings have prepared the way for the school and the cultivated Christian con sider themselves almost defrauded if opportu nity is not, at that point, turned over to them Just here the Methodists often have to mee Dr. Murray and other fine men of his cast, who do not clearly see that from the first we have been as anxious to hew the log as to cut down the tree. The motive is not ambitious-not in the least; it is simply the natural and laudable desire for completeness.

I was gratified to learn from the Agent of Well: take singing, for the sake of illustra tion. All that Dr. Murray says about it is, in one view of the case, correct, and that part about organ-lofts and specially privileged choir is true all the time. But he introduces a position which he does not explain, viz.: that the artistic should not be cultivated beyond a "given line." Had he marked out that line, he would have done a good service. Farther: re vival power is not continuous-never has been.

when they are learning new tunes and hymns, is just the same as to say that a preacher should never preach a new sermon because he can be more continuous, smoother and, in a certain way, more inspiring in the delivery of an old one. Things new and old are to be combined: and one part of the combination is left out entirely when the people, instead of following the njunction of the discipline, and "learning to sing," depend wholly upon what they have in a more healthful climate, and to bring out learned. All improvement implies a transition state, where men are seen as trees walkingwhere the satisfaction of the old is to some extent lost, before the pleasure of the new is fully attained. The old people may feel this more keenly than others. But that is not a good argument against improvement. Age, like every other condition, has its advantages and ed; may he live to see the fruit. disadvantages. The Church cannot become all nemory, even for the sake of her delightful old-fashioned members. What our able correspondent says about

teaching the children to sing, is excellent. In this, as in everything else, the children are our nain dependence. But the grown people must take an interest in what the children are expected to learn. The child who goes out to school, is greatly helped if the home folks are neanwhile improving. It is no great assistance for the boy who has just learned at school that he earth revolves around the sun, to find, on his return home, that his father and mother are hetinate adherents of the Ptolemaic system.

We are to speak to ourselves in psalms and lymns and spiritual songs. The Methodists have an incomparable variety of these, yet how many of the best of them are unsung for the want of a little musical culture? Charles Wesley's sacred muse has much less than half of her privileges in our present congregations. We know of no better way to remedy the defect than to circulate the tune book, and let those who can sing our unused hymns teach them to the rest-by which means we hope, in ime, to hear all our congregations sing "None is like Jeshurun's God," "The God of Abrah'm praise," and "Thou hidden love of God whose neight," as well as some of them now sing "Come thou Fount of every blessing," or "When I can read my title clear."

Having had our say, we shall leave the field to our correspondent, whose favors are highly appreciated. We hope to have the pleasure of ublishing many articles from his pen, upon nany subjects of interest to our readers.

QUARTERLY REVIEW FOR APRIL.

A LIBERAL PROPOSITION. THE Quarterly Review for April is in pres and will be issued in due time. Its table of contents is very inviting. The first article is contents is very inviting. The first article is entitled Extempore Speaking—being a masterly paper on Bautain; Art. II. Rivers's Elements of Moral Philosophy, by President Thomas; Art. III. Preachers and Preaching—a review of Dr. Murray's late work on that subject, by the Rev. J. E. Edwards; Art. IV. The Prophetic Mes-siah; Art. V. The Rev. Ignatius A. Few, LL.D., of that great man; Art. VI. Evangelism; Art. VII. The Classic Localities of our Land; Art. VIII. Brief Reviews; Art. IX. Notes and Cor-respondence; Art. X. Repertory. These last articles contain a vast amount of interesting and

valuable information.

As yet the issues of January are not all taken, he may procure for the present valume. The subscription price of the work is \$2. If the brethren will interest themselves, and send us

Now who will lend a helping hand, and aid in

Brethren, let us hear from you speedily. J. B. M'FERRIN, Agent. It has been received. We have had time to read nothing but Bishop Andrew's paper on Dr. Few, which places that eminent and useful man very fully before the reader; who, if he cannot draw salutary lessons from the presentation, must be either very perfect or very dull. Plain men, who need edification, and want facts for thought, and incentives to a faithful discharge of duty. will be benefitted by the article. From an interesting "digression" upon the "republic of letters" and its relation to religion, we extract a

f we of the South had long ago wakened up on this subject, or if we were even now fully awake to the importance of fostering Southern genius and talent. Had we done so, wisely and earn-estly, fifty years ago, we had to-day occupied a position in the Union of equality, if not pre-But we have at length been arou hough we fear still not effectually. Yet the process is going on, and the signs are hopeful for a still increasing progress, which must ulti-mately conduct us to our proper position of lite-rary independence, if not checked in its upward course by the indolence of Southern writers, or the starveling penuriousness of Southern readers. has been very extensive, though there is still room for improvement. There are still in the land men of wealth acquired on Southern soil, who deem their sons and daughters uneducated ion, and learned how to dance well, and to spend heir fathers' money lavishly and genteelly

NASHVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. EDITOR :- Your Bro. Shipman was in ur city a few days since, on his way East, and requested that I should resume my correspondence with your paper. Well, my engagements are pressing and I have but little leisure to devote to articles for the press; yet, I may rethe risk of being called a croaker, I give it as deem the time, and occasionally drop you a brief letter.

your Depository, that the financial prospects of the Texas Christian Advocate are encouraging, and that your circulation is constantly increasing. Hope you will number ten thousand be to have ten thousand before the present year terminates. Our people generally do not properly appreciate the value of a well conducted amily newspaper. No money for educational purposes is so well expended, as that paid for a fine climate, and enterprising citizens-why not pulpit-of the Methodist pulpit. Let Methodist

what encouraging. The presses are all going with increased speed; and yet the Agent can nardly supply the demand for our standard increased; but the cash capital is too small. This must be enlarged before we can do what

be of solid materials.

The Churches in the city are in tolerable health. Preachers popular, congregations large, and some ingathering of souls; but, still, wickedness abounds, and sinners are bold in the work of transgression.

We have had a visit from Mrs. Lambuth, the wife of Rev. J. W. Lambuth, of the China Mission. She came home to have her children two Chinese boys to be educated. She has turned her face towards her mission field, and, after a short stay, will soon be on the "vasty deep" to rejoin her husband in her glorious work of evangelizing the Celestial Empire. One of our brethren gave Sister L. \$500 to aid her in her Mission-school. Money well expend-

Our winter has been cold and wet; spring backward; wheat crop injured; provision high; people complaining of hard times; and yet, to witness the extravagance in dress, fine houses fine furniture, etc., one would think money must be plenty and times comfortable.

Your old home, Russellville, is enjoying a revival season; so is Bowling Green. Clarks ville, Tenn., has a sweeping work. Murfreesboro has been refreshed, and so of Columbia O for a general revival! and let the people all say Amen. How is your Depository progressing? I gathered from Bro. Shipman that you were all in good hopes of a large and successful business. If you prosper in this important work, you must have the hearty co-operation of all the preachers and people. How important to have sound literature circulated in your new and rising country! Let all work, and work with zeal, and you will succeed, and will lay the foundation of a great work, that before many years, will sweep over Mexico and rollon till you meet our brethren in China, battling for the truth.

I hope to be in Texas one of these days; I have "been let hitherto." We are soon to have the bishops here to plan the work for another year. Good men and

He is "thoroughly furnished," and can do our

need his services; and shall be much disap-

true; may their next year be as the past, but more glorious. You may hear from me soon March 20, 1860. REMARK .- We hope "Tennessee will write soon again," and soon thereafter, and so on.

pointed if anything prevent our regular enjoyment of them .- ED.

SHORT PAPERS.

paper" on Church music, when I met with the ollowing in "Kirwan's" late work on "Preachers and Preaching." The author expresses my views so fully, and in language so terse and pointed, with your permission I have concluded o adopt them. "Singing as a part of public worship has

been greatly corrupted. In this respect it has shared very much the same fate as public prayer. As the Church became corrupt, prayer and praise, from acts of solemn worship dwin propose to allow each preacher who may act as dled down into ritual performances. It was so agent Fifty Cents premiun for every subscriber in the Jewish Church. It is now so in the Romish Church, where the pantomime of Mass has supplanted the preaching of the gospel, additional subscribers, with the cash, they can retain fifty cents, sending us one dollar and a planted the devotional singing. Nor are Protestant Churches sinless on this subject. This part of public worship has been surrendered to organists, professional singers, and choirs, whose aim it is to make it scientific and not devotion al-pleasing to the educated ear, and not elevating to the affections of the devout wor

"Indeed, it is mainly transferred from the people to a committee on the organ loft, which feels it has a right exclusively to control it, and which will not brook the singing of the people. lest it should make discord, and thus the precions right of a Christian congregation is sacrificed to the fastidious taste of a few person whose only object may be to display their fine, and well trained voices. And the arrogance which these leaders and choirs assume is notewhich these leaders and choirs assume is note-worthy. The great mistake as to singing in that this discreditable and disastrous strife may public worship is a desire to make it artistic. The truth is, that we sacrifice the devotional in proportion as we cultivate the artistic beyond a given line. People that know not a note in music can sing the praises of God so as to excite their devotional feelings, if the tune is a familiar one. These form the great majority of ordinary congregations, and it is in reference to these, and not for the few cultivated ears, that the singing of congregations should be conducted. We heard the choir of the Sistine chapel and of St. Peter's and of St. Paul's, but as far as devotion is concerned, their singing bore no comparison to that we have heard in Scotch churches, led by a precentor from under the pulpit, or in a Methodist church when the brethren had a good time. The singing in which the New Testament, is to preach the Gospel of the Son of God, both to master and slave, and tasteful and classical, but it is the best for the people; it is the most devotional. It may grate upon the ears of young Misses from boardingschools, or young gentlemen of operatic taste, but because it elevates the religious feelings of the people it is harmony in the ear of heaven." So writes Dr. Murray. Singing should be congregational. And, at

my judgment that the attempt to introduce Mr. Everett's "Hymn and Tune Book" will prove a failure, and thus damage a "good cause," except in large cities, and in a "few favored localities." The book itself is objectionable. But I am dealing with the congregation. In our Methodist congregations are many old persons, fore the expiration of your term. You ought of deep piety, who look with jealousy on any innovation on ancient Methodism. Their feelings, or, if reformers prefer, their follies must be borne with; and you cannot get them to adopt the "book." There is a second class who would the whole course of our lives, that they may the "book." There is a second class who would come in aid to our faith and hope in the last use the book, but cannot. Not one in five of great conflict; let us carefully consider the exgood journal. Your population in Texas is increasing in numbers and wealth, and your State will, perhaps, one day, be the "Empire book had as well be a hieroglyphic record, bester". You have vest territory, fertile soil. cause not one in the congregation, and very often the choir, does not know what hymn the mingo ahead of all your elder sisters? See to it ister intends to use; and unless the book is used that religion and sound morals keep pace with the improvements of the times. Much depends a small third class who can sing "by sight," but when the time comes; yea, he will come and when the time comes; yea, he will come and meet us, and by his animating presence invigoon your press and the spirit and tone of the will not. Their position is, that it is the duty of the choir to do all the singing. And is it not rate our faith and hope, till we join the innumerable multitude that, in the Canaan above. editors and Methodist preachers be true to themselves and true to Christ, and they will go forward and do valiant work for the cause of forward and do valiant work for the cause of into the pulpit. Now, then, take away from our and by his all-conquering arm.—Scott. congregations these four classes, and what becomes of the singing? Why, it is left to "quartette" choirs in the "organ-loft." While they drawl out music (?) like the sound of a Dutch works-a good sign. The machinery must be gong the congregation is silent, some indulging in one feeling and some in another. The re-commendation of the General Conference, and experience brings to most other men. In every respect he is the man for Soule University. If Nature prevents a void which is always filled tons," says he, "let the people learn to sing." take time; we are working, not for a season, admirable, and I hope to see the purposes of never cloy or overwork the mind.—South.

we began with the wrong "folks," We must begin with the children; we must teach music in our day-schools, as we teach other branches of education, and as is done in Germany and Prussia. We should require our teachers to understand Music as well as Arithmetic, and they should teach it on the black board, as grithmetie is taught. I know it is difficult and labor. ons to teach it, but what is it that is valuable that is easily attained? But you ask, can every shild be taught music? Where there is no im pediment in speech they can. True, all cannot make good singers; neither are all children good eaders. All do not possess the physical requisites-the large, expanded chest, the thick short neck, the wide mouth-but we do not neglect to teach children to read because they cannot excel; neither should we refuse to teach them music for this reason. In this connection the Sabbath School-as in every other good thing-is a most powerful auxiliary. About this I had "many hings to write," but my short paper is drawn out to a long one -- so I stop.

HEART-RENDING CRUELTY.

The way a Northern Preacher was mobbed in Teras - His own version of the Terrible affair Bro. CARNES: - Having seen some awful ac ounts during the past year or two, in the papers, about mobbing and whipping Northern reachers, in Texas; and as I spent some time Texas, last fall, and traveled over a thousand miles in that country, and also attended several camp-meetings, and two-days meetings there. I thought I would tell you how they (never) whipped me, a Northerner from Illinois.

The first preacher I met after landing in Galveston was a local preacher, who then had charge of the colored part of the community; and though I told him that I was from Illinois, he would have me to preach to his congregation. The next, was the Editor of the Advocate, who especially enjoined it on me to assist him in administering the sacrament to the white congregation in Galveston. Next I attended a camp-meeting eight miles from Waxabatchie; arrived on the camp-ground alone, on the first day of the meeting. The first person I met, was the preacher in charge, who, after learning my name and whence I came, bade me welcome; and in a little while he gave me an introduction to the tent-holders, telling them that I was a local preacher from Illinois, Here, I ntended to stay only two days, but they would not consent for me to leave them until I had Advocate and its readers abundant good. We served them another two days. From this place, I went directly to another camp-meeting, near the Cross timbers, at which place I arrived on Friday evening, while the preacher in charge was preaching. Here I was made welcome also: and was invited to assist them, which I did, as well as I was able.

At both these camp-meetings, the best of order prevailed, though nothing was said about to make it more so than usual. And I never was treated more friendly by people or preachers, and we spent the time happily together; and many were converted in good old Methodist style.

I also visited the McKenzie Institute; was very kindly received and entertained for two days by the President. From this point, in company with Bro. Brown, I went to another camp-meeting eight miles south-east of Clarksand on Sabbath at eleven o'clock. Had a large audience and good attention. After dismission we went with some friends to a long table, spread with the bounties of life, and while partaking of the refreshments Dr. R .__ of Clarks. ville, came up to me and said, "I believe, sir, you are the man that preached to day; here, take this," said he, handing me \$15 50: "not that you need it, but as an evidence of the esteem your friends have for you," and before I had hardly time to say, thank you, sir, he was gone. This, sir, is the way they whipped me. And I am persuaded it is the way they would whip all who preach the Gospel of Christ to masters and servants. Yours truly, E. K. Walker's Grove, Mason Co. Ill., Mar. 13, 1860.

BALTIMORE CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS.

The Baltimore Conference, at its late session, passed the following decided resolutions:

1. That we sincerely deplore the agitation of the slavery question, both in the Church and speedily cease. 2. That the conference disclaims having the

least sympathy with abolitionism. On the con-trary we are determined not to hold connection with any ecclesiastical body that makes nonslaveholding a condition of membership in the Church, and that we are opposed to any inquisition upon the motives underlying the relation

of master and slave.
3. Resolved, That the subject of slavery should e committed exclusively to the jurisdiction of the respective conferences in which it may be

4. Resolved, That no action of the General conference can influence us to violate our principles and practices, as indicated in the foregorights and interests of our people to the last extremity.
5. Resolved, That our mission, as ministers of

to devote ourselves wholly to our appropriate work of winning souls to Christ,
6. Resolved, That we solemnly remonstrate against the continual aggressive discussion of the

slavery question in the newspapers and periodi-cals of the Church. Resolved, That the publishing funds and establishments of the Church are common property, held in trust by the General conference for

our common equal use. 8. Resolved, That any such use of our common publishing funds, newspapers, periodicals, etc., as precludes our people from the benefits of them, while they are in no false or illegitimate relation to the Union, but are faithful to its ovenants, is an abuse of trust.

y ayes and nays, 132 for and none against. Several members were absent. A resolution in favor of lay delegation was lost-ayes 25, noes 96.

The report and resolutions were voted upon

against anxious and distressing fears. The

Public opinion is a stream which digs its own bed. We may occasionally moderate or quick-en its course, but it is very difficult to alter it. And yet it sometimes alters, and even reverses its own course-one can tell scarcely why of

Religious pleasure is such a pleasure as can

steamsh in Italy, est. The ci he calls in Venit army, as hostility sensatior
The Gauthoritis publish a to France repudiati
The of Gen. Fations for kingdom, The vote It is no

the city rounded. Much ! Spanish ! citement sequence handed a The M mon com

became gen Mexican st mander, an Marin an Preble. The acti steamer Ge Miramon s the vessels

The city

ONE D ginia Anto morning 5 The milit night of the factory cone Sourn W of the 15th t ed from Mir up with una ure of the se city, and and and the shell age to the among the the Castle of

two steam would have troops stati into the int crata, which

tion of five s in the suppre character. The Sickles Washingre talives met th The Milita to the Co 111 ayes to 7 A bill was

ritory of New WASHINGTO Democratic (of calling a m apprehensions dations at Ch visitors who verse the Democration They also person at Charles THE MI WASHINGTO

charge at tha ministration, all classes of t It is suppo

the capture of Marquez de l Saratoga, hav

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN.

Arrival of the Steamship Canada.

THE CRISIS IN ITALY.

HALIFAX, March 24.—The political news by the steamship Canada, so far as it bears upon the crisis in Italy, is of more than usual importance and inter-

t. The circular dispatch of Count Cavour, in which

The circular dispatch of Count Cavour, in which he calls the attention to the tyrannical acts of Austria in Venitia, especially to the forced enrollment in the army, as a punishment, of all who are suspected of hostility to the Government, had created a profound sensation throughout Europe.

The Opinione, of Turin, states, however, that the authorities of Chambery, Savoy and Nice are abut to publish a proclamation on the subject of annexation to France, in accordance with Count Cavour's advice, repudiating it.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

AMERICAN CONSUL AT VERA CRUZ.

No explanation of the act is given.

PASS-A-L'OUTRE, Mar. 20.—On the 5th inst Mira-

Mexican steamers, together with Marin their com-mander, and nearly all his men.

Marin and most of the prisoners are on board the

The action was brief, but spirited. Fifteen or

twenty men were killed, and as many more wounded. HEAD OF PASSES, Mar. 20.—The day the prize steamer Gen. Miramon sailed from Vera Cruz, Gen.

ONE DAY LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

RUELTY.

her was mobbed in the Terrible affair. en some awful acor two, in the hipping Northern I spent some time ed over a thousand so attended several s meetings there. I how they (never) com Illinois. after landing in her, who then had

of the community; was from Illinois, to his congregation. the Advocate, who e to assist him in t to the white conext I attended a om Waxabatchie; alone, on the first first person I met, who, after learning ame, bade me wel-e gave me an introtelling them that I Illinois. Here, I ays, but they would e them until I had days. From this other camp-meeting, hich place I arrived

s able. etings, the best of hing was said about han usual. And I endly by people or the time happily toverted in good old e Institute; was

utertained for two

the preacher in

re I was made wel-ed to assist them,

m this point, in went to another th-east of Clarkson Saturday night. clock. Had a large After dismission e, and while parched to day; here, an evidence of the you," and before ank you, sir, he was they whipped me. ours truly, E. K. o. Ill., Mar. 13, 1860.

se, at its late session, ed resolutions: plore the agitation of in the Church and and fervently pray disastrous strife may

t to hold connection ly that makes nonmembership in the pposed to any inqui-iderlying the relation

ject of slavery should to the jurisdiction of in which it may be

ction of the General s to violate our prin-dicated in the forego-

ission, as ministers of preach the Gospel of aster and slave, and to our appropriate

publishing funds and th are common prop-eneral conference for

ch use of our common pers, periodicals, etc., from the benefits of o false or illegitimate at are faithful to its trust. ons were voted upon or and none against.

sent. f lay delegation was

earts; let us prepare ason, by faith and relous attention to the et us watch and pray, sing fears. The Lord age over this Jordan a, he will come and ting presence invigoill we join the innuture of the Canaan above, the great Deliverer. the great Deliverer, them from far worse d brought them safe gh his precious blood, arm.—Scott.

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

The action of our naval force is fully sustained by the Government.

Open indignation has been expressed against the Spanish authorities in Cuba, for having fitted out such an expedition against the Juarez constitutional Government of Mexico.

It is believed by some that the two steamers were fitted out by the authority of Spain, sustained by the Franch Government. y the Government. French Government.

MEXICAN NEWS IN CONGRESS. On the evening of the 13th inst., by Rev. Daniel Morse Mr. M. C. SWITZER and Miss EUSTACIA COLLINS both of Austin county.

MEXICAN NEWS IN CONGRESS.

Washington, Mar. 21.—In the House to-day Mr. Staunton asked leave to introduce a resolution requesting the President to inform the House whether the capture of the two Mexican vessels by the Saratoga was in pursuance to his orders, or to those of the Seretary of the Navy, and whether the act of the officers of the Saratoga has been, or will be, approved by him; also asking copies of all the orders and instructions given to the vessels in the Gult of Mexico. Mr. Crawford rose from his seat, saying that

captured as pirates and without definite instructions

repudiating it.

The official gazette also publishes the decree of Gen. Farini, in which he declares that the propositions for 'annexation to Piedmont," or a "separate kingdom," shall be submitted to universal suffrage. objected to the introduction of the resolution.

In the Senate, Mr. Hale offered a resolution, which was adopted, asking the President's authority for the capture of the two Mexican war steamers.

The vote is also to be by bailet

It is now generally believed that the Papal Government in the Legations is forever overthrown; that even it is no longer possible for it to establish a vicarate therein as proposed by France. BOSTON, Mar 24—The coolie ship Norway arrived at this port to-day from Macoa She had on board at the time of her sailing 1,000 coolies for Havana. Havana.

When five days out the coolies being driven by hard treatment to madness, and rebelled against the captain and officers of the vessel.

A fight ensued, which lasted a whole night, and in which thirty coolies were killed and ninety wounded. Finally, the coolies being overpowered and exhausted, were compelled to surrender.

The Norway is owned in New York. THE CAPTURE OF TWO MEXICAN WAR STEAMERS PASS-A-L'OUTRE, March 19 —The Liberal forces in the interior had been rapidly concentrating on the city of Mexico, which was now entirely sur-

Much bad feeling existed among the French and Spanish fleete against the Americans, and great excitement prevailed generally at Vera Cruz, in consequence of what is considered by many the high handed action of Com. Turner in capturing these A DUEL ON THE TAPIS.

New York, Mar. 24 —It is rumored in this city that Lieut. Bartlett has challenged Gen. Morris, one of the editors of the Home Journal, to a duel.

The difficulty arose from some offensive remarks made by Gen Morris, in the Home Journal, touching the great diamond wedding. The Marquis reports that the exequator of the American Consul at Vera Cruz had been revoked.—

the great diamond wedding. INSANITY OF A. T. STEWART, OF NEW YORK. NEW YORK, Mar. 24.—It is currently reported in this city that Mr. A. T. Stewart, the proprier or of vast dry goods establishment situated on Broadway, has fallen a victim, to insanity. It is also reported that he has been taken to the State Insane Asylum. THE WATROUS IMPEACHMENT CASE.

PASS-AL-COURER, Mar. 20.—On the 5th inst Maramon commenced the seige of Vera Cruz.

On the 6th, Marin appeared before the city with two steamers, and not showing his colors, Commander Turner, in the sloop-of-war Saratoga with a detachment from the Savannah and Preble on board the Indianola and Wave, was ordered to proceed to to the anchorage of the steamers off Anton Lizardo and ascertain their character. THE WATHOUS IMPEACHMENT CASS.
WASHINGTON March 23.—The Senate Committee
on Judiciary has determined to act as a Grand Jury
in the investigation of the case of Judge Watrous,
of Texas, preferring that the Senate should try the and ascertain their character.
Upon nearing the steamers one of them was seen case if the existing grounds are strong enough. to be moving off, when a shot was fired ahead of her to bring her to, and the steamer Indianola was sent DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR TEXAS. NEW YORK March 23—A detachment of U. S. troops, under the command of Lieut, James W. Palmer, left this city yesterday for Texas, by way of Indianola, with orders to proceed to the Rio Grandefrom the guns of the Gen. Miramon, accompanied by a volley of musketry; whereupon the Saratoga fired a broadside into the Miramon, and the action

WAR VESSELS FOR THE GULF. WASHINGTON, March 23—Orders have been given for the U.S. vessels of war Pocahontas and Supply to proceed to join the Gulf squadron without delay.

MEXICAN PRIZE STEAMERS.

Washington March 24—A protracted session was had yesterday in the Cabinet, and the subject discussed was relative to the capture of the prize steamthe U.S. sloop-of-war Saratoga off Anton Lizardo.

The President will probably delay his reply to the request of the Senate for information respecting the capture.

steamer Gen. Miramon sailed from Vera Cruz, Gen.
Miramon sent word to the commanding officers of
the vessels of war in port that he would commence
the bombardment of the city that night, and that he
would not be responsible for the damage done to the
shipping under the Castle de Ulloa.

At eight o'clock in the evening, on the 13th of
March, the officers on the deck of the steamer Gen capture.

APPROPRIATION FOR A TEXAS MOUNTED REGIMENT.

Washnoton, March 24—The bill providing for
the appropriation of a million and a quarter of dollars
to raise a mounted regiment for Texas, was vehemently urged before the House Committee on Military Affairs.

The prevailing impression is that the committee March, the officers on the deck of the steamer Gen Miramon heard the report of a heavy cannonade in the direction of Vera Cruz.

When this report was heard, the steamer Gen. Miramon was on her way to New Orleans.

It is supposed the sloop-of war Preble, with Morin and the balance of the prisoners captured by the Saratoga, has been delayed in consequence of the bombardment.

will not render a favorable decision.

ATLANTA CONFERENCE POSTPONED.

WASHINGTON, March 24,—The members of the House of Representatives and Senators from the States of Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina had a final meeting. It was found advisable to postpone the holding of the conference at Atlanta till the Presidential election had taken place. Half an hour previous to the sailing of the Keith it was currently reported at Vera Cruz that Miramon had abandoned the siege, deserted his army and taken refuge on board the French brig-of-war off Sacri-

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.
WASHINGTON, March 24 —Some of the official dis patches received yesterday state that the Mexicans except the immediate followers of Cortina, are en Miramon's communications in the rear had been entirely cut off, and his army was in a desperate situation, unable to communicate with the Capitol, or to receive supplies from the country to any considerable extent. leavoring to retard instead of encouraging him in hi forays.

Quarterly Meetings, de.

The capture of the Marin piratical steamers was a fatal stroke to his enterprise, and it is believed Mura-mon now only demands liberal terms for his fol-

Ach Adbertisements.

ernment was at Washington, and that, if there was any occasion at all for a protest, it was there it would have to be made.

Miramon has completely evacuated Alvarado. The troops stationed there were moved up to the main camp, and a part of them badly beaten, near Medellin, by Felix Gonzales, heading a guerrilla band of 300 men—an old soldier of the first Mexican war of independence. He captured a cannon.

Miramon continued to loose troops daily, by desertion to the city, and by those who slipped away into the interior.

He expected to be aided by the steamer Democrata, which was to leave Havana with the Marin expedition. This steamer must have been near the coast, as Miramon made a movement on the 12th

reston.

Pledging prompt and personal attention to all business intrusted to our care, we respectfully solicit consignments of produce, merchandise, &c., either for sale here or shipment.

G. W. STROTHER,

Galveston, Mar. 17, 1860-22

DEWITT C. STONE.

"Follow Peace with all men, and Holiness, without which no man shall see the Lord."

I Wisit to say to the public, through the Advocate, that that, by the help of the good Lord, and the use of His money, (I am only a steward on earth.) I have erected a Good Flouring and Corn Mill.

It is situated ten miles north of LaGrange, near the road leading from that place to the town of Caldwell.

My days for grinding, in each week, are—Corn on Tuesday, and Wheat on Wednesday and Thursday.

Fayette co., Feb. 29, 1860 [mr8-9t] JOHN RABB.

Marriages. WOOL BAGS.

DANIEL DEALY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

BOOKS and STATIONERY,

Points, oils and Window Glass,
Pogether with all popular Patent Medicines, Brushes, Pumery, &c. Aiso, Henry R. Costar's RAT and ROAGEXTERMINATOR, and ELECTRIC POWDERS to dry insects, with every other article found in a first claring store.

TO TINA
INSURANCE COMPANY,

INCORPORATED 1819.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION.

Cash Assets, \$2,030,423 So.

THE Ætna Insurance Co. has transacted an extensive and eminently successful business for the past FORTY YEARS, and, during that period, paid losses of over

TWELVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,

forcibly demonstrating the ability of the Company, and the necessity of insurance. Its Capital and Surplus, (\$2.-0.30,423 S0) is principally invested in U. S. Treasury Notes, State Bonds, and the most secure and reliable Bank Stocks in the United States.

FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS

Agencies in all the principal cities and towns throughout the State. Policies issued without delay, by any of the duly authorized Agents of the Company.

Losses Promptly Adjusted and Pald at Agency where Policy is Issued.

jan12-1y E. P. HUNT, Agent, Galveston.

IMPORTANT TO PLANTERS. GREAT SAVING OF HORSE-POWER!

WILSON & BROTHERS'

PREMIUM HORSE-POWER

Altogether Superior to any now in use.

The result of experiments which have been made, show gain of from 33 to 50 per cent, over the ordinary powers no n use. We feel safe in saying that 2 horses will be sufficie to run any gin up to a 60 saw, with perfect ease—whereas, the old kind, almost invariably, 3 to 4 are used.

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

CRITTFICATES:

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

ATHENS, 6a., 24th February, 7859.

Having witnessed the trial of Messrs, T. H. Wilson & Bros. Horse Power, the undersigned is convinced of its greature. It is simple in construction, and, as there is an increase of speed, without a corresponding increase of driving power, must have dispensed with useless triction 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 ensity.

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

W. D. WASH,

Tutor of Mathematics, University of Georgia.

The undersigned having been the Ginner at the recent ter of the Messrs. Wilsons' Horse-Power, with his own 45 Sa' Gin, is satisfied that the experiment proved that there was clear gain of 32 to 50 per cent, over ordinary gia-gearing. With two horses the cotton was ginned with greater east than with three on the running-gear of the undersigned.

We, the undersigned, fully concur in the statement mad 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 II, CATON

JOEL C. IVEY S. B. ALLEN.

ROBERT F. GREEN & CO.,

ATHENS, February 26th, 1859

Montgomery, Texas,

The Hoffman Wool Bag, On the 21st inst, by Rev. W. R. Fayle, Mr. J. W. BEATY and Miss MARGRET SEWELL, both of Houston. Manufactured from strong Burlap, for HOFFMAN, IRELAND & EDEY, By the same, on the 22d inst. Mr. JOHN O. LEARY and Mrs. MARTHA J. KENNEDY, both of Houston. Texas Wool Commission House, No. 26 Front street, NEW YORK. On the 7th inst. by Rev. J. B. Ferguson, the Rev. S. W MARTIN of the Wisconsin Annual Conference, and Mrs AURORA HANSJACOB, of Houston. or sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by Messrs, MILLER, MONTGOMERY & Co., Galveston.

BAUGHN & WALKER, Lavaca,

To whom all orders should be addressed.

To whom all orders should be addressed the ready-made, strong Wool Bag will be immediately seen by the wool shipper.

feb9-3m

Agent's Motices.

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

LETTERS AND FUNDS RECEIVED FOR ADVOCATE From 20th to 26th March, inclusive.

From 20th to 26th March, inclusive.

A—O. M. Addison, \$2; E. P. Angell, \$4; R. Alexander, 1 n s
B—G. R. Brasher, \$2; J. M. Baker, \$2; Mrs. J. Binford, \$2;
J. M. Bryson; A. F. Bridges, 80e; P. B. Bailey, 7 n s; J. J.
Bailew; O. L. Battle, \$2, 1 n s; Jos. M. Brown.
C—R. Crawford; A. Cumming, \$2; D. M. Childress; John
R. Cox, \$2, 4 n s, 2 letters; R. Carson, \$2; H. G. Carden,
\$10; J. W. Cooley, \$5.
D—J. W. Dunham, \$4; Mrs. F. Denning; F. C. Dowdy, \$2,
1 n s; R. N. Drake \$5,59, 1 n s.
F—J. E. Ferguson, \$4, 1 n s; J. W. Fields, \$12, 1 n s.
G—John R. Gilldland; H. M. Glass, \$2, 1 n s; R. Gillett,
\$11,70; Thomas G. Gilmore, \$10,
H—H. Harless, \$1, 1 n s; J. W. H. Hamill; W. B. Hill, 1 ns.
K. Wm. L. Kidd; E. Knox; Wm. Kendrick, \$6; R. Y.
King, 2 n s. H—H Harress, \$1, 1 n \$1, 2, N. I. name H—H Harress, \$1, 1 n \$1, 2, N. I. name H. K.—Wm. L. Kidd; E. Knox; Wm. Kendrick, \$6;; R. Y. King, 2 n s.
L—S. C. Littlepage, \$10,50, 2 n s; W. Lentz, \$2; W. McK. Lambin, \$2,50; J. B. Landreth, 1 n s; Samuel Lynch, \$4, 2 n s; C. J. Lane, 1 n s.

—Wm. McMahon, \$2, 1 n s; J. Moreland, \$2; J. S. McGee; W. K. Masten, \$10; F. W. M Guire; F. A. McShan, \$2. P.—W. J. Popham, \$2, 1 n s; A. D. Peel, \$2
R.—W. B. Richardson; E. P. Rogers, \$5,25; J. B. Rabb, 3 n s; Z. Rabby, 1 n s.

Z. Rabby, 1 n s. *

S.—E. A. Stocking, \$8; Wm. A. Smith, 1 n s; S. D. Sansom, \$2; M. C. Simpson, \$2; ¹ H. Shapard, 1 n s.

T.—N. Thomas, \$4; J. L. Terry, \$2, 2 n s; C. W. Thomas, \$30, 6 n s.

W.—Hon, R. Wheeler, \$5; F. E. Wilkinson; Thos, Whitworth, 1 n s; J. M. Whipple, \$2, 1 n s; J. W. Whipple; Mrs. J. G. Woodward, \$2,50; L. S. Walters; J. C. Woolam \$5, 1 n s.

BRICK WITHOUT BURNING.-T

A. C. CRAWFORD. Crockery, China and Glassware,

Willow and Wooden Ware, &c., Iron Building, Strand, Galveston, Texas. WOULD invite the attention of House-keepers, Planters and purchasers generally, to his large stock of Goods, mostly of his own importation, consisting, in part, of WHITE GRANITE-CHINA WARE, FRENCH CHINA

White and richly decorated DINNER, TEA, and TOILET WARE, in sets and separate; Ornaments, Vases, Motto Mugs, Card Trays, &c., &c. GLASS WARE. Crystal and Flint Cut and Pressed ware, for TABLE, BAR and GENERAL USE: Lamps, Globes, Shades and Chimneys, Lanterns, Hall and Side Lamps, Confectioners' Jars, Bar Tumbiers, Beer Mugs, Decanters, &c.

KEROSENE OIL LAMPS. ASSORTED CRATES OF CROCKERY, direct from the Staffordshire Potteries, England; packed with a special view to the requirements of the Country Trade, which will be sold at Northern Jobbing Prices by the original COMMON STONE WARE.

Butter Jars, Milk Pans, Churns, Pitchers, Jugs, Jars, Stove Flues, &c., &c.
WILLOW WARE. Childrens' Wagons, Cabs. Gigs, and Chairs; Clothes, Market and Traveling BASKETS; Brooms and Brushes, all descriptions; Feather Dusters, Looking Glasses, etc. WOODEN WARE. Brass and Iron bound CEDAR TUBS, Churns, Pails, Pig-gins, Painted Tubs and Buckets, Ooak Well Buckets, covered

SILVER PLATED WARE. rge assortment—Tea and Coffee sets, Castors, Uras, Pitchers, Gobiets, Cups, Molasses Caas, Egg Boilers, iters, Cake Baskets, Candiesticks, Ludies, Spoons, Forks ves—Britannia Ware. PLANISHED and JAPANNED WARE.

The undersigned, having witnessed the Ginning experiment of the Messrs. Witson's Horse-Power, confidently believe that there is a clear gain of 23 to 50 per cent. over the Gin-gearing now in common use.

WM. II DORSETY
LEWIS LESTER,
E. L. NEWTON, RICHARD BOGGS. hafing Dishes, Urns, Coffee and Tea Pots, Jelly Moulds, oilet Ware, Water Coolers, Cash, Deed, Cake and Spice oxes, Lanterns, Ice Cream Freezers, Waiters, &c., &c. TABLE and POCKET CUTLERY. A fine assortment of Ivory, Buck, Ebony, Bone and Coco handle Knives and Forks, Carvers and Forks—Pocket and Pen Knives.

S. J. LEE,

RECEIVING, FORWARDING,
and

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Lavaca, Texas.

Will make cash advances on consignments to his friends in
New Orleans, New York and Boston. augi-mari5

Chemical Toilet and Washing Soap. A Rare Chance! No Capital Required!

As to the merits of the soap we give two voices from home.

No. 1, from Col. John Rrown.

Washinsoros, Texas, Feb. 224, 1860.

Messrs, Peel & Durrie, Houston—Gentlemen:—I have the pleasure to inform you that I have been using the Roraback Soap, for Toilet and Washing purposes, and I am perfectly satisfied that it is the Best, Cheapest and most Convenient soap ever made. I have no idea that any improvement will ever be made on it. I would not be without the recipe for ten times its cost. I wish you may have great success, for I consider it a public benefit. It will save time, labor and money, wherever used. I know by a long trial, forer two years,) that it is just the thing we want, for family and general use, &c. Wishing you much success in your enterprise, I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

J. M. BROWN.

LAW, COLLECTION, EXCHANGE GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE

JOHN G. GOOCH, (Late Cravens & Gooch,)
Palestine, Anderson Co., Texas.

Palestine, Anderson Co., Texas.

Dissolution —The Law, Collection and Exchange Firm of "Cravens & Gooch," was dissoived on the first day of January, 1860, by matual consent.

New Style.—Business continued by the Junior Partner, under the style of JOHN G. GOOCH, in all respects as heretofore. Seven years of almost exclusive attention to the Collections, Correspondence, Agencies and Banking of C. & G.'s office, will, it is hoped, warrant the promise of efficient and careful attention to all interests confided to him. Collections in Eastern and Middle Texas by the reciprocal aid of efficient resident Attorneys, receive special attention. ention.

COURTS.—Suits prosecuted in the Federal Courts at Tyler,
r the Courts of Anderson, Houston, Cherokee, Smith, Henerson, Kaufman, Dallas, Ellis, and Freestone counties, will

chasers.
FUNDS REMITTED on the day received, in Sight Exchange.
DEPOSITS CERTIFIED for payment on Call.
Taxes paid on Land for non-residents.
General Agency for Land, Insurance Companies, Iron
Safes, Sewing Machines, Publishers, &c.

Safes, Sewing Machines, Publishers, &c.

REFERENCES.

New York—Reid & Tracy; Henrys, Smith & Townsend,
J. M. Wardwell, McKesson & Robbins, Lune, Boyce & Co.,
John D. Scott & Co., Sackett, Beleher & Co., Condict, Jennings & Co., Harrel, Risley & Kiichen.

New Orleans—McKleroy & Bradford, J. Burnside & Co.,
Slark, Stauffer & Co., Theo. F. Searing & Co.,
Galveston—Ball, Hutchings & Co., Rev. J. W. Shipman,
Geo. Butler, Wm. Hendley & Co., R. & D. G. Mills, Shepherd, Shaw & Co., Ballinger & Jack.

Houston—B A. Shepherd.

Austin—Swenson & Swisher.

Shreveport, La.—B. M. Johnson. FRANCIS D. ALLEN'S BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE, NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL DEPOT.

The subscriber having added to his previously large assortment the ENTRE STOCK OF BOOKS OF JONES, ROOT & Co., (late J. M. Jones,) is prepared to fill all orders pertaining legitimately to the Book and Stationery business, viz:

Miscellaneous Books

Embracing a large, well-selected stock of Standard and Popular Works—Classical, Scientific, Mechanical, School, Historical, Law, Medical, Theological, Agricultural, Poetical, Biographical, Miscellaneous, Fiction, Romance, Masonic, Phrenological, Domesile Economy, Voyages, Travels, &c. New publications by every steamer.

MARKET STREET. (Next door to the Post Office,)

Galveston, Texas.

School Books and Stationery-The most comple Classics and Languages-Latin, Greek, Spanish

Blank Books-Half and full bound, of all sizes, and Blank Books—Half and full bound, of all sizes, and varieties.

Paper—The celebrated Windsor and Chitton Mills Premium Papers, comprising a series of Caps, Letters, Baths, Noves, Commercial, Packet, Legal, Blotting and Bill. Also, a full assortment of Fancy, Cream Laid, Mourning, Colored, Irssue, Drawing, Gold, Silver, Post Office, Wrapping, and Cotton Sampling Paper, &c., &c.

Envelopes—Buff. White and Canary, Linen, Parchment, Post Office, Colored, Ball, Emblematic, Mourning, Embossed, Wedding, and Fancy.

Cards—Visiting, Wedding, Enameled, Bristol Board, Mourning, Tinted, Embossed and Illuminated.

Pocket Blaries f r 1860. Forty-four different kinds.

Stereoscopes and Views—Foreign and Domestic.

Music and Music Books—A large assortment of the

Gold Pens-In Silver Cases and Desk Holders. War inted in every particular.

Steel Pens—Gillot's, Amalgam, Albata, Washington, etc.

factured of superfine paper, assorted colors, and illustrated.

Standard Poets—Pocket 12mo, and royal 8vo editions

BIBLES—All sizes and in all styles of binding.

Prnyer Books—A large variety. Episcopal and Catholic, together with denominational HYMN BOOKS generally.

Juvenile and Toy Books, For the "Little Ones at 18mo 2014 of the variety sizes styles and colors. Also, print-

ed on Linen.

Youkum's History of Texas,

From the First Settlement, in 1685, to Annexation, in 1846;
with Portraits, Maps and Plans. Also, an extended Appendix. 2 vols, 8vo, 1050 pages, strongly bound in sheep.

Sent by mail, free of postage, for \$5. Sent by mail, free of postage, for \$5.

A General Variety of Stock,
Comprisin, among others, the following leading articles:—
Almanaes, Bills of Lading, Blotting Paper, Sand, Composition and Copy Books, Chaik Crayons, Cash Boxes,
Card Cases, Dominoes, Expeditions Calculators, Engravings, Inks, (Black Blue, Red and Bue-black.) Ink Stands and Erasers, India Rubber and Bands, Indelible Ink and Peneits, Ivory Folders, India Ink, Ivory Tablets, Lead Peneits, (of all colors,) Mucliage, Pen-holders, Prints, Portfolios, Portmonies, Pocket Books, Purses Pictures, Perforated Board, Pen and Pocket Knives, Peneil Leads, Quills, Quill Pens, Rulers, Ready Reckoners, Reference Files, Scaling Wax, Song Books, Scrap Books, Slates and Slate Peneils, Sand Boxes, Time Books, Transparent Slates, Wafers, Wallets, Writing Desks, &c. &c. with thomasade of this.

COACH and PLANTATION HARDWARE,

ROM MEYER & WARNE'S celebrated Philadelphia manufactory, consisting of Tea Sets of six pieces, Tea-kettles with lamp, lee Pitchers, Butter and Vegetable dishes,
Table Knives and forks; Table and Tea Spoons,
Castors, Sail Stands, Fruit Knives, etc., etc., just received on manufacturers' account and for sale at their prices and terms, wholesale or retail by

ELI ADAMS, AGENT,
Market street, opposite "News" Iron Building, between the Postoffice and Tremont street.

The most Simple, Durable, and most Reliable Machine in Market.

and offer it to the public at the Low PRICE of \$75.
It sews from the original spool, and makes a stitch alike on both sides of the cloth; it will not ravel or pull out; it gives better satisfaction than any machine ever offered to the public. Country orders promptly attended to
M. H. BLUDWORTH Agent,
Indianola, Texas.
Also for sale by MARSHALL ATWOOD, at the Texas
Sewing Machine Depot, Tremont street, Galveston.
GEO. P. DREW, Traveling Agent. jan26

Houston Adbertisements.

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

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

Houston, Texas,

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

dec 29-1y Shop execute with dispatch, and upon the most reasonable terms.

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

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

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

N. W. BUSH. . . . W. O. G. WILSON W. B. YOUNG.

BUSH, WILSON & CO. (Successors to Bush & Hargrove.)
RECEIVING, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MER
CHANTS,
At all-termini of Houston and Texas Central Railroad.
Are now prepared to receive consignments at Hempstead.
March 2d, 1858.

ALLEN & FULTON

(Successors to Allen, Bagby & Co.,)

(OTTON Factors and General Commission Merchants

Maine and Commerce streets, Houston. Texas, will Store
and Forward Cotton and Merchandise, sell on commission cadvance on the same for sinpinent.

Orders for Plantation Supplies promptly responded to when
accompanied with Cash or Produce. (Dec. 10, 1857) THE BRICK WAREHOUSE, Taylor's Old Stand, Houston H. D. TAYLOR.
TAYLOR.
TAYLOR.
TAYLOR.
TAYLOR.
TAYLOR.
TAYLOR.
TAYLOR.
TO BAGBY, Cotton Factors and General Commission Merchants. The strictest care given to the clling of Cetton. All shipments premptly attended to.
June 6—1y

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

B. L. PEEL & DUMBLE. COTTON FACTORS, General Commit sion and Forwarding Merchants, HOUSTON, Texas. Warehouses at the terminus of the Central Rall Road and on Main Street. Personal attention given to the sales of Cotton, Hides, or Produce and to the execution of orders entrusted to us. CASH ADVANCES made on Cotton or other consignments sent us for SALE or shipment to our triends at Galveston or New York.

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

an., 5th. 1857.

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

Personal attention given to seiling and shipping of Cotton and other produce. Orders for supplies promptly ttended, when accompanied with produce or cash.

Aug. 18, '58, 1y. C. L. Spencer II. B. Lee

SPENCER & LEE, COTTON FACTORS, GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MER-CHANTS, AND WHOLESALE GROCERS, Navasota Depot, Texas.

Moore's \$30 Sewing Machines for sale REFERENCES—Horrell, Gayle & Co., New Orleans, Rev. W. Shipman, Galveston, Pecl & Dumble, Houston, W. Hutchins; Houston, Brown & M'Millen, Washington, T. S. Gibbs, Huntsville, Downs & Sox, Waco, Rev. R. Ale ander, Belton.

D. york & Phil. Advertisements. ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

NOTARY PUBLIC, AND COMMISSIONER FOR TEXAS, ILLINOIS, OHIO, INDIANA, IOWA, THE EASTERN, AND OTHER STATES. nov17-ly 67 Wall Street, New York. Aaron L. Reed James J. Tracy Reid & Tracy,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c., S5 Chambers and 67 Reade St., (my19) New York.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No 26 Front Street, New York.

Carroll. Herrick & Mead,

(Late Plerson & Carroll,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS in Gentlemen's and Youths

Clothing, 49 Chambers street, New York. dec2*58.

G A TROWBRIDGE & CO., importers of 4 Wholerale Dealers in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, COLLARS, TIES, &c.

McGRATH, TWEED & CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS,

Commission Merchant-

R. M. BILLINGSLEY,

B. A PARKENTOCK'S

Democratic Committee are considering the propriety
of calling a meeting to endeavor to quiet the general
apprehensions as to the incaptive presented by the propriety of the accuracy of the property of th

Business Cards.

JOSEPH STOW.

Carriage Repository,
Carriage Repository,
Corner Strand and Bath Avenue, opposite H. D. St. Cyr's,
Galveston, Texas,
Where Carrisges, Buggies, and every description of vehicle
can be had. Double and single Harness aiways on hand.
All those in want of Carriages would do well to call at the
Repository before purchasing elsewhere.
Old carriages painted and trimmed in a neat and fashionable style at the above establishment.
Orders from the coudity thankfully received and promptly
attended to
U. TYSON,

Real Estate and Merchandise Broker GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT One Door West of I. Dyer, Strand, Galveston, Texas.

Fifty thousand acres of land for sale in the interior of Tex-s, on favorable terms. Will exchange Lands for Negroes or erchandise. mar 1-1y J. S. & J. B. SYDNOR, Auction and Commission Merchants, Strand, Galveston. Regular Sales every Tuesday and Friday.-feb16

George Ball J. H. Hutchings John Seely BALL, HUTCHINGS & CO.

COTTON FACTORS.

Commission Merchants & Dealers in Exchange, Strand, Galveston, Texas MRS. C. BRANARD. GALVESTON, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IS

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS. Country buyers will find it to their advantage to call and tamine my stock, as I can offer them rare inducements. Sign of the Cotton Bale.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN DRY GOODS. BUCKLEY & BYRNE, TREMONT STREET, Galveston, Texas

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

A LWAYS on hand and daily receiving large stocks of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hosiery, Hats, Caps. Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Table and Pocket Cuttery, Furniture, Wood and Willow Ware, Crockery, Stone and Glass Ware, Groceries, Produce, Whisky, Brandy, Gin, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuffs. Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Goods, Yankee Notions, &c. Regular Auction Sales every Monday and Thursday. Will attend strictly to all business entrusted to their care. Particular attention given to the Sale of Country Produce, County Merchants, Pedlars, and others furnished on the most reasonable terms.

Nov. 3-1y

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

Strand, Galveston.

Strand, tratection.

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

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

B. A. SHEPHERD, of Houston, and JAMES B. SHAW, late of Austin, have formed a co-partnership under **SHEPHERD. SHAW & CO.,** for the transaction of a General Exchange and Deposit Rusiness, and the Collection of Maturing Paper for their customers. They will open their office on the 1st of Decomber next, in the building formerly occupied by the Connectial and Agricultural Bank in this city.

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

PEEL, DUMBLE & CO., WOOL AND COTTON FACTORS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Consignments solicited. Office in Osterman's Building. Room 2. A. S. LABUZAN, STRAND, GALVESTON.

J. L. & A. C. M'Keen, GENERAL COMMISSION, RECEIVING AND FORWARD-

COMMISSION, FORWARDING AND COLLECTING MERCHANTS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, dec. 16-14 Office on Strand,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.

John Dean Willis Randle Fred, E. Santord
Dean, Randle & Co. (Late Dean & Cramer,)

COTTON FACTORS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, feb3'59 Galreston, Texas.

A. B. Block, Ware & Co.

Block, Ware & Co. WHOLESALE GROCERS,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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

OPPOSITE CIVILIAN OFFICE, STRAND, GALVESTON, Wholesale and Retail.

y moderate or quick-y difficult to alter it.

His mother thought a moment, and then said, "Thou God seest me,' because, I suppose, little boys sometimes do naughty things, thinking their mothers don't see them, and won't know it. This teaches them that there is somebody who surely does see them."
"Does God look into boys' pockets?" asked

Johnny.
"Yes," said mamma.
God could "I wish God could speak, as well as see," said Johnny.
"He does," said mamma.

Johnny opened his eyes wide. "Does!" he

"That's because you don't hearken," said mamma. "God's voice does not sound like wind, it speaks in your heart, and so softly, that you must hearken in order to hear it".

"What does it say?" asked Johnny.

"When you are pagetly, it says. "Don't

"Where did you get that, Johnny?" she said, "it is a beauty."

He tried to snatch it out of her hand. His mother, as you may think, was much surprised.

She looked at him, and he hung down his head. Then she began to be afraid there was some-thing wrong; before, she did not; and she asked again:
"Where did you get this marble, Johnny?"

The little boy made no answer. She did not ask him again, but went away.

At night, Johnny climbed into his mother's lap, and laying his head on her shoulder, said,

in a slow, sorry tone:
"I took that glass marble, mamma." "Took it from whom?" asked his mother.
"I took it from the ground," said Johnny.

"Did it belong to the ground?" asked his mother. "Did the ground go to the shop and Johnny tried to laugh at such a funny thought, but could not.
"I saw it on the ground," said he.
"What little boy had it before?" asked his

"Asa May's, it is, I guess," whispered Johnny,
"but I saw it on the ground."
"When you put your hand to take it, did
you forget, 'Thou God seest me?'" asked his
mother. "Did you not hear a voice saying,
'Don't, Johnny, don't, Johnny?" asked his
mother.

"I didn't hear," said the little boy, sobbing;

TERRIBLE CONFLICT WITH SNAKE.—It was only a week or two since, that we announced the arrival at Salem, from many of them on their way to heaven. Africa, of a monster boa constrictor, in size one of the largest ever brought to this country. Its length in its quiet state, was full 30 feet, with a capability of extension, when in motion, to nearly 40 feet. In its largest part it was some

This snake was purchased by Mr. Goodwin, broker, of this city, and placed on exhibition at Horicultural Hall, School street, where it proved quite attractive. Last week, however, his snakeship exhibited symptoms of illness in the form of indigestion, and upon one occasion Mr. Bishop, the keeper, removed a number of feathers of an animal which the reptile had swallowed from its throat.

30EL FOSTER HODGINS and FRANCES LOUISA McKENZIE.—The burial of the dead is the most solemn duty that pertains to the pastoral office. How sad it is, to the sympathetic heart, to witness the tears of anguish that a mother sheds—such as none but a mother can shed—over her departed children! O, how mournful it is to see a once quiet, happy family-circle broken up by the ravages of the inexorable tyrant—death!

Such, Mr. Editor, is the condition of the family of

On Sunday, the snake was treated to a warm bath, and Mr. Bishop was again attempting to remove some obstructions from its throat, when the snake suddenly exhibited signs of hostility, erected its head, seized Mr. Bishop by the hand, and commenced to coil its enormous length about the body of the keeper, in order to crush him to death. The other attendants, in the first moments of alarm, retreated, but, recalled by the cries for help of the imprisoned keeper, is order to crush the cries for help of the imprisoned keeper.

few Sabbaths ago, as I was preaching at —, a little boy, some two or three years of age, sat on a front seat listening, as I thought very at-tentively. He seemed wholly absorbed, and I tentively. He seemed wholly absorbed, and I began to flatter myself that the "lambs" were being fed as well as the "sheep." But just as I finished my sermon, and was in the act of sitting down, he called out, at the top of his voice:

— "Brother Simmons, do you see my new stockings?" The mystery was solved. He had borne in silence, the length of the sermon that he might tell me of his little treasure.

This little incident set me to prove living.

This little incident set me to moralizing.—
How many persons, much older than this sweet
little fellow, go to church decked in something new or fine, and all the time of preaching they are congratulating themselves that everybody sees and admires them. (But this is a mistake.)

God is not in all their thoughts; they lose the whole sermon, cultivate dissipated habits of mind, and go away unprofited.

Little Willie's heart was in his stockings.—
Yours in something else. While at church, cultivate a habit of fixed attention to the series of God, listen to whetever is said and it. vice of God: listen to wnatever is said, will be a source of unspeakable happiness to you all office life.

J. C. Simmons.

A HARD USED WORD.—Worcester's new Dictionary gives the following passage in illustration of the amount of hard labor that is required of the convenient little verb get:

"I got on horseback within ten minutes after I got your letter. When I got to Canterbury, I got a chaise for town; but I got wet through before I got to Canterbury, and I got such a cold that I shall not be able to get rid of it in a hurry. I got to the treasury about noon, but first of all I got shaved and dressed. I soon got into the secret of getting a memorial before the board, but I could not get an answer then; however, I got intelligence from the messenger board, but I could not get an answer then; however, I got intelligence from the messenger that I should most likely get one the next morning. As soon as I got back to my inn, I got my supper, and got to bed. It was not long before I got to sleep. When I got up in the moning I got my breakfast, and I got myself dressed, that I might get out in time to get an answer to my memorial. As soon as I got it, I got into the chaise, and got to Canterbury by three, and about three I got home. I have got nothing for you, and so adieu.

REVERENCE God's name, and never use it thoughtlessly; God's book, and bow to its decision; God's house, and frequent it prayerfully, punctually, and constantly; a brother's character, and vindicate it, if truth will allow; the acts and sayings of the wise and good, and endeavor to imitate them.

FEAR.—Many boys and girls give way to foolish fears, and so make themselves and others very unhappy. Fear God and you are safe.

There are many foolish fears which people indulge and make themselves very unhappy, while of those things they ought to fear they are apt to make light. To God the night and the day, the darkness and the light, are both alike. Under his protection all places are alike safe. When we think how dependent we are on the kind providence of God for our protection anywhere and everywhere, we can

readily see that the only fear we ought to have is the fear of offending Him and losing our

Grow Beautiful.—Persons may outgrow disease and become healthy by proper attention to the laws of their physical constitution. By moderate and daily exercise men may become active and strong in limb and muscle. But to grow beautiful, how? Age dims the lustre of the eye, and pales the roses on beauty's cheek; while crowfeet, and furrows, and wrinkles, and lost teeth, and gray hairs, and bald head, and tottering limbs, and limp-feet most sadly mar the human form divine. But dim as the eye is,

as pallid and sunken as may be the face of beauty, and frail and feeble that once strong, erect and manly body, the immortal soul, just fledging its wings for its home in heaven, may look out through those faded windows as beautiful as the cried.

"Oh! yes," said mamma, "He speaks in a still, small voice."

"I never heard him," said the little boy "does it sound like wind?"

"That's because you don't hearken," said mamma. "God's voice does not sound like wind, it speaks in your heart, and so softly, angels.

"I through those faded windows as beautiful as the dewdrop of a summer's morning, as melting as the tears that glisten in affection's eye—by growing kindly, by cultivating sympathy with all human kind, by cherishing forbearance towards the foibles of our race, and feeding, day by day, on that love to God and man which lifts us from the brute, and makes us akin to make the foibles of our race, and feeding, day by day, on that love to God and man which lifts us from the brute, and makes us akin to angels.

"What does it say?" asked Johnny.

"When you are naughty, it says, 'Don't, don't, Johnny, pray don't.' When you are right, it says, 'It is sweet to be God's child.—
God's children love to do right.'"

"I want it to say that to me," said Johnny; and I am sure his mother wanted it to say that to him.

For several days Johnny behaved as if he was hearkening to the little voice, and as if it whispered pleasant words to him. He tried to do right, and seemed a very happy child.

One day, when he took his marbles ont of his pocket, his mother observed a handsome, blue glass one.

"Where did you get that Johnny?" she said.

"Where did you get that Johnny?" she said.

Dbituaries.

MARY PARKER, consort of John -R. Parker and daughter of David Barratt, departed this life suddenly, on the 19th of February, 1860, at her res-

dence in Madison county, Texas. She was born in South Carolina. Her father re noved to Fayette county, Tennessee, and in August, 841, she professed religion and joined the Methodist Church. She was married to her now bereft hus band in September of the same year. Sister Parker was an exemplary Christian at home and abroad At home she exerted that influence that was capable of bringing her children to the Savior in early life: and abroad, all with whom she associated felt her holy influence. It seemed that all she did and said, ran in that channel that tended to the glory of God and good of souls. Her loss to the Church and community is seriously felt. Although in her death she gave no token or evidence of her faith in Christ as the Son of Man came suddenly; yet, her life was evidence to all, that she was prepared to pass away from the ills and sorrows of earth, and enter upon that rest in heaven. She has left nine children o mourn her loss; a husband to mourn her absence; friends to speak tenderly of her sterling piety, and almost wish her back—but she is not lost to her children, husband and friends. Her influence is not, and, I trust, never will be lost. Mothers, impart to your children religious instruction, as did Sister Parker; and then, like her, you will doubtless see

R. G. RAWLEY.

JOEL FOSTER HUDGINS and FRANCES

cially for such as are good and obedient, like little

Joel Foster was.
Frances Louisa McKenzie, a daughter of Sister
Hudgins, by a former husband, was born Sept. 18, menced to belabor the snake in order to induce him to release his hold.

No impression was made, however, and one coil was already around the unfortunate man, when a brother of Mr. Goodwin came to the rescue with a large hammer. With this he struck the snake two violent blows upon the head, which, together with a violent clocking about the throat, induced the reptile to unlose its coil, when Mr. Bishop was at once set free from his horrible imprisonment. The snake soon began to sink under the treatment it had received, and in two hours was dead. Its re-

Much might be said in praise of this amiable young lady, but I forbear. Parents and relatives, dry up your tears; for, though you sorrow, you soreth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live;

remember her kind admonitions, and fail not to meet

Galbeston Adbertisements.

Anderson & Blessing's Photographic and Ambrotype Rooms,

Tremont street, Galveston.

A LL STYLES of Photographs taken plain or colored in oit, from miniature to life size.

Ambrotypes and Melainotypes, all sizes and prices.

—Perfect satisfact on warranted.

Anderson & Blessino, dealers in Ambrotype and Photographic Stock and Chemicals. All orders promptly attended to.

Mrs. C. BRANARD, Galveston, Texas,

GENT FOR LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S CELEBRA-TED PIANO FORTES, ARTHAM & NEEDHAM'S CELEBRATED MELO DEONS and HARMONIONS, for Family and Church use; TILTON'S CELEBRATED GUITARS. General agent for the State for the above articles, and GROVER & BAKERS

Celebrated sewing Machines, tail prices from \$50 to \$150 each. Machines for Family and Plantation use, and every machine varranted. The act of there having been over 30,000 machines sold is sufficient evidence of their merit.

Circulars describing Machines, Piano Fortes, Melodeons, and Music, sent to any address on application.

Tagents wanted for Machines and Plano Fortes.

apply to C. BRANARD.

New Fall and Winter Goods. WE are now in receipt of a FULL AND COMPLETE AS SORTMENT OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS, so SILK and WOOLEN DRESS GOODS of every variety.

SILK and WOOLEN DRESS GOODS of every variety.
VELVET and CLOTH CLOAKS, of latest style and design.
SHAWLS—Bay State, Stella, Rocky Mountain, &c.
Ginghams, Calicoes, Domestics, Sheetings, Towelings,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, and Pant
Stuffs of every description.
FOR PLANTATION USE—Russets, Kerseys, Negro Hats,
Blankets, Linseys, &c.
CARPETINGS—Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply, and Ingrain,
and all kinds of House Furnishing Goods.
Out Greater Formula Proceedings of the party of the country ordering scode, from us may Our friends from the country ordering goods from us may rest assured that their orders will be filled with promptness

rest assured that their orders will be filled with promptness, and at the Lowest Cash Rates.
oct 27
HOWARD & BURKHARDT.

A. ALLEN L. M. HITCHCOCK
MARBLE DEALERS AND IMPORTERS
MARBLE DEALERS AND IMPORTERS of Italian Marble Direct from Italy.

Centre Street, Galveston, Texas

K EEP constantly on hand the largest assortment in the State, and (importing Italian Marble direct) offer superior inducements to purchasers.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND HEAD STONES, FURNI-TURE MARBLE, IMPOSING, PAINT AND HEARTH STONES, AND MANTLE WORK.

IRON RAILINGS FURNISHED. Orders promptly executed on the most

MANUFACTURED IN NEW YORK FOR THE PROPRIETOR DR. ING'S AROMATIC TANNINO MOUTH AND TOOTH WASH. Cleanses and Whitens the Teeth,

IMPARTS TO THE BREATH A FRAGRANCE NOT you may come in contact.

It prevents the formation of Tartar; it gives health and vigor to the Mucous Membrane of the mouth, and to discased

Its Antiseptic and Aromatic properties are of such a na-A FEW DROPS are sufficient to neutralize offensive odor on the breat

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

BRIGGS & YARD,
Principal Agents for Texas.

Sold by Briggs & Yard, F. D. Alleu, and Mrs. C. Bra co., Austin; Devine, San Antonio; and by Druggists and dealers in Fancy Articles throughout the United States.

EDWARD ING, DENTIST, GALVESTON.

STRAND FURNITURE DEPOT. NEW FALL STOCK. BY LATE ARRIVALS. FURNITURE.

BEDSTEADS, Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut.

Stoff AS, do. do. do.

Bureaus and Toilet Tables,
Extension and Falling Loaf do.,
Centre. Card and Pier do.,
Cans and Wood Bottom Chairs,
Tete a Tetos. Sideboards, Washstands, etc.
Marting,
White and Checked. 4x4, 3x4 and 6x4.—Painted Window Shades and blinds, Transparent Shades, Cords, etc. etc.
Carpet.
A fine stock of Foreign and Domestic Carpeting, Oil cloth and Cocoa Matting.
Willow Ware.
An assortment of Willow Wares, Cabs and Baskets o all descriptions.

Bed Fixtures.

Bed Curtains, Serews. Keys, Springs, Bed Lace, Fringe Gimp, Turkey Red, Ornaments and Musquito Netting. A Few Patent Musquito Frames and Canopy.

Ilardware.

Iron Bedsteads, Iron Fesders: Plated and Steel Knive and Forks; Kuobs and Hooks for Wardrobes; Table Cuttery; Wire Cloth, etc.

Class for Pictures, Picture Frames, Meuldings of every description.

Chlon, Crockery & Glass Ware.

White French Chins Tea and Coffee sets, Gilt Band Figured and Motto Cups and Sancers, Mugs, Butters, Candlesticks, Inkstands, Cologne Bottles, Card Baskets, Vases, &c., &c. White Grante Dinner, Tea and Coffee Sets, Butters, Mugs, Pitchers, Toilet Sets, &c., &c. &c.

GLess Warn.—Gobiets, Champaignes, Wines, Cordials, Plain and Cut Glass Table and Bar Tumblers, Decanters, Candlesticks, Lamps, Butter and Preserve Dishes, Jars, Candlesticks, Lamps, Butter and Preserve Dishes, Jars, Candlesticks, Lamps, &c &c.

Silver Ware.

A fine assortment of Stepling Silver Table & Tea Spoons, Table and Dessert Forks, Butter Knives, Soup Ladles, Pie Litters, Sugar Strainers, etc.

Blank Books, Stationery, Cap, Letter and Joh Printing Paper.

A fine assortment of Cap Paper, Packet and Commercial Post, Letter and Note Paper, Bath Post, etc.

Country orders solicited. For sale by

JONES, ROOT & CO.

JANE EDWARDS, wife of Honorable William
Edwards, late of San Augustine county, and daught
te of Walter Strother, of Sabine county, Texas, wasborn April 27, 1829, married to Mr. Edwards, Aug
5, 1849, and died July 24, 1859.

Mrs. Edwards leaves four interesting little ones
and an affectionate father and step-mother to mourn
their irreparable loss. She died of that flattering
disease—consumption. She suffered long and much,
but without murmuring. She was not a member of
any Church; but was deeply concerned for her soul.
It was the privilege and pleasure of the writer of
this, to visit and converse with her frequently. A
few weeks only before she died, while we were engaged in prayer with and for her, she was enabled
to claim the promise by faith. All her doubts were
removed, and she sang and shouted, and talked most
beautifully. With a heavenly smile on her face, she
said she was very happy, and that all was well;
though, before this, for a long time, she had not been
said she was very happy, and that all was well;
though, before this, for a long time, she had not been
the rin heaven, and in a short time sweetly and calmby fell asleep in Jesus. May her father and friends to meet
the rin heaven, and in a short time sweetly and calmby fell asleep in Jesus. May her father and friends
tremember her kind admonitions, and fail not to meet
the rin heaven.

J. C. J. C. Awwoon.

No. 8, Strand.

MPORTER AND DEALER IN PLANTATION and Builder's Hardware. In addition to a large Stock, haarceeved
by tale stardware. In addition to a large Stock, haarceeved
by tale stardware. In addition to a large Stock, haarceeved
by tale stardware. In addition to a large Stock, haarceeved
by tale stardware. In addition to a large Stock, haarceeved
by tale stardware. In addition to a large Stock, haarceeved
by tale stardware. In addition to a large Stock, haarceeved
by tale stard and Sweds Bar Iren assorted.

So down Spring steel.

20 do Carse Stiles.

1000 bres Swish Iron
20 down Roles Bar Iren assorted.

20 down Roles

20 down Roles

CLOTHING EMPORIUM

West Troy Bell Foundry,

STABLISHED in 1836.—The subscribers have conty stantly for sale an assortment of Church, Factory, Ell.s. Steamboat, Locomotive, Plantation, Schoolhouse, Ell.s. and durable manner. For full particulars as tells. and durable manner. For full particulars as tells. tells. in the most approved Ell.s. many recent improvements, warrantee, diame, Ell.s. ter of Bells, space occupied in Tower, rates of Ell.s. transportation, &c., send for a circular. Bells Ell.s. for the South delivered in New York.

Ell.s. Address A. MENEELY'S SONS, Agents, iniv23-1858

Just Received.

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

Dealers in Hardware, Strand St.

Miscellaneous Adbertisements.

Galveston Male Academy Rooms under Morian Hall. Hours, from 8 A. M till 2 P. M.

Tuition in Common English studies,
Higher English, Ancient Languages, &c.,
For Prospectus, or to obtain an interview with one of the Feachers, address the undersigned. JAS. K. HULL, A. B. C. W. LEFFINGWELL. Jan 5-6m

Capital Stock \$250,000:

OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

S. E. Corner of Camp and Common Street ENTRANCE ON BOTH STREETS.

Dolbear Commercial College OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

ded in 1832—Chartered by the Legislature of Louisia with Agricultural and Mechanical Departments ne new and spacious Iron Edifice, known as STORY BUILDING,

FACULTY.

RUFUS DOLBEAR, President.

MATHEMATICAL DEPARTMENT—CEO. B. BRACKETT, Prof.
BOOKKEEFING DEPARTMENT—RUFUS DOLBEAR, Lecturer,
and J. W. BLACKMAN, Professor.

ESGLISH DEPARTMENT—Hon. J. N. CARRIGAN, A. M., late
Sup't. Education, La., Prof. and Lecturer on Commercial
Law, &c., and M. B. McCARTHY, Prof.

FAENCH DEPARTMENT—MARC ROUX, Prof.

DEPARTMENT FOR PENNINGHER RUFUS DOLBEAR, Lec.

DEPARTMENT FOR PENMANSHIP—RUFUS DOLBEAR, Lecturer, J. B. GRIFFITH, Prof. PANISH DEPARTMENT-MANUEL MARINO, Prof. GERMAN DEPARTMENT-GEO, GESSNER, Prof. ATIN AND GREEK DEPARTMENT-M. MARINO, G. GESS-NER, Professors.

This is the only chartered Commercial College in the Southwest, and the oldest in the United States, and has stood for MORE THAN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY.

MORE THAN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY.
on its own merits alone.
Board can be had with the Professors, or other good families, speaking English, French, Spanish or German, from \$5 to \$6 per week.

N. B.—To prevent mistakes, or impositions, Students intended for this College should bring this advertisement or special directions, as there are every winter temporary rooms open for a few months; all, of course, making wonderful pretensions and promises, and posting theming placards to enlighten the people of New Orleans and the South. When three or more form Clubs, and enter at the same time, ten per cent, will be deducted from tuition.

Catalogues, with terms, opinions of the press and leading men of the nation, etc., sent to all who desire them, by addressing.

RUFUS DOLREAR, dec 15-1y

Chickering & Sons'

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

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

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

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

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

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

Brown & Kirkland,

MPORTERS AND DEALERS IN all kinds of Foreign an Domestic Hardware. In addition to a large and varie stock, have received from Europe and Northern manufactor

Shuttle, Lock Stitch



SEWING MACHINES

AND COMPARE OUR MACHINES WITH ANY OTHERS

A CHILD CAN CONDUCT ITS ACTION!!

Educational.

Asbury High School,

Thompsonville, Gonzales County, Texas.

Mrs. MARY C. HILL, Principal.

THE FIRST SESSION of this Institute will commen
of the Texas Conference.

Rates of Tuition, per Session of Five Months. thography, Reading, Writing, Primary Geography, Mental Arithmetic. ography, Higher Arithmetic, English Grammar, His-Geography, Higher Arithmetic, English Grammar, His-tory, Composition Higher Sciences and Mathematics, Latin, French, and Spanish Music and Painting, each Music on Piano or Guitar Vocal Music

Chappell Hill Female College.

THE NINTH SESSION of the Chappell Hill Female College commenced on the first Monday in Feb., 1800.

Mrs. MARY C. HALSEY, Principal. U. CHAPMAN, A. M., Prof. Mathematics.
Miss K. JACKSON, Teacher of Latin and French.
Miss ANN E. HERRING, Assistant.
Mrs. ELLENS. COOK, Teacher of Music.
Mrs. SARAH B. CHAPMAN, . . .

Mrs. SARAH B. CHAPMAN,

TERMS

Tuition in the Collegiate Department, precision \$20 to \$25

Preparatory
15 00

Primary
12 50

Board, Washing, Lodging, Fuel and Lights 62 50

Board, Washing, Lodging, Fuel and Lights 62 50

Extra Charges:

Music \$25 00

Embroidery

Perspective Drawing, also an easy method of Sketching from nature, including Poorah

Shading a new and beautiful style, preses 15 00

For further information address the Principal, feb23, 1860

M. C. HALSEY.

Bastrop Military Institute.

THE Sixth Session will open on Monday the 33d Jan. 18:0, under the superintendence of Col. R. T. P. Al. L.N. the founder, and for many years Superintendent of the Kentucky Military Institute, a distinguished graduate of Weat Point, and a practical Engineer; assisted by an able faculty. The course of study will be that usually taught in the best Colleges, with an extended course in mathematics, mechanics, natural sciences, and civil ongineering, with field practice and use of instruments.

The dissipline is strict, the moral and spiritual interests of the pupils being had in special regard. The Institute has an excellent and well selected Library; an extensive Apparatus, fully adequate to the wants of the lecture room. The success of the Institute has been most gratifying, indeed almost unprecedented, and the Board of Trustees do not hestate to recommend it as unrivaled in the State for thoroughness of instruction and perfection of government.

The Institute energe for tuition and boarding, fights, fuel, and washing, included, \$115 per session of twenty weeks, psyable invariably in advance, with a deduction of \$20 for those pursuing Elementary English stutdies only,—Na extra charge whatever.

S. W. SiMS, President.

Bastrép, July 4, 1859-if.

Bastrop, July 4. 1859-tf.

San Antonio Female College. REV. Jos. Cross, D. D., President, and Professor of Mental Science and Belles Letters.

Mrs. Jane T. H. Cross, Teacher of English Branches, and French and Spanish Languages.

Rev. J. J. Farricus Brunow, Professor of German Language, Mathematics and Drawing.

Miss Hannah M. Anderson, Preceptress of Preparatory Department.

Mr. Henry Grossman, Teacher of Music.

TERAIN per session of twenty weeks, payable half in advance, the remainder at the close of the session.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT. Drawing Music Use of Instru

Music. 25 00
is a Spring that furnishes sufficient water to irrigate 200
acres of the adjoining bottom land in the driest season.
One tract of 400 acres in the bend of Leon River, 5 miles
below Belton, half of which is the richest bottom prairie, the
remainder good timber.
One tract adjoining J. Reed, on which there is an improvement of 65 acres in the bottom.

Titles are beyond dispute.

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

Family Residence

At Chappell Hill, For Sale.

I OWN a very confortable family residence at the town of
Chappell Hill, which I will sell on reasonable terms and
at long credit, should the purchaser desire it. It is situated
on a tract of rich cedar land containing 33 acres, and the
residence is about 800 yards from "Soule University." The
house has six rooms and a handsome portice, is built entirely
of choice cedar lumber, and is finished in workmanilk style.
There are also on the place, kitchen, sanoke-house and other
necessary out-houses, pogether with cistern and well. For a
pleasant, healthful and retared residence it is one of the
most desirable in the most desirable and interesting neigh-

At Veal's Station, Parker County, Texas.

THE Second Session of this Institution will commence on
the First Monday in October, 1859, under, the superintendence of J. N. B. HENSLEE as Principal, with a competendence of Assistants.

ducation.

Centenary College is located at Jackson, Louisians, welve miles east of Bayou Sara.

For information apply to the Rev. J. E. Carnes, Galveston, Texas, or to the Undersigned, Jackson, Louisiana, aug 19 ly

JOHN C. MILLER.

Of the Texas Conferences, CHAPPELL HILL, TEXAS. CHAPPELL HILL, TEXAS.

After an intermission of two weeks, for the Christman Holidays, the exercises of Soule University will be resumed on Monday, January 2d, 1850.

Paculty.

WILLIAM HALSEY, A. M., President, Professor of Moral Philosophy and Natural Sciences.

Rev. JAS. M. FOLLANSBER, A. M., M. D., Felder Professor of Latin and Greek and of Modern Languages.

Rev. JAS. M. FOLLANSBEE, A. M., M. D.,
Felder Professor of Latin and Greek and of Medern Languages.

Rev. W. G. FOOTE, A. M.,
Kirby Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy,
and of the Hebrew Language.

Professor of English Literature.

Rev. A. McKINNEY, 2d Tutor.

Rev. A. McKINNEY, 2d Tutor.

By late action of the Board the Tuitien must be paid invariably in advance for the first half of the Session, and the balance by the end of the session, or ten per cent. will be charged for collection. The following are the

RATES OF TUITION

Collegiate Department (per Session)

Proparatory Department (per Session)

Board—In private families, per month, \$10 to \$20 00

Proparatory Department (per Session)

Rev. F. C. Will.KES, M. D., Agent; P. H. Swearingen, Esq., Attorney. For further information apply to the faculty or agent, or to the preachers of either Conference, all of whom will be furnished with a catalogue, and be prepared to give any information that may be desired. By order of the Board.

GABRIEL FELDER, Preetdent.

Osnabergs and Lindseys-TROM the Prattville Manufacturing Company. Por et by MATHER, HUGHES & SAUNDERS, Ausuary 98, 1886.

Trabel and Transportation.

SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

New Orleans, Texas, Florida and Havana U. S. Mail Lines. THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMED New Orleans to Galveston and Indianola.

From Levee, via River.—Leave New Orleans SUNDAYS, at 8 a. M.; arrive at Galveston TUESDAYS, at 8 a. M.; arrive at Galveston TUESDAYS, at 8 a. M.; eave Galveston TUESDAYS, at 4 p. M.; arrive at Indianola, WEDNESDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, THURSDAYS, at 8 a. M. or 2 p. M.; arrive at Galveston, FRIDAYS, at 12 m.; leave Indianola, THURSDAYS, at 8 a. M. or 2 p. M.; arrive at Galveston, FRIDAYS, at 12 m.; leave Galveston, THURSDAYS, at 12 m.; arrive at Galveston, WEDNESDAYS, at 12 m.; arrive at Galveston, THURSDAYS, at 12 m.; leave Galveston, THURSDAYS, at 4 p. M.; arrive at Indianola, FRIDAYS, at 12 m.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 8 a. M. or 2 p. M.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 8 a. M.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 8 a. M.; arrive at Gaveston, SUNDAYS, at 12 m.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 8 a. M.; arrive at Gaveston, SUNDAYS, at 8 a. M.; arrive at Gaveston, TUESDAYS, at 8 a. M. or 2 p. M.; arrive at Galveston, TUESDAYS, at 8 a. M. or 2 p. M.; arrive at Galveston, TUESDAYS, at 8 a. M.; arrive at Galveston, TUESDAYS, at 8 a. M.; arrive at Galveston, TUESDAYS, at 8 a. M.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 12 m.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 12 m.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 12 m.; leave Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 12 m.; leave Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 12 m.; leave Galveston, SUNDAYS at 12 m.; leave Indianola, TUESDAYS, at 8 a. M.; arrive at Galveston, WEDNESDAYS, at 8 a. M.; arrive at Berwick's, THURSDAYS, at 8 a.

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

New Orleans to Brazos Santingo,
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, a Florida Ports, on the 14th and 30th of each month.

E. B. NICHOLS & CO., Calveston.
or JAS. H. LOCKHART.
HENRY N. CALDWELL, Indianola.
J. C. HARRIS, President Communication of the communi

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

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, Trains will leave 25 minutes after 8 A. M., connecting at Richmond with stages for San antonio, Columbus, &c.

Returning, leaves Richmond every day (except Sunday) at 2 o'clock, P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with steambonts for Galveston.

J. A. Williams, july 4-tt

GALVESTON AND BOSTON PACKETS.

Ploree and Bacon's Regular Line.

New Ship MISS MAG. Capt Bens, Hisckley.

Bark SAN JACINTO. J. F. FOLBURN

"ISLAND CITY AAA STEVENS.
"TRINITY. HIRAN HALL,
"NUECES. G. W. TAYLOR.

"O. GODPREY G. W. PAYLOR.

"HELEN. A. W. STEPHERS

Brig VESTA. M. D. FRATUS,

Brig VESTA. AND COMMONDATION Brig VESTA. For freight o

> THE ONLY ARTICLE. UNRIVALLED IN MARKET,

HOME AND EUROPEAN DEMAND. The reason why, is that by Nature's own process it resto the natural color permanently after the hair becomes gre supplies the natural fluids, and thus makes it grow on heads, removes ail dandruff, itching, and heat from the sequiets and tones up the nerves, and thus cures all nerve headache, and may be relied upon to cure all diseases off scalp and hair; it will stop and keep it from falling of makes at soft, glossy, healthy and beautiful, and if used the young two or three times a week, it will never fall or come gray; then reader, read the following and judge vourselves:

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

Professional Cards.

LAW

Cook & Collier, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, AND AGENTS FOR THE COLLECTION OF CLAIMS, COLUMBUS, Colorado County, Texas. Will give immediate attention to all business intrusted to their care. [FAll letters addressed to the firm will be promptly answered. References given in New York, New Orleans, Nashville, Mobile, Houston, and Galveston, and generally in Wesiern Texas. dec 15-759

Aycock & Stewart, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, AND GENERAL LAND AND COLLECTING AGENTS,

Marlin, Falls County, Texas. Marlin, Falls County, Texas.

We will give prompt and particular attention to all claims sent us for collection in the counties of Madison, Robertson, Falls, Limestone, Hill, Navarro, Freestone, and i.con, of the 18th Judicial District; and in the counties of Milam, Bell, McLennan, Bosque, Coryell and Erath, of the 3d and 19th Judicial Districts. We will also attend the Supreme and Federal Courts held at the city of Austin.

REFERENCES.—Win. M. Rice & Co., A. J. Burke, Hon. E. A. Paliner, Houston; J. B. & G. A. Jones, Galveston.

June9-1y.

NOWLIN & HERRING. ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

WACO, TEXAS,

PRACTICE in all the Courts of the 19th Judicial District
and in the Federal and Supreme Courts at Austin

june16-1y Franklin Cummings. ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, BROWNSVILLE,

Cameron County, Texas. Wm. R. Jarmon.

Wm. G. Webb.

Webb & Jarmon,

LAWYERS, COLLECTORS AND LAND AGENTS,

LA GRANGE, Fayette County, Texas.

Will practice in the Counties of Fayette, Bastrop, Travis,
Caldwell, Genzales, Lavaca, Wharten, Fort Bend, Austin,
Colorado and Washington, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts at the cities of Austin and Galveston. Collections and Remittances promptly made: Lands located,
tons and Remittances promptly made: Lands located,
and taxes paid all over the State.

REFERENCES:
New York:—E. C. Estes, J. H. Brower & Co., Howes,
Hyatt & Co., John Savery & Sons, Martin & Paul, S. Paul.
Philadelphia:—Haddock, Reed & Co., J. B. Lippincott
& Co., Hieskell, Hoskins & Co., Lusell & Bro.
New Orleans:—Perkins & Co., Coodrich & Co., Taylor
Haddon & Co. Boston:—Pierce & Bacon.
Galreston:—Carnes & Trabue, Dean, Randle & Co.,
Mather, Hughes & Saunders, Briggs & Yard
Houston:—B. A. Shepherd, A. J. Burke, Peel & Dumble.
Austphis:—Sam Tato, Pres. M. and C. Railroad; Jas.
Penn, Cashier P. Bank, Tenn.
Nashwile:—John L. T. Sneed.
Somerville, Tenn:—Hoo. Thos. Rivers.

Mary M. Wynne.

James W. Wynne, LAWYER AND LAND AGENT, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

REFERENCES.—Peel & Dumble, Houston; James W.

CHARLES E. TRAVIS. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, CHAPPELL HILL, WASHINGTON CO., TEXAS.

HARCOURT & ROBSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. COLUMBUS, COLORADO COUNTY, TEXAS, Will practice Law in partnership in all the counties of the 1st Judicial District—in the counties of La vaca and Gonzales in the 16th Judicial District, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Galvaston and Austin.

tin. of ly

C. HOWETH, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Madison, Orange County, Texas. Will practice in the
Sixth, Ninth, and Fifteenth Judicial Districts, in the latter
of which he lives. Particular attention given to busi
ness entrasted to him, and especially in the case of those
at a distance

Nov. 2, '25,-1 y W. E. KENDALL, Atterney and Counseller at Law Richmond, Fort Bend county, Texas, will attend to business in the first Judicial district, and Supreme and Federal Courts of the State. Also, will act as land agent, in buying, selling and perfecting titles in the counties of Fort Bend. Brazeria, Wharton, Colorado, and Austin. (Sept. 13th 1858.

RUFUS F. DUNN, Attorney at Law, Athens, Hender son county, Texas. References—David Ayres, Esq. Gaiveston; J. O. McGee & Co., and W. P. Hill, New-Or leaves

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

Beliville, Austin County, Texas.

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

A. M. POTTER & W. S. CARRUTHERS. DENTISTS,

thurch street, (south side.) three dorrs east of Tremont street

Galveston, Texas, References-1. G. Williams, F. H. Merriman, E. P. Hunt, Capt. John G. Todd W. M. Sergeant, Mather, Hughes & Co., Rev. Daniel McNair.

Church Street, 3d door West of Tremont Street, South side of Tremont Hotel, Galveston.

Refers to—S. B. Huribut, M.D., James Soriey, Esq., E. T.

Austin, Esq., Messrs, Briggs & Yard, Bailinger & Jack,
Tucker & League, Rev. J. W. Shipman. jan12-1y

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

"IT WILL Republic Kansas T

hicle swee

It was a to

senger. the east. west. An cover and vice as an scarcely ke as the wir lifted from wagon and their haund gon-sheet letters, the up so." Su of the unic out of the Soon he wa on the sand of the Blue and we say schooner an hundred mile Mountains, o dumpy vehicing wearily

ly dilapidated, yet still legibl so." I called passed, fortune ready accumula

like the glad, the Christian lif is the fiast poi

heave it out!

enjoy good eating says he, "an ang

point; yet, in th ised and given. believer finds retrust is in God;

the doctor's mo