TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

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

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GALVESTON, TEXAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1860.

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The Texas Ehristian Adbocate. OFFICE, STRAND, GALVESTON.

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

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ended, but the following P. BARNETT, M. D.

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BURRELL PARKER.
1859.—Oct. 6, 759.

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Tull and complete—one
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es, land districts and
scale, beautifully exe-

"IT WILL NEVER DO TO GIVE IT UP SO." In 1849, along the beautiful valley of the

Republican fork of the Little Blue river, in Kansas Territory, the hundreds who thronged the road on their weary way to California, were astonished by the appearance of a strange vehicle sweeping along the road at rapid speed. It was a two horse wagon, with but one passenger. The wind was blowing freshly from the east. The line of the road was nearly due west. A mast had been erected, and the wagoncover and blankets had been pressed into service as an extempore sail. The horses could scarcely keep out of the way; and sometimes, as the wind strengthened, they were almost lifted from their feet by the momentum of the wagon and the pressure of the breeching upon their haunches. On the tail-piece of the wagon-sheet was painted in distinct, well formed up so." Successive shouts cheered the driver of the unique craft, as train after train turned out of the way to let the "fast man" pass. Soon he was far on his way, and out of sight on the sandy ridge that divides the mad waters of the Blue river from the valley of the Platte; and we saw no more of the little prairie schooner and its solitary passenger for several hundred miles. Away west of the Bird River Mountains, one afternoon, we observed a little dumpy vehicle, with two horses attached, toiling wearily along. One of the horses was very poor and lame; the hind wheels of the wagon stood the motto, "It will never do to give it up so." Our train passed on and turned aside by way of the Mormon city, resting and recruiting our stock for several weeks among the polygamists of the desert. Many weeks afterwards, beyond the Red Lake Pass of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, we overtook a lonely traveler on horseback, with a slender pack of provisions, and lashed, so as to be distinctly seen and easily read, behind the pack, was the old, faded and tattered rag with the motto, "It will never do to give it up so." We greeted an old acquaintance with words of encouragement and hope. One of his horses had gone the way of all horses, and he had substituted shafts for the page, he pressed on-one man, one horse, one cart-in good cheer, with the motto still waying behind him: "It will will never do to give

prosperous mining towns in California, in pursuing my vocation. In one of the principal as a drug store, with gaudy colored globular bottles in the windows, and well stocked with all the nastinesses that the doctors make poor sick folks swallow. Below the sign of gilded letters, on a tin plate, I saw the old fragment of the wagon-sheet, worn threadbare and greatly dilapidated, with the letters dim and faded, yet still legible, "It will never do to give it up so." I called in and renewed my acquaintance with the little doctor, had half an hour's refreshing chat with him, and learned that when he reached that place he was without a cent of money or a dollar's worth of provisions. His that from Leek Springs, some 30 or 40 miles, he had made his way on foot to his present location with the pack on his back, and the motto behind: "It will never do to give it up so." Here he had commenced the practice of medicine and mining together. The temporary reverses of his long and laborious journey were passed, fortune smiled upon him and he had already accumulated many thousands of dollars. While we were conversing, a miner operating a claim for him came in to report that the bank had caved in upon their work and stopped their progress. His reply was characteristic: "It will never do to give it up so." "Heave it out! heave it out! Right under that slide lies the

it up so." But the roads in the mountains grew

worse and worse, and the cart was too heavy;

so he abandoned it, made a rude saddle, packed

pressed forward-nothing daunted, still clinging

The moral of this incident is as obvious as that of Franklin's costly whistle; but, as I tell

religious progress. "Though he slay me, yet willI trust in him."

A sensible writer advises those who would enjoy good eating to keep good-natured; "for," says he, "an angry man can't tell whether he is children; what you ness or your dress.

EARNEST PREACHING. SUMMERFIELD, WHITEFIELD, WESLEY.

Selected for the Advocate from different parts of Dr. Murray's new work, "Preachers and Preaching." Preaching is only an easy task to those who make it such; and those who do so are loafers, and not laborers in the Lord's vineyard. Idle Mondays have much to with light food on Sunday. Careful preparation and a soul all alive to the truth in the delivery, is the great want of the pulpit in our day. We sat once in the gallery of the Methodist church in John street, New York, while Summerfield preached.

Everything about him was simple, but neat. His pale face was the picture of innocence. His devotional service was simple, but intensely earnest. It was subdued earnestness. There was no vehemence; no splendid imagery; no magnificent description-no effort to preach a great sermon. It was the simple truth he preached; but he preached with an emphasis and a solemnity which fixed attention; which raised every hearer, for a time at least, above earthly things, and made him feel the powers of the world to come.

Earnestness is the great want of the pulpit in this age. A true revival of earnestness there would introduce a new epoch into the religious history of the world. Nowhere is tameness so much out of place as there; and nowhere is it more common. Tameness in the pulpit begets inattention among the people; and the conviction obtains that the minister scarcely believes the solemn truths which he preaches with so little feeling.

Since my mind has been able to form a true estimate of the character of Whitefield and Wesley, they have commanded my highest admiration. Were I a hero worshiper, they would be of those before whose altars I would bow down with profound homage, and upon which letters, the motto, "It will never do to give it I would offer my costly incense. Were I a pope, I would canonize them; as they have done more for the world than all the monkish and Jesuist saints now crowded into the Calendar by that veracious compiler of lying legends,
Alban Butler. Intellectually they were not the Jesuist and Trespalation of Managorda and Trespalation Managorda and Manago greatest men of their day; but, as preachers of the Gospel, they had no superior in any age of the Church since the days of Paul.

hearts; with the most expansive benevolence; with the highest estimate of the value of the soul, and the eternal importance of the value of the highest estimate of the value of the chappell Hill. soul, and the eternal importance of its salvation through Jesus Christ, they sought to preach the Washington Hempstead had been abandoned; the bed had been cut in Gospel to every creature. This was their one Brazos African Miss. two, and the whole establishment curtailed to object. There was no effort to catch applause, the humble proportions of an unpretending none to be popular with the fashionable and gaudy metaphor mixed up with manufactures and pretty pictures. There was no Waxabatchie Waxabatchie Corsicana Tellico (no report) away from it among the things actual and possible for material to fill up a discourse. They were not of a class of preachers who tell men they must be saved on "general principles;" who talk wisely of rolition, when they mean will; who expand duty into moral obligation, Waco African Mission and thinking and doing into intellectual proecsses and moral powers; in whose hands heat ized substances; and "a certain man of the Pharisees" a "gentleman of the Pharisees;" and the "ten virgin." tongue of the cart, and adjusting the harness to suit the new modification of his traveling equi-Christ, and him crucified. And to do this, they sacrificed all domestic enjoyment and personal ease; they crossed the ocean several times; they endured joyfully all manner of persecution they endured joyfully all manner of persecution from those who sat in Moses' seat down to the from those who sat in Moses' seat down to the lowest rabble: they rose from the bed of sickhis remaining provisions and valuables, and ness to address multitudes, when it was feared they might exchange the pulpit for the bier; to his motto, as we last found him on the road. they wore out life by labor so incessant that it Nearly a year afterwards I had occasion to looked as if they were in haste to bring it to a pass through one of the most populous and close. They were burning and shining lights, and wherever they went, and however opposed by formalists, the heart of the Church opened streets I saw a neat canvas building, occupied for their reception. Cities and communities were moved by their presence. They have filled up the nations with the fruit of their evangelical labors. They have written their names upon the rock forever. Their fame belongs to the entire Church of God, and will live with those of Luther, and Calvin, and Knox, as long as sun and moon endure; and yet, their great Gonzales Circut. Gonzales African Miss. upon the rock forever. Their fame belongs to leading characteristic, and which elevated them heaven high above other men, was their intense earnestness. They rose at a time when the Church of England had sadly backslidden from the faith; when infidelity had obtained among the higher classes; when bishops and rectors remaining horse had failed under the fatigues of the journey and the scarcity of grass; so when spirituality and religion had been supplanted by the most heartless formality. The planted by the most heartless formality. The effect of the earnest preaching of Wesley and Whitefield, was like the rising of the sun; of summer in mid-winter, when the earth, the streams are all forgotten; when trees and forests are leafless: such preaching the people then living never heard. The common people heard them gladly; the palaces of bishops; the rectories of fox-hunting priests soon felt their rectories of fox-hunting priests soon felt their influence. It went up to the court of the Sovereign; it pervaded Britain; it crossed to the American colonies; it is at this hour felt to the ends of the earth; it will never die out-and all, under God, because they were earnest

that of Franklin's costly whistle; but, as I tell the story with some speciality of purpose now, I ask a little more room to moralize. How like the glad, warm, impulsive beginnings of the Christian life,

"When for eternal worlds we steer,
And seas are calm, and skies are clear,
And faith in lively exercise,"

is the fiast point of our story. How corre spondent with the sad experience of every struggling soul is the half wreck of the second point; yet, in the grace of perseverance promised and given, if the faith fail not, the true believer finds ready help amid all the losses and trials and labors of his pilgrimage, while his trust is in God; and he will assuredly reach the land of his longing hopes, though the passage thitherward be through barren deserts and bleak mountains. How apposite is the spirit of the doctor's motto to every stage of personal religious progress. "Though he slay me, yet THE TRUE GENTLEMAN .- The following sketch

preachers of the Gospel.

It is not worth while to hear what your servants say when they are angry; what your children say after they have slammed the door; what beggars say whom you have rejected from your door; what your neighbors say about your children; what your rivals say about your busi-

MINUTES OF TEXAS ANN. CONFERENCES,

TEXAS CONFERENCE. Held at LaGrange, Texas, November 16-23, 1859. BISHOP PIERCE, President; J W. SHIPMAN, Secretary

D. Moore—6. 14—What preachers have died during the past year? None. 15—Are all the preachers blameless in their life and official administration? Their names were called over, one by one, and their characters examined and passed. 16—What is the number of preachers and members in the several circuits, stations, and missions of the Conferences.

158 354 5

BAST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

Held at Palestine, Texas, Nov. 30-Dec. 6, 1859.

BISHOP PIERCE, President, J. W. FIELDS, Secretary.

QUESTION I-Who are admitted on trial? ANSWER-William K. Maston, John R. Cox, Frederick C. Dowdy, William P. Petty, Samuel O. Kaempfer—5.

2-Who remain on trial? William J. Popham, Simms K. Stovall, William H. McPhail, James M. Hail, Alfred B. Manlon, William C. Collins, William B. Hill, JohnPatillo, William Patillo, Richard W. Thompson, John H. Low—11.

3-Who are admitted into full connection? John Adams, Rufus B. Womack, Edward P. Rogers, Jacob M. Binkley, Everett L. Armstrong, H. W. Moore, Richard A. Wooten, James L. Terry—8.

4-Who are readmitted? William H. Hughes, William G. Williams, Jedidiah B. Landreth—3.

5-Who are received by transfer from other Conferences? Williams, Jedidiah B. Landreth—3.

6-Who are the deacons of one year? Matthew H. Neely, William J. Joyce, Thomas W. Rogers, A. C. McDougal, Martin Matthews, Isaac W. Overall—6.

7-What traveling preachers are elected and ordained deacons? John Adams, Rufus B. Womack, Edward P. Rogers, Jacob M. Binkley, E. L. Armstrong, Harvey W. Moore, Richard A. Wooten, James L. Terry—8.

8-What local preachers are elected and ordained elders? Chas, L. Hamill, Joseph W. H. Hamill, William P. Petty—4.

9-What travelling preachers are elected and ordained elders? Chas, L. Hamill, Joseph W. H. Hamill, William T. Melugin—3.

10-What local preachers are elected and ordained elders? Chas, L. Hamill, Joseph W. H. Hamill, William T. Melugin—3.

12-Who are supernumerary? Alfred D. Parks, Samuel C. Box, James G. Hardin—3.

249

Held at Goliad, Texas, Nov. 9-14, 1859. Jesse Borino, President; John W. Devilbiss, Secretar QUESTION 1—Who are admitted on trial? Asswea-Thos. F. Rainey, James M. Stringfield, Thomas Myers, John J. F. Brunow—4
2-Who remain on trial? Hamilton G. Horton, Eli Y. Se-le, Wm R D. Stockton, August Tampke—4
3-Who are admitted into full connection? Oliver B. Adams, Jasper K. Harper, John S. Gillett, John A. Shaper, John L. Harper—5
4-Who are re-admitted? Wiley W. Whitby—1
5-Who are re-admitted? Wiley W. Whitby—1
5-Who are re-admitted? Wiley W. Whitby—1
6-Who are the deacons of one year? None.
7-What travelling preachers are elected and ordained deacons? Oliver B. Adams, Jasper K. Harper, John S. Gillett, John A. Shaper, John L. Harper—5
8-What local preachers are elected and ordained deacons? Physical Conference of the second ordained being absent)—2
9-What traveling preachers are elected and ordained elects? Robert P. Thompson, Robert W. Pierce, Wiley W. Whithy—3
10-What local preachers are elected and ordained elders? None.
11-Who have located this year? Robert W. Pierce, John
11-Who have located this year? Robert W. Pierce, John

258

LETTER FROM BISHOP ANDREW. Our Church Periodicals and Editors - The

Men of other Days-Christian Veterans-Reminiscences.
Through the kindness of the editors of on surch papers, I receive their weekly issues and I assure you that it affords quite a treat, when I sit down in my quiet study, to enjoy and digest the rich bill of fare, which they present to my mind and heart. One brings me into communion with the Church in Missouri or Kentucky or Virginia or North Carolina. Bro. Gillespie tells we what we are doing in Louisians, Mississippi and Alabama. Bro. Carnes talks with me from the beautiful land of prairies and flowers in Texas; about railroads and colleges, and churches and circuits, where all was waste and wild, when first I visited the land of the lond star; and he talks of the march of missionary aggressions westward, which contemplate the ultimate and early extension of the religion of peace and purity and power far, far away to the western limits of down-trodden and priest-ridden Mexico. May God hasten the accomplishment of the glorious prophecy! Texas will do valiant battle for God and truth in the glorious struggle for the world's conversion. Oh! I love to think of the future of that glorious country. Then I sit down and talk with the brethren in the Old

Dominion and the good old North State, in which I spent two of my happiest and most useful years. And then Bro, McTyeire gives me a peep into the doings about "head-quarters," and within the range of the circulation of the great central organ of the Church, South. I look into the sanctum of Bro. McTyeire, and wish that his pen could be brought into active play. I wonder if he cannot be stirred up to write books. Wonder if he cannot be surred up to write blocks.

He wields just the right sort of a pen to aid in moulding aright public sentiment, and that pen should not be permitted to rest, after a few weekly editorials. And then there is my pleasand poetically for the folks in that charmed cir-cle called home. He loves a good chat about any clever good thing, and especially if he can fish up the reminiscence of some glorious poet, whether any printed book in giided binding has registered him as an author or not. Or, if you would work him up to a fine fit of enthusiasm, just present him with a newly discovered or undescribed bug or lizard. The fact is, Lorenzo is a very clever fellow. He don't rise very early in the morning, and I should not wonder if he sometimes misses family prayer. However that may be, he makes two excellent papers for the

may be, he makes two excellent papers for the Church—among the very best of their class. May their circulation increase a thousand fold. And now, before we leave the Southern Methodist Publishing House, let us step down into the sanctum, or, if you please, the workshop of that indomitable worker, Dr. Summers. Work, work, all the while. I sometimes wish he could get along with less work, or rather, that he could rest awhile; but I doubt, after all, whether six months of holiday would not about finish him. Well, I suppose we shall have to let him work on, especially while he works to such good purpose. There he is—books all around him, and MSS, not a tew, waiting his approval or rejection or amendment, as the case waiting for revision, and there, too, is the Quar-terly Review—the ably edited and, as it is said, popular periodical, which, for the honor of Southern Methodism, he is laboring hard to get fairly afloat; and the Church, people and preachers, say "oh, it is a capital, well-conducted Quarterly, doing much for the credit of the Southern Church;" but preachers and people pretty much stand still, seeming to think that, by good wishes and big speeches, they can fill its how clever is all this; but, then, it does not buy paper, nor pay printers, nor (which is near-ly or quite as important) enable the editor to pay for suitable articles of high character from the ablest pens of the land; and without this ability it is not likely that the Quarterly can long compete with kindred publications which have not only able editors, but plenty of "ma-terial" aid, enabling them to command the la-bor of the best brains of the country. But let us drop a little lower down, where the bluff city, like a young giant, is asserting

the bluff city, like a young giant, is asserting its claims to manhood by grand schemes of internal improvement, in which cost seems to have been all but ignored. Here let us look in on our whole-souled and laborious friend, Waton our whole-souled and laborious friend, Watson, of the Memphis Advocate, the organ of
Conferences occupying a fine country, and embracing an opulent membership. Great things
have been lately claimed for the glory and usefulness of the Church, which she is fully able
to accomplish, if all hands shall only prove true
to God, to their own souls and to the Church.
And what a field stretching out far away west
of the river—a rich and fruitful field. Oh! that
there were more laborers to cultivate it. And of the river—a rich and fruitful field. Oh! that there were more laborers to cultivate it. And I may not forget the youngest sister of them all—far, very far away, where the western shores of the great Republic are washed by the waves of the world's great ocean—the land of gold. Our friend, Fitzgerald, sends me his beautiful and well-conducted paper, and I can learn not only what is doing in the mines; but here are glorious notices of circuits, and quarterly and glorious notices of circuits, and quarterly and camp meetings, and real old-fashioned revivals of religion. Southern Methodism is boldly marching forward on its career of usefulness, our brethren minding their own proper busi-ness, and thereby rallying around them the simp-athies and confidence of California public senti-ment. How I rejoice and sympathize with them,

them.

But, finally, let me come back to the scene of my early labors, and of many of the happiest associations of my life. Here before me lies the Southern Christian Advocate. It has just meet my eyes in every department of the paper. Yet many names are there, the sight of which calls me back to the days of other and distant years. Here are the names of men, with whom I was associated in other years—men true as steel, zealous and useful. Some few are still found among the living, and still answer to the yard, and have been registered as superannu-ated. The spirit with them is willing, but the class of faithful men is fast departing from our midst. Almost every week I have the record

This list of conquering Christian soldiers has been of late uncommonly numerous. There was, in Kentucky, my venerable and sweetspirited friend, the Rev. John James, a superannuate of Kentucky Conference—for a great many years a faithful worker in his Master's vineyard. I saw him last autumn, and, during my visit to Millersburg, spent an evening with him at his own house. We talked of God's goodness, and of faith, and of the prospect of our near approach to the finishing of our labors; and, think, we both felt, that it was good to commune thus together. But the precious old saint has finished his work, and is gone to hear from his Lord the joyful "well done." And I from his Lord the joyful "well done." And I was a little startled to hear that the eloquent, the true, and the beloved Erwin had finished was a little startled to hear that the eloquent, the true, and the beloved Erwin had finished his course, and had been called from the battle-field—not when his eye was dim and his step faltering from age; but in his manhood's prime—just when it seemed that the Church could badly afford to spare him. Yet the Master knew best, and called him away.

Then in looking over the S. C. Advocate a few days since. I saw among those who were re-

Then in looking over the S. C. Advocate a few days since, I saw among those who were reported as having fallen on the field of battle, the name of Rev. Wm. Arnold. My mind ran back for a long course of years, and memory

the Conference on trial. Dr. Lovick Pierce was the Conference on trial. Dr. Lovick Pierce was P. E., and I went partly round the District with him, that he might be able to take sight at me, and judge whether he could afford to recommend me at the approaching annual conference. Bro. Arnold was then a local preacher. At that meeting I heard him preach from Zechariah, 3d chapter, part of the 9th verse: "Upon one stone shall be seven eyes." I recollect but little about the sermon, but the singularity of the text made an indelible impression on my memory. It was many years after that before I saw him again; but when I returned to Georgia I became more intimately associated with him—part of the time intimately associated with him—part of the time as my Presiding Elder,—and a man of more amiable, kindly and devotional spirit I have never yet known. With his preaching I was familiar, being in the habit of hearing him fre-

quently till his increasing infirmities, together with my absence from the State, removed me from the sphere of his labors. But oh! those sermons—so rich in evangelical truth, so full of Jesus and heaven! Who ever heard him preach without his carrying them to the Delectable and of Beulah, preparatory to crossing over 'to the yonder side of Jordan." It really seemed to me that he took a look from the Delectable Mountains every morning, and that he dwelt chiefly in the land of Beulah, whence he had daily relations of his heavenly home, and caught daily visions of his heavenly home, and caught the sweet echoes of the songs of the redeemed. No wonder he went over the dark, cold stream without fear. He knew in whom he had believed, and feared not to trust to the full extenthe promise of his Lord and Master. Well Bro. Arnold is safe at last. The shining ones have met him, cheered him, and conducted him to the presence of his exalted Saviour. Who does

not say, "may we meet again, and shout and sing together in that sun-bright clime."
Well, the veterans of the cross—the tried and true men of others days—are fast passing away. Soon their names will be stricken from the roll at annual conference, for they will have passed over the river and greeted their old companions in arms. May we all have a glorious reunion on the "yonder side of Jordan." Dear Edward, excuse the garrulity of an old man: the mention of the olden time and the glorious old men, who once stood shoulder to shoulder with me, stirs we heart after a feeting which you would be the property after a feeting which you would be the property after a feeting which you would be the property after a feeting which you would be the property after a feeting which you would be the property after a feeting which you would be the property after a feeting which you would be the property after a feeting which you would be the property after a feeting which you would be the property after a feeting which you would be the property after a feeting which you would be the property after a feeting which we would be the property after a feeting which we would be the property after a feeting which we would be the property after a feeting which we would be the property after a feeting which we would be the property after a feeting which we would be a feeting which we will be a feeting which will be a feeting which we will be a feeting which we will be a feeting which we will be a feeting which will be a feeting which we will be a feeting which we will be a feeting which we will be a feeting with the property will be a feeting which we will be a feeting which we will be a feeting which will be a feeting with the feeting which we will be a feeting which we will be a feeting which we will be a feeting with the feeting which we will be a feeting which will be a feeting which will be a feeting which we will be a feeting which we will be a feeting which we will be a feeting will be a feeting with the feeting which we will be a feeting with the feeting which we will be a feeting which will be a feeting with the feeting w my heart after a fashion, which you young men can hardly understand. Therefore bear with my prolixity, and may God bless you and your work.

Very affectionately, JAMES O. ANDREW. -Southern Christian Advocate.

A CHRISTIAN CONGRESSMAN.

Hon, A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, sends us a approval or rejection or amendment, as the case may demand. There are a half-dozen books Virginia. Believing with Mr. Clay, of Alabama, that "it is delightful to contemplate such a character," and "proper and profitable to and a better life." hold it up before the world," we present a few Mr. Goode lived and died in the Episcopal extracts from the tributes - apparently the Church. How he lived may be gathered from most heart-felt that have been delivered in the above. Mr. Pryor, of Virginia, shall tell

Congress for a long while. After speaking of Mr. Goode's abilities and

culture, Mr. Miles of South Carolina, said : "But, Sir, it was not so much the cultivated mind, the courteous manners, the refined tastes, the parliamentary ability, or even the thoroughly sound, political opinions according to my convictions of my departed friend which excited my admiration and commanded my respect, as the entire purity and probity of his character. There was a moral elevation about it which I have never seen surpassed. It al-ways seemed to me as if it were impossible for n to do or say anything mean or false, to be influenced by any selfish or interested motive in the discharge of his duty, or to be governed by any other consideration than his earnest love for the *truth* and the *right*. And this was the with whom he was thrown in contact. Can any nobler tribute be paid to his memory than this? But it is not the sole purpose of occasions like the present to do honor to the dead, and to gratify the affectionate pride of surviving friends. We speak to the living—we speak for friends. We speak to the living—we speak for the living likewise. We hold up examples for their commendation, in the hope that they will incite to their imitation. And, oh, what a glorious career might political life become if such men as Goode abounded more among our public men—what a glorious career might there be for the country! But no true life is ever lived wholly in vain. I will include the hope that the example of the one which has just so honorably terminated may have some effect in rousing up the quiet, retired, and educated classes, who are withdrawing more and more from public affairs, and induce them, at least, to reflect whether, as good citizens, they ought, in reflect whether, as good citizens, they ought, in the enjoyment of selfish ease, to refuse their help in shaping the destinies of their country—

knows not offly how to nurture and to rear, but how to reward them living, and honor them dead. Her confidence is not lightly given or withdrawn; and thus it is that her public servants, as in the case of our deceased friend, have the long training and experience so essential to any participation in public affairs. From his earliest manhood, Mr. Goode was in public life, in the Legislature of his State or in the Federal Congress, and throughout that long career was without reproach or suspicion as to his honesty as a politician, or his integrity and honor as a man! O, rare instance of unlimited to pure and appropriate words, should be constantly presented to his ear by the mother's voice. Very soon the child will learn to sing; it will be, as it is often called, singing by rote—the only way in which any one, juve-nile or adult, can first be taught. If the child has been thus accustomed to hear singing in the nursery till he is eight years old, he will then sing as readily and as accurately as he speaks; we believe, more so. And now is the time to commence learning to read music, as it is to learn to read words. Heris now quite as young as in ordinary cases is expedient to acquire a knowledge of musical signs of notation. But before this time attention should be given to taste in respect to the delivery of both words and tones; that which is called expression should receive careful attention from the first, but the child should be trained under the guidance of common-sense, to which it will not be amiss to add a little physiological experience. For example, the child should not sing when places in the halls of legislation? It is a lesson plain to read, easy to remember—but requiring a brave and truthful spirit, like his who has left us, to practice without faltering. It lies in one word—"duty." That was the inscription on the banner under which our friend fought a life-long fight, and he fell with its folds wrapped closely around him. Duty, with him, was always the first and the last consideration. Everything else was subservient and secondary. Everything else was subservient and secondary. It was his pole star—his heavenly beacon—by which he calmly steered his course, no matter which he calmly steered his course, no matter how dark the night or tempestuous the sea. And he has safely finished the voyage of life, and entered the port of immortality. There the shining waters flow placidly; no dangers threaten and no storms arise. Peace to his ashes! Honor to his memory!"

The testimony of Mr. Vallandingham, of Ohio,

"William O. Goode was an honest man in public and in private life. Sincere in his con-victions, earnest in his purposes, he meant al-ways to be and to do right. He was neither a

brought up the recollection of many an hour of sweet and precious intercourse with my dear and honored friend.

I first saw Bro. Arnold at a camp-meeting, held near Walker's Meeting house in Green county, Georgia. I think it was in the autumn of 1812, the year previous to my admission to the Conference on trial. Dr. Lovick Pierce was and in action that great modern fact so slowly acknowledged and so continually ignored, that there is a code of ethics in political life, as well defined, as firmly settled, as pure and elevated, and as obligatory upon the citizen and upon the public man alike, as the sublime doctrines of Socrates and of Cicero, or the holier and sub limer precepts still of the Sermon upon the

Mount.
"Mr. Goode was also a pure man private morals and in public morals; pure in spirit and pure in speech. He was a quiet man, too, and did the business of this House quietly. He was a pious man, in the ancient and nobler sense of the word—pions in his relations to the Supreme Being, to his family, to his friends, his country, and the world at large. Moreover he was a man of honor, and a gentleman in his manners and in his instincts. Without all these manners and in his instincts. duly blended and combined into one, no man however eminent his abilities, can be a truly great statesman. The ancient rhetoricians had a maxim that no one could be an orator except he were a good man. Far more strictly ought this rule to be applied to him who would mould the manners, habits, opinions, and the laws, and

control the destinies of a whole people.' Senator Hunter, of Virginia, said: "Mr. President, I have told the simple story of a life not distinguished by brilliant achievewho have left their shining marks upon the page of history, that the skillful culogist must know what to conceal as well as what to narrate. The difficulty with me is that I cannot make this tale of life complete in all its parts. If I could give you in its very truth the whole experience of the life-long struggle of such a man, I should develop to you the constant growth of the empire of the moral and immor-tal principle over a human soul until it had mastered the passions to which so many of the heroes of this world have yielded themselves the subjects and yietims. I should depict to you a man who had so strengthened and trained his will by repeated trials and victories as to be able to make the flercest of his passions the

ministers, and not the arbiters, of his fate. If one such history could indeed be fully told, there would, perhaps, be more of human interest in it than in many of those tales of material conquests in which the world delights.

"Such, I believe, if I could tell it, would be the stery of the lite of William O. Goode. For the story of the life of William O. Goode. For certain it is that for years he walked through the temptations, both of public and of private life, with garments not only unsoiled by the vile mire of corruptions, but untainted even by the breath of suspicion. And when he felt that his course on earth was run, he descended with pamphlet containing the speeches delivered in a fearless spirit and an even tread into that the Senate and House on the announcement of dark valley in whose weird shadows the forms

powerful and a friendly hand to part the clouds

"Never did man confront death with greater intrepidity; for he was supported by that which "doth mate and master the fear of death." I was much with him after his failing powers invoked the ministration of friends; and was so favored the ininstration of releas; and was so favored with the opportunity of witnessing an incomparable exhibition of moral sublimity. How was my conception of the grandeur of human nature—I should rather say the intallible strength and solace of the Christian's faith elevated by the spectacle of that frail man's fortitude; no peevish ebullition of impatience, but a sweet serenity of temper in the acutest agony of suffering; no plaintive importanity of solicitation, but a quiet repose on the resources of his own indomitable will; no irreverent outery against forque, but a graceful and devont exultant with the light of that glory toward the supreme splendor of which his soul aspired with ecstatic anticipation. After disposing the tlest of whom were present to soothe the an-guish of the final struggle by all the tender ca-resses of a woman's love—he gave up his spirit in a rapture of grateful praise to the Redeemer. Thus to "see how a Christian could die," was full consolation for all the pangs of afflicted

TEACH THE CHILD TO SING.

The Musical Review thus answers the question, "At what age should children commence

"A child should be trained to the tones or musical sounds, as he is to words, from early infancy. The mother and the father, the nurse—all three about him are and will be his first whether they have the right to shift the burden from their own shoulders upon those of (alas! too frequently) the ignorant, the incompetent, the designing, and the corrupt.

"The noble example of William O. Goode will not easily be forgotten. The memory of his useful and beautiful life will not soon pass away. The great State which he served so long and so well has never been ungrateful to her sons. "The mother of statesmen," she knows not offly how to nurture and to rear, but how to reward them living, and honor them dead. Her confidence is not lightly given or withdrawn; and thus it is that her public servants, as in the case of our deceased friend, have the long training and experience so essentiate the should be down in the mater and will be first instructors, and if in their teachings they utterly neglect music, much valuable time will be lost—time that can never afterward be wholly recovered. First, he should be made to hear tones, either vocal or instrumental, or both. Very soon, even before he can articulate words, he will begin to imitate them, and will himself produce tones. Simple melodies, chaste and beautiful, united to pure and appropriate words, should be constantly presented to his ear by the mother's voice. Very soon the child will learn to sing; it will be, as it is often called, singing by rote—the only way in which any one, juve—nile or adult, can first be taught. If the child has been thus accustomed to hear singing in the ance of common-sense, to which it will not be amiss to add a little physiological experience. For example, the child should not sing when fatigued, or immediately after eating; there should be regular daily practice; but according

to the physical strength of the pupil.

"After the change of voice, which usually happens at lifteen or sixteen years of age, is completed, the vocal exercises may gradually become more difficult, more severe, more tax-ing, and with the previous training a year or so of vocal culture will quite suffice for all the do-mestic and social purposes of song. Of course, more time than this will be required, as well as

learning to talk till he is grown up, he will not then find it an easy task."

Many persons have a particular ambition to seem exactly what they are not. We know a rich man who bought a splendid library, and signed the contract with his mark.

A man that astonishes at first, soon makes

Dr. RIVERS .- We regret to learn that President Rivers was recently thrown from his buggy, and that his arm and leg were broken. His injuries are not considered dangerous.

The students of the University at Florence held a meeting, addressed a letter of condolence to Dr. Rivers, and adopted several resolutions,

among the rest the following: Resolved, 3d; That we endeavor to do all in Resolved, 3d; That we endeavor to do all in our power to render the bodily afflictiens of Dr. Rivers as pleasant to himself, as could be expected under the existing circumstances; and that we exercise extraordinary restraint upon our actions during his illness, in order what we may be guilty of no misdemeanors of any kind, that would bring upon him grief, and inflict him with wounds which would cause him more mental pain and heart-felt sorrow, than the intense physical suffering which he is now enduring, as a Christian and Philosopher.

The Democratic Convention of the State of Texas assembled at the Court-house, in this city, on Monday last, at 12 o'clock. Maj. John Marshall called the Convention to order, and made a short address, opposing the position of Mr. Douglas on the slavery question.

F. B. Sexton, of San Augustine, was chosen president of the Convention. The delegates are a very intelligent and high-

toned body of men in appearance and bearing. States, but none with which this Texas assemblage could not be compared to its own advan-

NEW PATENTS.-In the list of new patents for the week ending with the 20th, we find the fol-

provement in furnaces for evaporating sugar juices. Patented November 23, 1858. Additional improvement January 24, 1860. Reissued Elizabeth Keagg, of Mineral Point, La., ad-

ministratrix of the estate of Samuel Keagg, deceased, late of Mineral Point aforesaid, for improved centering chuck for lathes,

Florimond Datichy, of Paris, France, for im proved apparatus for reworking the waste steam Wm. Emmett, of Galveston, Texas, for im-

provement in machines for polishing marble. C. V. Littlepage, of Austin, Texas, for improvement in millstone dress.

New Territories.-The Senate Territorial Committee have agreed to report bills organizing the Territories of Nevada, Jefferson, Arizona

and Dakotab. The Kansas admission bill, it is thought, will also soon be reported. The debateable point is a change of boundaries.

The ladies of Virginia are making grand preparation for the inauguration of their marble statue of Henry Clay, at Richmond, the 12th of

REV. HENRY A. WISE, Jr., a son of the Ex Governor of Virginia, is settled over an Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, and is having a marked success in his ministry.

THE LECTURE ON CHARLES WESLEY, at How ard Hall, by Rev. Dr. LOTHROP, Boston, in behalf of the Methodist College in Wisconsin was a performance of unusual interest. It presented its subject in a light in which he has seldom been viewed, and showed very conclusively that with out the aid of CHARLES WESLEY the Methodist body would hardly have attained to a denominational existence. Heretofore, JOHN WESLEY has been regarded as the vitalizing force of the movement leading to that result. Hereafter truthful history will award a share of that honor to Charles .- Providence Journal.

WHITE LABOR IN THE SOUTH.—Here is a just word spoken by Mr. Hunter in the Senate: "Nor is it true that the institution of slavery makes manual labor on the part of the whites despicatruly glorious, and in its adaptation to this end ble in the slaveholding States. There is no country on earth in which honest labor, as I believe, is more respected; and of this I am certain, that every white laborer in the slaveholding States is more nearly on an equality with every othe man in the community than every white laborer in the North is on terms of equality with every other man in the North."

TREASURE DISCOVERED .- We read that two old pictures, which a New York gentleman took for a debt of five dollars a number of years ago, have been discovered to be two of Rembrandt's

A writer in the December number of Har per's Magazine, after an interesting description of the recent public improvements in Washing

"In the midst of all the magnificence of the public buildings, it is a little surprising that, with a population of sixty-five or seventy thousand there should not be a single Church whose architecture justifies ever so brief a notice; without exception, the Church edifices present an appearance that would be a disgrace to a Western city of twenty thousand inhabitants."

THE PREACHER.

The writer of a review of Mr. Bautain's "Extempore Speaking"—in the last number of our Quarterly—has some weighty remarks upon the "point that differences the preacher from he man, marks him out for a peculiar work, separates him from the body of believers, and ecures him special grace for a special task." He does not, for a moment, give place to the opinion "that there is really no essential difference between the work of a preacher and the work of any other God man." The preacher speaks for good, and must have a speaker's interest in the truth announced. Of course the preacher must have mental gifts, and these must be in process of culture; but the special point of the writer is that "the action of the preaching-mind necessarily presupposes a deep and genuine state of feeling," differing in some way from the feeling of any other mind. The object of preaching being "to expound and enforce the great and exclusive sentiment of God's love in Jesus Christ," the preacher's mind must respond to this sentiment, not only as it affects him individually, but as it appertains t his relation to others, as God's ambassador to them. We recognize in these views, and in the ability with which they are enforced, a new and positive accession to what we may call the literature of the pulpit. From this definition of the preacher's position we gain new force for

the often-urged devotional method of prepa-

"At this point," says the reviewer, "the most of preachers fall into a capital error." Mind must be employed in preparing a sermon and must do its best, but "a sermon can never be a product of intellect as intellect." It must have feeling inwrought with its texture. It will not do, therefore, to pray before and after study. Many a preacher prepares in a wholly intellectual way, and then tries to pray vitality into the discourse. "But he is often disap pointed. And why? The sermon was wrongly prepared. The heart excluded from the discourse in the hours of study, finds it impossible to vitalize the cold, dead forms of the intellect Prayer brings no relief. And why? Prayer comes too late. The heedless man shut out God's Spirit from his study, wrought out the sermon from his own resources, had a lifeless heart all the time the Sunday performance was in process of formation, and now wonders that the whole effort is a painful failure. But on some auspicious day he learns a blessed secret. And this secret is, that if he would have God's blessing as a preacher, he must have God's bles sing as a thinker. If he would succeed in the pulpit, he must succeed in the study." In a word, the highest state of spirituality must accompany the preparation, from beginning to end, that the whole sermon may be "instinct

with the best and brightest life" of the soul. This puts the subject in a view calculated to make a lasting impression. We give it currency in this condensed form, referring, however to the article itself for a more perfect statement of It is worthy of remark that this devotion

method, accompanied by any respectable degree of intellectual ability, makes the preacher successful, not only in the sermon itself, but in the end of the sermon, which is-the greatest So, according to the testimony of Father Taylor, Robert Newton preached in Boston, and the people there, surfeited with merely intellectual sermons, heard him gladly, and gave evidences that they could soon be revived into spiritua life by such a ministry. This kind of preaching is, in the best sense, popular. There is another sort which the people often crowd to hear, "Even in the present day," to use the words of George Campbell, "we have seen new factions raised by popular declaimers, whose only merit was impudence, whose only engine of influence was calumny and self-praise, whose only moral lesson was malevolence. As to the dogmas whereby such have at any time affected to discriminate themselves, these are commonly no other than the shibboleth, the watchword of the party, worn, for distinction's sake, as a badge, a jargon unintelligible alike to the teacher and the learner." The true preacher must not be mistaken as to the cause of the popularity of such apostles. So far from being true orators, they are simply the counterfeit. Do they make proselytes? "Who," asks Mr. Campbell, "would not purchase heaven at so che p a rate? There is nothing that people can more easily afford. It is only to think very well of their leader and themselves, to think very ill of their neighbor, to calumniste him freely, and to hate him heartily. So little of the oratorical talent is required here that those who court popular applause, and look upon it as the pinnacle of human glory to be blindly followed by the multitude, commonly recur to defamation, especially of superiors and brethren, not so much for a subject on which they may display their eloquence, as for a succedaneum to supply their want of eloquence-a succedaneum which was never yet found to fail. To lead a sect, to infuse party spirit, to make men arrogant, uncharitable, and malevolent, is the easiest task imaginable, and to which almost any blockhead is fully equal. But to produce the contrary effect, to subdue the spirit of faction, and that monster spiritual pride, with which it is invariably accompanied; to inspire equity,

lies its great utility: "The gates of hell are open night and day Smooth the descent, and easy is the way; But to return and view the cheerful skies— In this the task and mighty labor lies !

moderation, and charity into men's sentiments

and conduct with regard to others, is the gen

uine test of eloquence. Here its triumph is

THE GOVERNMENT AND EDUCATION.

In the South, and especially in Texas, the re lation of the Government to Education is likely to become a question of the first importance There are none to deny that the Government ought to foster Education, but how this should be done is a query which will for some time deseries of the Apostles, and they are to be sent to France for sale. Two thousand dollars have ing to be led by Germany, Prussia and England, nor by our own Northern States. Our people fear that the systems adopted in those quarters have a tendency to sacrifice independence and originality to a routine. There are grounds for this fear. Nevertheless, it is affirmed by competent udges that the educational laws of Prussia, for nstance, stringent as they are, have been so administered as to obviate any objection of the kind to which we have alluded. The idea of hose laws is that every parent should send his children to school, but parents are not, as is sometimes supposed, compelled to do so, where the compulsion would give rise to disturbance The laws permit the compulsion, but emulation and persuasion are found to be effective.

Some of our people judge the Prussian system too abstractly. It is the growth of ages, and is

ustified by the national condition.

ern the legislator; he avails himself of all the the author's recent letter against slavery was means conducive to his end, even when these clearly the joint-product of vanity and ignoneans differ widely from each other." Among rance roused into play by some abolitionist on our most intelligent colloquialists it is common this side the water, who had a speculation in to speak of the Prussian system as despotic and his eye. destructive of individuality. The testimony Generally the South has shown a wonderful

hered into the fold of Christ.

robationers is 197,348.

sion Conferences one each.

The whole number of colored members

There are twenty-four Conferences extending

tic to the Pacific. These, at their late sessions

nembers by death; the Louisville one. J

Kasey; the Missouri, none; the St. Louis two,

Martin E. Paul and John W. Hawkins; the

Kansas one, Abraham Milice; the Tennesse

seven, John Page, Martin Clark, W. P. Nichols

Sion Record, Thomas W. Randle, Justinia

Williams, Joseph Willis; the Holston two, Ro-

bertson Ganaway and Andrew Gass; the Mem-

phis one, Isaac N. Manly; the Mississippi two, John T. Dew and Thomas W. Hines; the Loui-

siana none; the Virginia one, William Reed;

the Western Virginia none; the North Carolina

three, William J. Langdon, Alexander Gattis,

William Anderson; the South Carolina three,

James L. Belin, William J. Jackson, Joshua T.

Dubose; the Georgia, none; the Alabama three, Francis M. Crain, Joseph T. Abernethy,

Dennis B. Leyne; the Florida one, John L.

Jerry; the Rio Grande, none; the Texas, none;

the East Texas, none; the Arkansas, none; the

Wachita two, Simeon R. Walker and Joshua J.

Kennedy; the Indian Mission two, Wilson L.

McAllister and William McIntosh; the Pacific.

riotous have become quiet and orderly; quarrelsome families live in obedience and

squalid habits have given place to cleanliness,

to renew their license, because the Revival had

deprived them of custom. Six others renewed

only to gain time to dispose of their present stock, with the view of going into other busi-

These are a few of the present visible effects.

Others, which can be realized only after a lapse

"We are happy to state that the legislature of Missouri has refused to incorporate a univer-sity for the Northern Methodists on grounds

onnected with slavery. That we regard as a good sign from the 'border.'"—Texas Christian

The American is "happy" because it thinks

the course of the Missourians in the case alluded to will hasten the abolition of slavery in that

State. We are "happy" because the Missouri-

ans showed a self-respectful and self-protective

just quoted may do something to remove that degree of forbearance, which has been interpreted favorably to the character of our people As general views are our object in this artiand to their faith in the justice of their cause. ele, we refer, next, to the maxim of Aristotle We hope that nothing more may occur to that an honest government must desire the difweaken the advantage thus gained. If the patriotic book-burners have no personal reputausion of intelligence. We quote him as he is nuoted by Hamilton : "A government ruling tion to lose, we trust they have at least a suffior the benefit of all, is, of its very nature, anxciently high sense of honor not to seek notoriety ious for the education of all, not only because at the expense of the general good name of the ntelligence is in itself a good, and the condi-Southern people. tion of good, but even in order that its subjects THE MINUTES. may be able to appreciate the benefits of which itself is the source; whereas, a government rul-The Book Editor sends us the Minutes of the ing for the profit of its administrators, is natunnual Conferences of the M. E. Church for rally willing to debase the mind and character

ssert their rights." Observe, it is the "education of all" which uch a government desires. Now, as the mansions of the millionaires are not the model of citizen-dwellings, so the learning attainable by the few is not the education required by the nany. A government based upon a written should teach all its children to read.—Reading is the centre of a common-school education. The other branches of knowledge usually included are, indeed, only so many varieties of reading. To read profitably one must have ome knowledge of the grammar of the lanuage; and arithmetic is simply the reading of gures in their useful relations. Reading, writing and arithmetic are necessary to the citizen n his connection with the government. Without these means the citizen and the government cannot become intelligible to each other. For o much, therefore, an enlightened government is bound to provide. If any other branches of knowledge are included in the teaching of the mmon-schools, we may regard them as the

of the governed, to the end that they may be

lisqualified to understand, to care for, and to

fruits of a liberal policy which does not rest content with the bare performance of a duty. The interest of the government in higher ducation is a problem. Mathematics and the natural sciences are necessary for national ends. Should the nation look to the voluntary principle to supply it with engineers, navigators and ualified explorers? Not if it has a navy and an army, and sends out expeditions to extend its commerce. It is true that by creating the ecessity for such learning, the government inlirectly fosters its production—just as by buildng State-houses, and leaving walls and panels in a condition for the painter, it stimulates improvement in that art. But the fine arts which are, in a sense, the religion of learning, need othing more than incidental protection. Too direct an attempt to assist them is only an injury. The hoeing and ploughing necessary for the corn would destroy many a precious flower, which, for the most part, requires to be left

alone with the dew and the sunshine. Art is the expression of the national life. It must have time to grow. The fragrance which it will dispense cannot be imbibed in a day, nor can it be communicated by compost. With science the case is different. It comes within amount of good to the greatest number. It was the domain of the practical, and there is no thus that Summerfield preached, and, therefore, danger in dealing with it in the most practical thing; a school of painting is, as certainly, anhan the other with the daily uses of life, and by so much appeals more directly to that embodiment of use, the government. The State needs engineers, geologists, botanists and agritors. Or to say all in a sentence, art demands genius, science requires talent, and talent needs schooling, while genius and self-culture are in-

Schools of science may be established by the State. Universities, which include the arts and the philosophies in their curriculum, are beyond the legitimate range of State control, because it is impossible to separate art and philosophy from religion. Where the religion is established, and people are required to subscribe to articles of faith, the University may be an institution of the government. But where relizion is left to the voluntary principle, the University must be. State Universities, as such, are failures in this country. A college of such e properly established by it; but when the higher forms of learning are attempted in a thousand adults are learning to read, and readgeneral way by the government, it must either ecome the fosterer of skepticism, or of a cerain theology. In either case, it will come in conflict with a portion of the people, and give rise to evil controversies. This, we think, is the experience of a large majority of such attempts so far, and we see no reason to hope for better effects of the policy in future.

BURNING ZEAL-

The South has a cause to maintain. She ha stitutions. She has said that no mistake or ac cident of the past is to stand between her and the responsibility of her political condition She accepts the past as providential, and disof time, will be greater still. The gainsaying claims any wish to alter its work. This brings of ignorant and foolish men is rendered powerher into issue with all the odds-and-ends of ig- less by such an array of proof that the work norance and radicalism throughout the world. But it should not be concealed that there are many intelligent and good people, who, from want of information, judge harshly of our sysus, that such people do not, before denouncing us, as they sometimes do, pause to ask themselves whether we can be wholly destitute of conscience and of common-sense. Yet the actions and thoughts of every man must be much breathes. Perhaps, therefore, we should not wonder that good men, at a distance, who are pleasing to us in almost every other respect, do become at some time an offense to us on the subject of slavery. Having no correct means of judging, they are stirred up by false reports to manufacture tirades against us, of which they will be heartily ashamed when, if ever, breathes. Perhaps, therefore, we should not

the truth is reached by them. There are two or three kinds of opponent First, those who are hopelessly brainless; sec ondly, demagogues, who, knowing better, con-demn us with selfish design; thirdly, sensible and worthy people, who are simply mistaken Each of these classes furnishes a different rea son for calmness on our part. To get angry at fools, is disgraceful; to fly into a passion with demagogues is to give the rogues an advantage; to retaliate too sharply upon the better class, besides being unphilosophical and uncharitable, is damaging to our own cause—for all such men will be our friends, when properly inform ed, unless we drive them into permanent oppo-sition by persecuting them for opinion's sake. For the first of these reasons, especially—because it is unworthy of us-we regret some

The Jews asked for signs, the Greeks sought wisdom. The two agreed more nearly than they supposed. Both wanted Power. The apostle Paul does not deny them, except in showing that the desire must be gratified in a way different from their own. Wisdom and Power harmonize in Christ crucified. We are wiser and more powerful as Christians, but the precious gifts are thus connected graciously with their True Source. Christ crucified is the Wisdom and Power of God. It needs the cross to bring us back to God, and to our proper position as recipients of his favors.

A religion of signs and wonders is sired by the many. A great revival is good in itself, but not beneficial to the man who cannot see God at work anywhere else. Many go to revival meetings with a kind of a faith which does not seem to admit that they have any God at home. All wonderful manifestations of re-859. We have already given the General Recapitulation, from which it appeared that the net ligious influence are inferior to the truth that God is nigh to all that call upon Him every ncrease of preachers and members, comprises where. That declaration that the word is night 18,843 white members, about 9,000 colored is, even in our mouths and in our hearts, is nembers, and nearly 400 Indians. We call greater than the prophecy that a nation shall especial attention to the increase of colored be born in a day. Let us not seek signs, but membership. While others have made the nethe Lord. He is in this place, and, perhaps, we gro the subject of a bitter agitation, the Church -true to her mission-has been preparing him know it not.

for greater happiness and usefulness here, and The few desire an intellectual religion. The or eternal life in heaven. During the year she visdom of which St. Paul speaks, as being denanded by the Greeks, says Rev. F.W. Robertson, has suffered much abuse on account of her reappears to have been of two kinds-speculative lation to slavery; at its close she is rewarded by the privilege of pointing to 9,000 slaves gahilosophy, and wisdom of words-eloquence Men bow before talent, even if unassociated with goodness, but between these two we must nake an everlasting distinction. When once the idolatry of talent enters, then farewell to rom Kentucky to Florida, and from the Atlanspirituality: when men ask their teachers, not or that which will make them more humble received 234 candidates on trial for the ministry. and Godlike, but for the excitement of an in The Virginia Conference received the largest ellectual banquet, then farewell to Christian number, twenty; the Kansas and Indian Misprogress." Paul, who had said to the Jews-Not signs, but Christ; said to the Greeks-Not The Kentucky Conference lost none of its wisdom, but Christ crucified.

LETTER FROM THE AGENT.

Mr. EDITOR:-I wrote you last from Nash ville, which place I left in company with Sister ambuth and her interesting little boy, from the China Mission; and in fifty-eight hours afterward we passed from Jersey into this great realms of the ideal carves for immortality city, weary and worn, having passed three nights in the cars. I stopped at the Astor House; but was soon found by our mutual riend, Bro. E. C. Estes, and now I am comfortably domiciliated in his hospitable mansion on Washington street, Brooklyn. Sister Lambuth again for China, to join her husband in the ission work at Shanghai, leaving their two most, to him it is the highest art. To the write hildren here to be educated. In the cars I made the acquaintance of Gen

Pillow. In conversation about Mexico and Mexican matters, he remarked that Gen. Houston's plan of a protectorate over Mexico, was they are the more intellectual. Both music the most impracticable thing he had ever read and painting are liberal arts, and their fields of or heard from that distinguished statesman and operation almost illimitable. When I first saw Other features of the Minutes we may notice politician. He was of opinion that the only a copy of one of Rubens' paintings, I was protectorate we could have over Mexico would be to take the country, and govern it according Peale's Court of Death appositely describes my REVIEWERS ON REVIVALS. - The London to democratic principles.

Quarterly Review for January has an article on I have made the acquaintance of several Revival, which is quite different from the one Methodist D. D.s since I reached the city, and After noticing the extent and fervor of the Irish Some of them are almost monomaniacs upon Revivals, it says: "A great practical reformation | the subject of the "irrepressible conflict." ensued. Men of immoral habits abandoned While upon all other subjects they talk like them; drunkards became sober, peaceable, and sensible men and Methodist preachers, upon the industrious; one hundred prayer-meetings, subject of negro slavery some of them seem to which still continue, were established; family be mad. They will have a warm time at the worship was commenced in houses which had approaching General Conference. I predict been the haunts of profanity and vice." "The that the "Rule on Slavery" will remain unalexuberant joy which was manifested by the tered for the next four years. The conservaconverts, and which found its expression in tive influence of sensible and pious laymen, inging hymns at all hours of the day and North, added to the danger of driving away night, has resulted in innumerable instances in some border Conferences, will secure the "Rule" a settled peace and quiet contentment." Be- as it is. The laymen held a meeting in old John nevolence has followed. "The self-denial which street yesterday; unfortunately, I could not ats continually exercised for this purpose, and | tend it. I was told, however, that there were the change which has come over hard, grasping. some fine speeches made, and highly conservamiserly men, are very remarkable." A great tive and sensible resolutions passed, a full acdemand for religious books has been produced. | count of which I suppose we shall have in the A single bookseller in four months sold 20,000 Advocate & Journal, interlarded with the ashymn-books, and 200,000 bibles in sheets. The sents and dissents of its talented editor. Night Edinburgh Bible Society supplied 19,000 bibles, before last I went to hear the "head and front" an increase of 14,000 over the same period of of the abolitionists, Wendell Phillips, lecture on sciences as are most needed by the State may given to the province. In connection with one which you will find pretty correctly reported in Church there are forty classes in which one the Times of yesterday. He made old John Brown, the murderer, Washington's equal; denounced Webster; plead for a dissolution of the Union; recommended the tearing up of the Constitution, and said a great many other thing frequently instantaneous." The boisterous and that none but a mad-man, or a very bad man Times. Saturday night I expect to hear the "Blind Preacher" lecture on "What a blind and brutality of manners to refinement and genman saw in Europe." tleness. At one court ten liquor-sellers declined

If time permits, I will write to you again. Yours, &c., ---

TEMPERANCE. Yesterday my attention was drawn to seve

ral placards, posted in conspicuous places along the square, on each of which was engraved epresentation of a huge snake, writhing on the oint of a spear. Humph! old fellow, thought I, this is rather cool weather for your snakeship to be out; (we had ice this morning) there surely must be something unusual "to pay."— Being determined to ascertain what was "up," inspected the hand-bill closely and learned genuity, and I felt satisfied that, hackneyed as his theme was, he would succeed; so I resolved to be present. At the time appointed, the Church bell sent forth a long, loud call to inform the interested and the curious that the the troops asse hour-the last hour of the snake-was at hand: spirit in adopting any measures to counteract Why, he literally ground the snake to powder. the policy of a Northern Church, which has Mr. G. is a fine declaimer, and on this occasion an anti-slavery Church from the beginning, was thrown off by him in rapid succession

SHORT PAPERS.

MR. EDITOR :- I propose to consider what re lation music sustains to the other fine arts. To do this, it will be necessary to define the object of art. Cousin has summed it up, and, I think, justly too, in the word expression. In some arts the expression is ideal; in some real, and in others both ideal and real. "The problem of art is to reach the soul through the body;" when it goes beyond the useful and the substantive, it proposes, through the senses, to present us form, color, sound; and through these agencies seeks to elevate the feelings, purify the heart-" bringing the trembling soul near the mercy-seat," blends the finite with the infinite! Sculpture and statuary were coeval with the human family. The history of our race opens with the declaration that a woman running away from her father, stole and carried with her his "gods." The Mosaic record is full of the mention of images, idols, gods, used synonymously. These were of various kinds: molten, graven, wrought and painted - all seeking through form to develop man's ethical and asthetic natures. For man seeks the infinite through imagination as well as reason-through the "sublime and beautiful" as well as through the "true and good."

Allow me to record a thought which, though not germain, is, nevertheless, incidental to our subject. Explorers and travelers assert, that wherever man is found, whether amidst polar snows or sandy deserts, he has his "images, his three of the savages who were concerned in the idols and his gods." Is not this man's ethical nature seeking to break through the material, and by these forms to hold communion with his God or gods? Is not this "the divinity that stirs within him?" What, then, shall we say of the theory

total depravity?" But I did not intend to write an essay on ethics just now. Sculpture and its cognates, statuary, architecture, etc., do not aspire to the highest position of art. I one sense they can scarcely be called liberal bound in the triple cords of form, economy space. He is the true artist, who, amidst the disabilities, shall work a work which shall please the eye, inform the understanding and sanctify the heart. Sometimes, indeed, the true artist breaks away from the real, and in the cold and insensible marble breathes and speaks, as in Powers' Greek Slave.

A short comparision of music and painting will fill the space that is left. Keeping before us the definition of art, "Expression," we say, then, that the individual to whom music erpresses most, to him it is the highest art; and to the individual to whom painting expresses er, and, I believe, to most people-if there is truth in phrenology-music expresses most And whilst I believe the number moved by painting is smaller, I do not hesitate to write they are the more intellectual. Both music "speechless:" a stanza from Wallace's Lyric on

" Ah sinking heart ! has man alone Oh! what is dark-dim-Death to him! And soon he'll join the scraphim. That was the most impressive sermon I eve

heard (saw). And whilst painting impresses me greatly, music moves me deeper still. To me it is the "most penetrating, the profoundest," the most intimate, yet indeterminate art. Waking up the mysterious relation between soul and body, it carries the rapt listener through the unbounded universe-God's silent, yet mystic lyre. Galceston, April. P. S. If you have a spare place in your paper.

allow me to present my "distinguished considerations" to the "boy" Newton, mentioned in the last Advocate. How indignant he must have been when he found that his parents-no that's not the term-"old folks" had taught him the Plutonic* theory, instead of the Newtonian, The Indian, who being taught the same theory, having lain down on his blanket, awoke in the morning to find his blanket on him, was not more confident that the world had turned over, than is Sir Isaac in his belief that

Held in their spheres by laws divine

See, too, his arrogance, a feature common t How he orders his sister Maggie, his junior, to would say. But you will see his lecture in the bring him a clean handkerchief; the old woman to light his cigar, and the boys to wheel round the arm-chair, and arrange his slippers. But who blames him? Old age is all memory; no sensibility. Good bye, Sir Isaac Newton; but before we part, allow me to whisper to you that there is an old book, nearly obsolete with smart boys, that speaks of honoring father and mother; connected with this honoring are precious

AN IMPRESSIVE SERMON .- A correspondent

the Houston Telegraph tells the following: "In the fall of 1846, camped at Brazos de Santiago, were some three hundred Texian rangers, awaiting to be transported to Vera Cruz, there to take part in the glorious victories being achieved by the troops of the U. S., under the gallant Scott. It was the Sabbath, a day selected the second of the U. S., where the second of the U. S., wher I inspected the hand-bill closely and learned that Rev. W. H. Gillam would "Lecture on Temperance to-night, March 26, at the Methodist Church." I thought I saw, at once, that the intention of the Lecturer in getting up this somewhat singular device was, partly at least, to arrest the attention and excite the curiosity of the passer-by, and thus secure an audience. I could but smile at while I commended his ingenity, and I felt satisfied that, hackneyed as were placed near the fires to be used as occast, sides of bacon and pieces of pickled pork were placed near the fires to be used as occast, sides of bacon and pieces of pickled pork were placed near the fires to be used as occast, and, notwithstanding the chilliness of the evening, a good-sized congregation of ladies and gentlemen soon assembled "to view the final scene." Mr. Editor, I have seen, "in my time," a smart quantity of snake-killing; but this beat all what was silent, the moaning of the wind, and the singing of the waves with the beatings of the heart of your next companion could be heard why, he literally ground the snake to powder.

Mr. G. is a fine declaimer, and on this conscious the most regreat the countenance of which was silent, the most regreat the countenance of the most regreat the most regreat the countenance of the most regreat the most regreat the countenance of the most regreat th the policy of a Northern Church, which has openly proclaimed its intention to extirpate slavery in the South. One of its leading organs, now before us, says: "We have been with a masterly hand, and picture after picture will work for us, for there is no restraint to the with a masterly hand, and picture after picture will work for us, for there is no restraint to the an anti-slavery Church from the beginning, an anti-slavery Church from the beginning, and stage in a such a time handled by one, than whom in a piect at such a time handled by one, than whom in a such design and a good soldier, held us for about one hour perfectly swearing, howling and staggering along the parched and desolate banks of the fiery river Alcohol. It was appalling! Our Father in Heaven grant, O grant that this infernal stream of intemperance which is poisoning our youth, which exhibited in such vivid colors the damnor one stood higher in the opinion of these hardy troops as a devout Christian and a good soldier, held us for about one hour perfectly spell-bound, not a whisper was heard; no one got up and stamped out of the congregation, many an eye grew moist that night, that it was presumable that the waters had receded from lo! these many years. It is now over thirteen years since that night, but the impressions then made have never been totally erase. The lofty miss of that pious man, the surrounding scenes

TO THE DELEGATES AND PREACHERS Proposing to attend the Texas Conference Sun-day-school Convention to be held in the city of Houston, on the 1st of May, 1860.

In order that timely and suitable provision nay be made for the entertainment of the delegates and preachers who may attend the Sunday-school Convention, the Committee of arrangements desire to be apprised as early as possible, by letter, of the number and names of he delegates appointed by the several charges n the Conference. The brethren will please address Jas. F. Dumble, Esq., Secretary of the Committee of arrangements, as soon as practicable, giving the desired information.

TEXAS ITEMS.

Madame Bishop had fine audiences in Houston, and was very successful in pleasing them. She was to sing at Richmond on the night of the 31st ult.; and intended giving a farewell concert at Houston on the following Monday night.

THE TRUE SOUTHRON .- A large, fine-looking paper, so named, made its first appearance in Houston, last week. It evinces excellent editorial ability and taste. Messrs. Royall and Edwards are the editors and proprietors. We wish them abundant success.

Indians .- A German squad from Castroville recently overtook a party of Indians, and killed ten of them. Five Caddoes were slain week before last by the Rangers. Capt. Lambert, of Johnson county, had procured the scalps of killing of a man on Lake Creek, and a woman and two children on the head of the Leon.

FROST.-The frost of Wednesday night, last week, was not so destructive as was at first supposed. A good deal of young cotton was killed, however, and the corn somewhat scorched. The arger portion of the cotton crop was not up.

THE FUTURE OF TEXAS .- The N. O. Picawana "knows of no State that has a future of greater promise" than Texas, "owing to the steady policy of fostering all public enterprises that facilitate intercourse between her cities and towrs and the rich interior." Her projected net-work of communication, says the same authority, "is without a parallel anywhere."

A free colored woman went into voluntary slavery, with her child, at the late session of Court in Belton. The Democrat is the title of a new and well-

conducted paper at Belton.

The Goliad Messenger mentions a shocking affair at Aransas city, San Patricio county, on the 10th ult., between two families named Stevenson and Bishop. Stevenson wounded Bishop with a knife, and Mrs. Stevenson and daughter attacked Mrs. Bishop with knives. Bishop. though badly hurt, sprang up and cut out Stevenson's eye with a hatchet. An elder son of Bishop, lying sick in bed, was killed by Stevenson's daughter. Stevenson is badly wounded. It is thought Bishop will recover.

POLYGAMY.

In the House of Representatives, on the 29th. the bill for the suppression of polygamy in the Territories of the United States, was under consideration most of the day:

Mr. Branch proposed to strike out all declar-ing polygamy criminal, and retain only so much as annuls and declares void all the laws of Utah sanctioning and permitting polygamy. After further debate, the motion to table the bill was negatived. Yeas, 103; nays, 148.

on Territories are contemplating the propriety of parceling out that Territory to the other Territories, so that the people of the others may have the power to suppress polygamy and oth-

er enormities.

Mr. Branch again proposed to strike out all declaring polygamy criminal, and retaining only as much as declares null and void all the laws of Utah sanctioning and permitting it. He suggested to his Democratic friends that if they could render polygamy criminal, then they could render that other twin relic of barbarism, sla-very—as it is called in the Republican platform of 1858—criminal. He repeated that he could not vote for the provision to make penal laws applicable to all the Territories of the United

Mr. Barr moved to lay the bill on the table which was negatived; 19 against 148. Mr. Logan proposed a substitute to repeal the law establishing the Territorial government of The polygamy question was then dropped.

FUNERAL OF AN HONEST NEGRO.-The Mobile

Funeral of an Honest Negro.—The Mobile Advertiser, of Tuesday morning, says:

We saw on Sunday one of the largest funeral processions we ever recollect to have seen in Mobile—that of a negro preacher, the Rev. James Ladd, of the Baptist denomination. A friend of ours counted the carriages, and found the number to be forty-eight, exclusive of several buggies and horsemen that brought up the rear. These were preceded by over three hundred and fifty persons of both sexes, including members of some five or six societies, all wearing badges or sashes emblematic of the societies upon whose sashes emblematic of the societies upon whose books their names are enrolled.

Ladd, we are told, was and has been for several years past a drayman in the city, and has always conducted himself with marked propriety. He was highly esteemed by the negro population free and slave, as may be inferred by the enor mous length of his funeral procession.

Dolbear Commercial College, of the city of New Orleans, situated in the "Story Building," corner of Camp and Common streets, is open the entire year, day and evening. All in favor of Southern practical education should extend ma-terial aid to our own well known institutions. Young men who wish to prepare themselves for business can do it in a short time, and with small expense, at the Dolbear Commercial College. A diploma from this college is sufficient endorsement to any young man. For particulars regarding it, our readers are referred to the advertisement, in another column.—Pic.

A correspondent of the Boston Transcipt writing from Florence, Italy, says: "As I came through Piazza Friorita to-day I saw Protestant Bibles offered for sale in the streets, a striking ndication that human progress is not stagnant William and Mary Howitt of England, deny

the truth of the report that they have joined the Swedenborgians. They are Quakers by education, and have lately become believers in Spiritualism. William says in an article in the London Critic: "According to my experience, and all my reading aroinst red my experience, and all my reading, ancient and mod nothing more clearly established than that Spir-itualism is a fixed law of God's economy in the education of his rational creatures.'

There are 515 Mormons in Norway, which is an increase on last year of about one hundred. The converts are among the most ignorant and The Southern Baptists have commenced

known as a missionary to Africa, has gone out to organize it. The people of Brazil, though nominally Catholic, are at heart infidel. The climate is salubrious, and facilities for travel good. Brazil contains within its borders 3,004,-460 square miles, and is 68,294 square miles larger than the whole territory of the United

been completed in Germany, in two hundred and forty-two volumes. The first volume saw the light at Berlin, as far back as the year 1773, and the last was published last season; so that the work has been extended eighty-six years with-

An American gentleman, named Arthur Hayter, has recently been appointed organist of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, London. This old and honorable place was obtained after competition with fifty candidates, and is probably the first instance in which an American has received such

ning on the tervals und shells and much dame a number can learn.
On the 1 seventeen

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WOOL BAGS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Mar. 14 — The sales of cotton during the three business days since the departure of the Canada amount to 19,000 bales. The market generally had improved in tone, and closed steady at the the following quotations: Middling Orleans 6 3-4, Middling Mobile 6 1-2, Middling Uplands 6 5-16.

LONDON, Mar. 15.—The funds continue to improve the continue to improve prove, and advance of 1-8 is reported. Consols for money closed at 94 5-8 Liverpool., Mar. 14.—The advices from Man-

chester continue to be of a more unfavorable char-acter. The demands for Goods and Yarns was diminishing and prices were easier The Breadstuffs market generally closed quiet, with little variation in prices. The Provision market closed quiet, and un-

account of an alleged outrage against religion. The Pope is said to be disposed to enter the path of reform, provided the integrity of the States of the Church is guaranteed.

M. Thousand, in contrast, in the said of the Church is guaranteed. The Paris Siecle had received a first warning on

The New Granada State that the Cass-Herran treaty has been satisfactorily received in the Congress of that Republic.

A telegram from Turin, via Queenstown, states that Sardinia has agreed by a special treaty to code Nice and Savoy to France.

The London Times states that the army of Rome is to be increased to 20,000 men.

The Austrian Government has assured that of Prussia that, if the frontier of the Rhine is ever menaced by France, Austria would immediately unite with her for the protection of the present frontier.

A telegram from Constantinople state that the Porte had concluded a loan of 15,000,000f.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times states that the Piedmontese troops will take possession of Tuscany at the close of the week, immediately after the annexation of Tuscany to Sardinia.

The tyrannical system of arrests and banishment still continues in Naples with unabated cruelty.

On Sunday, the 11th inst, numerous tribes of Morocco, including the Kabyles of Melilla, attacked the encampment of the Spanish army before Tetuan, with great fury, but after a severe struggle were repulsed by the Spanish.

The Moors are evincing a fierce spirit of resistance

The Moors are evincing a fierce spirit of resistance to the encroachments of the Spanish, and are pre-

paring for a desperate defence.

The French Government has submitted to the legislative body a draft of the projected law devoting 40,000,000 francs in loans to manufacturers of machinery. Also a project for the modification of the traiff on centers and nor worked.

Ten years ago, the college student at Yale, convicted of "rolling ten pins" was punished by tariff on cotton and raw material.

The vote of the central Italian States was almost unanimous for annexation to Sardinia.

FROM MEXICO.

New Orleans Markets.

The advices by the steamship Wave are to the 22d, from Vera Cruz, and indicate that an important turn has taken place in the fortunes of Gen. Miramon, which may lead to the speedy termination of the present civil war in Mexico. The city of Vera Cruz was subjected to a severe bombardment, beginning on the morning of the 15th, and kept up at intervals until the 21st, during which time some 7000 shells and shot were thrown into the city, doing much damage to property, and killing and wounding a number of people—less than 100 from what we can learn.

New Orleans Markets.

New Obleans, prices being the sales have amounted to about 11,000 bales, prices being the sales have amounted to about 11,000 bales, prices being the sales have amounted to about 11,000 bales, prices being the sales have amounted to about 11,000 bales, prices being the sales have amounted to about 11,000 bales, prices being the sales have amounted to about 11,000 bales, prices being the sales have amounted to about 11,000 bales, prices being the sales have amounted to about 11,000 bales, prices being the sales have amounted to about 11,000 bales, prices being the sales have amounted to about 11,000 bales, prices being the sales have amounted to about 11,000 bales, prices being the sales have amounted to about 11,000 bales, prices being the sales have amounted to about 11,000 bales, prices being the sales have amounted to about 11,000 bales, prices being the sales have amounted to about 11,000 bales, prices being the sales have amounted to about 11,000 SIEGE OF VERA CRUZ ABANDONED. can learn.
On the 21st Miramon withdrew his army from be-fore the walls he had effectually threatened for

Just previous to the sailing of the steamer an expression of the sailing of the steamer an expression of the sailing of the steamer an expression of the sailing of the steamer and only 40 Western remain on sale. We quote Western that a decree had been issued banishing all Americans from Mexico and confiscating their property.—

MILEN COMP. STATE—The market closed bare of Texas cattle and only 40 Western remain on sale. We quote Western at 9 and 10c. pr lb net: Texas at \$202\$35 per head. cans from Mexico and confiscating their property.— Reprisals for the capture of the Marin squadron

were of course to be expected, and Americans within the power of the Miramon faction may consider themselves fortunate to escape with their lives. THE MEXICAN NEWS IN HAVANA.

On the 24th, however, the Diario de la Marina took up the whole subject is an article of two columns, in which it condemns the capture of the steamers in the severest terms, pronouncing it every way unjusti, 'able, 'an act of war, indeed, against the true Governme'ut of Mexico.'

Elsewhere the Diario styles it direct intervention in favor of the Liberal cause, and charges in fact that this has be on the effect of the whole action of our Government and people since the civil war in Mexico begun.

Texas Land Certificates.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Wahington, Mar. 28—The General Appropriation bill provides \$849,000 for Indians, \$1,082,000 for consular and diplomatic expenses, \$605,000 for fortifications, \$5,870,000 for Legislative, Executive and Judiciary purposes, \$3,492,000 for the navy, and nearly \$6,000,000 for post-office deficiency.—The aggregate amount approprirted is \$1,189,000 short of the estimate made by the Secretary of the Treasury. GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Treasury.

ATTEMPTED RESCUE OF A FUGITIVE SLAVE.

PHILADELPHIA. Mar. 28.—After Judge Cadwallader had remanded to his owner a fugitive slave, property of Charles T. Butler, of Virginia, an attempt was made to rescue the fugitive. Twelve rescuers were arrested by the police and committed to prison. The fugitive slave was remanded to prison. A writ of habeas corpus issued on his behalf was taken out, and is returnable to-morrow.

CONDEMNED AS A SLAVER.

Boston, Mar 28.—The bark Isla de Cuba has has been condemned by the United States District Court as a slaver. Treasury.

ELECTION IN KANSAS.

Leavenworth City, March 27.—At an election in Leavenworth county, in this Territory, the democra-tic candidates for the several offices were elected by e usual majority.
THE NEW GRANADIAN TREATY.

New York, March 27.—Advices received from New Granada state that the Cass-Herran treaty has been satisfactorily received in the Congress of that

The Republic newspaper has issued its last number, and the National Era will be discontin-ued after this week for want of sufficient pat-ronage. An effort will be made to unite the

TEN years ago, the college student at Yale, convicted of "rolling ten pins" was punished by the Faculty; now the Faculty invite him to roll, and occasionally take a hand themselves, for the benefit of their health.

New Orleans Markets.

SUGAR—Fair to fully fair 6% 47% c, per pound. FLOUR—Superfine \$6.60; Extra \$8.00 per bbl. CORN—For prime 108, 75480c per bushel. LARD—Prime 11% 411% c. CATTLE MARKET.

MILCH Cows-\$40000 per head. VEAL CATTLE-\$70\$13 per head.

Mr. Epiron:—Please tender, through your paper, my thanks and particular good wishes to the firm of "Jones, Root & Co.," Furniture Dealers, etc., of your city, for the The news of the capture of the Marin expedition, on the Mexican coast, was taken to Havana by the

R. P. Harrison, Columbia Geo. H. Trabue, Galeesto HARRISON & TRABUE, (Successors to E. S. Bolling & Co.,)

Marriages.

On the 29th ult., at the residence of Mr. Caldwell, Esq., by Rev. H. M. Glass, Mr. HENRY J. POOLE and Miss CEBELL BYRDSONG, of Walker county.

Agent's Motices.

JAMES W. SHIPMAN, Book Agent. To Whom all Business Matters mest be Addressed LETTERS AND FUNDS RECEIVED FOR ADVOCATE From 27th March to 2d April, inclusive.

From 2'th March to 2d April, inclusive.

A—James Allen; Miss II. F. Ayer, \$2, 1 n s; R. Alexander.

B—A. Barelay, \$5.
C—W. R. Craven; W. S. Caldwell, \$2; W. F. Compton, \$2, 1 n s.

D—F. C. Dowdy, 1 n s.

F—J. E. Ferguson, 1 n s.

G—H. A. Graves, \$3.55; J. P. Gilder, \$2.

H—L. B. Hickman, \$2, 1 n s; Wm. T. Harris, \$2.

J—A. B. Johnson; M. Jones, \$2, 1 n s.

K—B. A. Kemp.

L—J. A. Light; Mrs. M. A. Lamar, \$2; J. L. Lasenby, \$2, 1 n s. L—J. A. Light; Mrs. M. A. Lallar,
1 n s.,
M—T. M. Malone; Wm. McCuller, \$2.50,
P—P. M. at Rockwall, 55c; Ira Peters, \$2.50; P. Phillps, \$8,
3 n s; O. H. P. Pender, \$2.
S—T. T. Smothers, \$2, 3 n s; F. M. Stovall, \$2; J. H. Shapard, In s; J. L. Spirey, \$4.
T—R. W. Thompon, \$2.
W—I. M. Whipple, In s; J. R. White, \$2; W. G. Williams,
\$4; J. C. Woolam, \$5, 1 n s; Thos. Whitworth, \$2.
Y—W. G. Yates.

Receipts for and Shipment of Books

To April 1, 1860. To April 1, 1860.

W. Smith, \$3; B. Harris, \$2; J. Whitworth, \$4; J. Stancel, \$1,50; J. M. Baker, \$8; J. G. M. Woodley, \$32, books shipped; A. B. Manion, \$12, books mailed; C. M. White, 21c. tickets sent; J. Matthews, \$2, books sent; J. W. Chalk, \$2; J. G. Gooch, books sent; F. E. Wilkeson, books sent to Curtis; M. C. Simpson, \$25; R. N. Drake, \$29,20, books sent; N. W. Grant, \$12, books sent; Goo. G. Browne, \$7,50, books sent; V. C. Canon, \$6; H. E. McCuiloch, \$13.48, books sent; C. B. Kibeh, \$5, books sent; H. Williams, 72c, books sent; A. H. Stephenson, \$1, books sent; Isaac Floyd, \$16.70, H. M. Glass, books sent; W. Williams, \$2, books sent; W. F. Compton, \$5, books sent; E. A. Stocking, \$25; J. R. White, \$3, books sent; W. H. Moore, \$20, books sent; S. Lynch, books sent; W. G. Williams, \$1, books sent; H. V. Philpot, books sent to W.; J. A. Harvey, books sent; Ch. S. M. Gayle, books sent.

y its equal. For fencing a is a and get a tage stamp to the undersigned and get a N. C. RAYMOND, Austin, Texas.

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

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

A full and complete assortment, new styles.

FRENCH CHINA

White and richly decorated DINNER, TEA, and TOILET
WARE, in sets and separate; Ornaments, Vases, Motto
Mugs, Card Trays, &c., &c. Crystal and Flays, &c., &c.,
GLASS WARE.

Crystal and Flint, Cut and Pressed ware, for TABLE, BAR and GENERAL USE; Lamps, Globes, Shades and Chimers, Lanterus, Hall and Side Larpes, Confectioners' Jars, Bar Tumbiers, Beer Mugs, Decanters, &c.

KEROSENE OIL LAMPS. arivaled in Beauty, Simplicity, and Economy. A full sup of Refined Kerosene Oil always on hand. ASSORTED CRATES OF CROCKERY, COMMON STONE WARE.

Butter Jars, Milk Pans, Churns, Pitchers, Jugs, Jars, Stor Flues, &c., &c. WILLOW WARE. ms' WALL U. B. H. Chairs; Clothes, Mar-rns' Wagons, Cabs, Gigs, and Chairs; Clothes, Mar-t Traveling BASKETS; Brooms and Brushes, all des-ns; Feather Dusters, Looking Glasses, etc. WOODEN WARE.

Brass and Iron bound CEDAR TUBS, Churns, Pails, Pig-gins, Painted Tubs and Buckets, Coak Well Buckets, covered Pails, Clothes Dryers. SILVER PLATED WARE. A large assortment—Tea and Coffee seis, Casters, Urus, lee Pitchers, Goblets, Cups, Molasses Cans, Egg Boilers, Walters, Cake Baskets, Candlesticks, Ladies, Spoons, Forks Knives—COMMUNION SETS.

HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES
of every day use in every family, usually kept by similar establishments.

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Goods Carefully Packed.

may 19

500 Doz. POCKET CUTLERY, cheap by nov 3 T. S. HAMMITT & CO.

SOAP! SOAP!! A Rare Chance! No Capital Required! Energy and Industry alone wanted! For particulars apply to either

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Texas Wool Commission House, No. 26 Front street, NEW YORK. r sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by Messrs, MILLER, MONTGOMERY & Co., Galveston.
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EXTERNINATOR, and ELECTRIC POWDERS to destry losects, with every other article found in a first class drug store.

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INSURANCE COMPANY,
HAPPEOPLE CONV.

HARTFORD, CONN. 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 Cupital and Surplus, (\$2.5, 630,423 S6) 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 accepted at terms consistent with solvency and fair profit.

Especial attention given to Insurance of DWELL-INGS and Contents.

Agencies in all the principal cities and towns throughout the State. Policies issued without delay, by any of the duly uthorized Agents of the Company. cosses Promptly Adjusted and Paid at Agency where Policy is issued. E. P. HUNT, Agent, Galveston.

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

This valuable improvement is, we feel safe in saying, one of the best powers now in use: 1st, its durability, being made entirely of cast-iron; 2d, its portability, standing as it does upon its own ground, and may be taken down or put up in them minutes by any one, so simple is its structure—the whole weighing from 1200 to 1800 ibs., (according to size, passing its property of the property of the structure of the property of the structure of the structure. Altogether Superior to any now in use.

Allogether Superior 10 any now in use.

The result of experiments which have been made, shows a gain of from 33 to 59 per cent, over the ordinary powers now in use. We feel safein saying that 2 horses will be sufficient to run any gin up to a 60 saw, with perfect case—whereas, in the old kind, almost invariably, 3 to 4 are used.

CERTIFICATES:

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

ATHENS, GA. 24th February, 7859.

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

From a personal acquaintance with the Messrs, Wilson, a believed they would not reperson anything but the trut in regard to their investion.

Tutor of Mainematics, University of Georgia.

The undersigned having been the Ginner at the recent tes of the Messrs. Wilsons' Horse-Power, with his own 45 Sav Gin, is satisfied that the experiment proved that there was clear gain of 33 to 50 per cent. ever ordinary gin-gearing.—With two horses the cotton was ginned with greater easthan with three on the running-gear of the undersigned.

ROBERT F. GREEN & CO., COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

PARKER SMITH & CO., RECEIVING,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants, and Wholesale Grocers, NAVASOTA CITY, Texas.

EXCHANGE GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE

JOHN G. GOOCH,

(Late Cravens & Gooch,)
Patestine, Anderson Co., Texas. Priestine, Anderson Co., Texus.

Dissolution—The Law, Collection and Exchange Firm of "Cravens & Gooch," was dissolved on the first day of January, 1860, by mutual 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, Coursespondence, Agencies and Banking of C. & G.'s office, will, it is hoped, warrant the promise of efficient and careful attention to all interests confid-d to him. Collections in Eastern and Middle Texas by the reciprocal aid of efficient resident Attorneys, receive special attention. COURTS.—Suits prosecuted in the Federal Courts at Tyler, or the Courts of Anderson, Houston, Cherokee, Smith, Henderson, Kaufman, Dallas, Ellis, and Freestone counties, will have personal attention.

SIGHT AND TIME DRAFTS for sale, in sums to suit purchasers.

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FUNDS REMITTED on the day received, in Sight Exchange
DEPOSITS CERTIFIED for payment on Call.
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New York—Reid & Tracy; Henrys, Smith & Townsend,
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Galveston—Ball, Hutchings & Co., Rev. J. W. Shipman,
Geo. Butler, Wm. Hendley & Co., R. & D. G. Mills, Shepherd,
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Austin—Swenson & Swisher.

Houston—B A. Snepheru. Austin—Swenson & Swisher. Nacogdoches—Dr. J. II. Starr. Palestine—Howard & Mills, John Murchison, Iglehart report, La.—B. M. Johnson. feb23-6m. FRANCIS D. ALLEN'S

BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL DEPOT. MARKET STREET. (Next door to the Post Office,) Galvesten, Texas.

The subscriber having added to his previously larger frament the ENTIRE STOCK OF BOOKS OF JONES, ROO o., (late J. M. Jones,) is prepared to fill all orders per ag legitimately to the Book and Stationery business, vi g legitimately to the Book and Stationery business, v. Miscellaneous Books. mbracing a large, well-selected stock of Standard opular Works—Classiesl, Scientific, Mechanical, Scientific, Machanical, Scientific, Machanical, Scientific, Machanical, Scientific, Machanical, Techniques, Agricultural, Poesphical, Miscellaneous, Fiction, Romance, Mas irrenological, Domeshe Economy, Voyages, Travels, ew publications by every steamer. School Books and Stationery-The most

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ag Magnatines and Literary Newspapers of the day.
Galveston, Texas, Feb. 1860. FRANCIS D. ALLEN. COACH and PLANTATION HARD WARE.

Country orders promptly attended to
M. H. BLUDWORTH Agent,
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Also for sale by MARSHALL ATWOOD, at the Texas
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jan26 BOOK-BINDING,
Paper Ruling, and Blank Book Manufacturing.
Tremont Street, next door to Palmetto House,

700 KEGS NAILS, for sale cheap by T. S. HAMMITT & CO. $100~{\rm Doz}, {\rm TABLE~CUTLERY}, {\rm for~sale~cheap~by} \\ {\rm T.~8.~HAMMITT~4c~CO}.$

Houston Adbertisements.

J. T. Ferguson. ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Houston, Texas. Prompt attention paid to the collection of debts. [jar A. McGOWEN. Houston Brass and Iron Foundry and MACHINE SHOP, Houston, Texas,

Manufactuer 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. terms.

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

REFERENCE:

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.

D. JOHNSON & CO., Galveston; Hubby & Wickes Hempstead.

(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. . L. ALLEN....

BUSH, WILSON & CO.,

ALLEN & FULTON. (Successors to Allen, Bagby & Co.,)
OTTON Factors and General Commission Merchants
OMaine and Commerce streets, Houston, Texas, will Store
and Forward Cotton and Merchandise, seil on commission or
advance on the same for shipment.
Orders for Plantation Supplies promptly responded to when
accompanied with Cash or Produce. (Dec. 16, 1857) THE BRICK WAREHOUSE, Taylor's Old Stand, House PAYLOR & BAGBY, Cotton Factors and General Com-mission Merchants. The strictest care given to the solling of Cotton. All shipments promptly attended to.

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. S. L. PCEL, PEEL & DUMBLE.

PEEL & DUMBLE.

COTTON FACTORS, General Commission and Forwarding Merchants, HOI'STON, Texas. Warehouses at the terminus of the Central Rail 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 friends at Galveston or New York.

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

an., 5th. 1857.

ly

CHARLES S. LONG COPE,
COTTON FACTOR AND COMMISSION, FORWARDING, AND RECEIVING MERCHANT.
Commerce Street, Houston, Texes.

Personal attenuon given to selling and shipping of Cotton
and other broduce. Orders for supplies promptly
stended, when accon panied with produce or cash.
Aug. 18, 758, 1y. II. B. Lee

COTTON FACTORS. GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MER-CHANTS, AND WHOLESALE GROCERS, Navasota Depot, Texas. MOOFC'S 250 ct. Moordi, Gayle & Co., New Orleans, Rev. J. W. Shipman, Galveston, Peel & Dumble, Houston, W. J. Hutchins, Houston, Brown & M'Millen, Washington, T. & Gibbs, Huntsville, Downs & Soz, Waco, Rev. R. Alexander, Belton.

SPENCER & LEE,

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F. E. DANA. ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC. AND COMMISSIONER FOR TEXAS, ILLINOIS, OHIO, INDIANA, IOWA, THE EASTERN, AND

Reid & Tracy,
Successors to
Reid, Sprugue & Co.,
Importers and Dealers in

HARD WARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c., 85 Chambers and 67 Reade St., (my19) New York. COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No 26 Front Street, New York.

PRODUCE, COTTON, TOBACCO, WHEAT, HIDES,
WOOL, &c., &c.

LT Prompt returns made. 22
Cash Orders for the SOUTHERN TRADE respectfully solicited.

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WHOLESALE DEALERS in Gentlemen's and Youthe'
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G. Trowbridge, D. Gorren.

G A. TROWBRIDGE & CO., Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, and Manufacturers of HIRTS, DRAWERS, COLLARS, TIES, &c. 51 Warren Street, New York. novil

Business Cards.

Co-Partnership Notice. G. W. STROTHER, D. C. STONE, Louisberg, N. C. STROTHER & STONE, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,

Galveston, Texas.

THE undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the above name, for the purpose of doing a General Factorage and Commission business in the city of Galveston. veston.

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.

JOSEPH STOW, Carriage Repository,
Corner Strand and Bath Avenue, opposite H. D St. Cyr's,
Galveston, Texas, Galveston. Texas,

Where Carriages, Buggies, and every description of vehicle can be had. Double and single Harness always 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 country 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 Texas, on favorable terms. Will exchange Lands for Negroes or Merchandise. J. S. & J. B. SYDNOR, Auction and Commission Merchants,

Strand, Galveston.

Regular Sales every Tuesday and Friday.-feb16 George Ball J. H. Hutchings John Sealy BALL, HUTCHINGS & CO. COTTON FACTORS, Commission Merchants & Dealers in Exchange, Strand, Galveston, Texas

MRS. C. BRANARD. GALVESTON. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS. Country buyers will find it to their advantage to call and tamine my stock, as I can offer them rare induscements.

Sign of the Cotton Bale-

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS. BUCKLEY & BYRNE, TREMONT STREET, Galveston, Texas JOHN WESTCOTT, WHOLESALE DEALER IN

BOOTS & SHOES, (Sales Room over the Store of Andrews & Grover,) Strand, Galveston. 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.
the style of Austin, have formed a co-partnership under SHEPHERD, SHAW & CO., for the transaction of a General Exchange and Deposit Bu-anness, and the Collection of Maturing Paper for their cus-tomers. They will open their office on the lat of December next, in the building formerly occupied by the Commercial and Agricultural Bank in this city.

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

NOTICE.

PEEL, DUMBLE & CO., Strand, Galveston WOOL AND COTTON FACTORS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Consignments solicited. Office in Osterman's Build-

A. S. LABUZAN, (Formerly of Mobile, Alabama COTTON FACTOR AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, ALL produce shipped to my address, with Bill of Lading,
A will be covered by open policy of Insurance when shipments are made on steamboats or vessels which have passed the necessary inspection.

The orders for bagging, rope, and the usual Plantation supplies, promptly attended to.

J. L. & A. C. M'Keen,

COTTON FACTORS,

GENERAL COMMISSION, RECEIVING AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
Strand, Galveston.

I IBERAL cash advances unde on consignments to us
for sale or shipment to our friends in New Orleans, Mobile, New York, Boston, or Liverpool. Bagging, Rope and
Plantation Supplies, turnished our patrons.
june 9-tf

COMMISSION, FORWARDING G. W. McMahan & Co., COTTON FACTORS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, dec. 16-1y

Office on Strand,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.

John Dean Willis Randle Fred, E. Santord John Dean Willis Randle & Co.

(Late Dean & Cramer.)

COTTON FACTORS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, feb739 Gaireston, Texas.

A. B. Block. J. T. Ware. S. W. Pipkin Block, Ware & Co. PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

K EEP constantly on hand, a full assortment of every article that may be found in a first class. Who lessle Grocery establishment, at the very lowest whole-sile prices, leb379-tf.

Strand. Gulveston.

Mather & wn. saunders, Jr., late of Hayneville, Ala. Galveston Texas.

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COTTON FACTORS, GENERAL COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS
AND COLLECTING AGENTS.

Galveston, Texas.

Agents for I'. Pratt's Cotton Gins and for Plantation
Mills. Also. for Prattville Osnaburgs and Linseys. feb3'59

TEXAS CLOTHING STORE, OPPOSITE CIVILIAN OFFICE,

STRAND, GALVESTON,
Wholesale and Retail.
T. O. WILSON.

Orders, or information, relative to any of the acove wil always receive prompt attention.

Sept. 24, 1857.

J. C. R. SMITH.

Galveston.

Sorley. Smith & Co.,

COTTON and Sugar Factors, General Commission and Shipping Merchants and Collection Agents. Galveston, Texas.

Galveston, Texas. July 1st, 1888

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Castroville and killed week benbert, of scalps of ned in the a woman night, last

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been for several and has always propriety. He reets, is open the All in favor of

ald extend ma-

and with small

For particulars

article in the my experience,

LEARNING A NEW TUNE. The superintendent now drew the small tune book from the shelf where so many things were kept. It was the same book he had used before, and it was called the "Sunday School Har-

He gave out page seventy-nine, and those who had books opened to that page.

Both tune and hymn were new to the school:
they had heard the superintendent sing it the

Sunday before, for the first time.

After getting the pitch of the key-note by striking the tuning fork, as he did before, the superintendent sung the hymn through. He did this to teach the tune to the school, which they could learn by hearing him sing it. After he had sung the verses, he read two lines of the verse, slowly, and all the school, both scholars and teachers, repeated it slowly after him: swer?" then he read the remainder of the verse, and they repeated that also.

ANALYZING THE VERSE. He then repeated the whole verse: See the morning sunbeams Lighting up the wood;

An then the school repeated the whole verse. "What kind of sunbeams are here spoken of?" inquired the superintendent.
"Morning sunbeams," answered a dozen boys

"What did they do to the wood?"

"Lighted it up."
"What is it to proclaim?"
"To tell;" "To speak;" "To make known;"
answered several voices. "How did the sunbeams 'tell,' or 'speak,' or make known?

Silently! "Can anything be 'told,' or 'spoken,' made known,' silently?"

We can see the wood, because the sunbeam shine on it; it looks handsome; and that makes us feel glad; and that makes us think of God who made the sunbeams; and we think how

good God is to make the pleasant morning sun-This answer was given by the "late scholar," who said it distinctly, but as though he was afraid it was not altogether right; for his head was thrown forward, and his eyes fixed on the

back of the seat in front of him Very well answered, my boy," said the superintendent.
"Now can any one repeat a verse from the Bible where the same figure of speech is used?"

BEAUTIFUL ANSWERS. There was a pause for a moment, and then :

little girl spoke quite distinctly:
"When the morning stars sang together."
The minister looked delighted with the a swer; and before the superintendent could speak again, another voice, this time a boy's, poke: "Day unto day uttereth speech, an night unto night showeth knowledge."

The minister looked more pleased than ever, for it was his own boy who had spoken; and the superintendent said the answers were both

"And how appropriate," he continued; "the morning sunbeams are proclaiming, the morning stars are singing, day unto day is uttering,

WHY THE MORNING SUNBEAMS? "Why do you suppose the poet here speaks

when it first shines in the morning?' said one.
"That is pretty near the answer," said the superintendent. "For when the sun has been gone, and that the joys she felt overbalanced all her

ing sunbeams lighting up the wood,"

He then read two lines of the second verse then the other two lines, and they repeated

and they repeated those. Then the whole vers was read, and repeated.

"Dew-drops,"
"What do they shine on?"
"The flowers,"

"When can you see the shining dew-drop on the flowers?"

manner he had read the two former verses, and the school repeated them, as they had those.

"What kind of tree-tops are spoken of?" "Leafy tree-tops,"

"In the spring;" "In the summer."
"Then it was not in the winter-time; an

would not have bappened: "What does the next line tell us?"

"Merry birds are singing."
"What kind of birds?" "Robins;" "Yellow-birds;" "Bobolinks;

The superintendent shook his head Merry birds," timidly answered a little girl. "O yes, merry birds; not cross birds, who had lain in their beds until nine or ten o'clock in the morning; but bright, merry birds, which

are up to greet the morning sunbeams, and sip the bright dew-drops from the flowers."
"They are singing; what are they singing?"
"God is ever good."
"Well now, dear children, if the morning sunbeams, and the sparkling dew-drops, and the merry birds, are all proclaiming, proving, singing, 'God is ever good,' what ought we to-do?"

"We ought to do it too," was the quick reply.

"That is just what the next verse proposes we should do." WHAT THE FOURTH VERSE SAYS.

"Bring, my heart, thy tribute, Songs of gratitude; While all nature utters, God is ever good,"

After they had repeated this verse in the same way they did the former verses, he added: "Now, dear children shall we sing this with

After taking the pitch of the key-note again, he sung the first verse. He struck the bell, the school rose and joined most heartily in singing

how they recited it, is the next thing:

"What happened at night?"
"A tempest fell upon the disciples who we

"Who did they think it was, at first ?"

"A spirit."

"What did Jesus say to them?"

"Be of good cheer, it is I; be not afraid."

"What request did Peter make?"

"Bid me come to thee upon the water?"

"What happened as Peter walked forth?"

"The wind being boisterous, his faith failed, and he began to sink."

"Can people generally walk upon the wa-

HOW PETER CAME TO THINK HE COULD DO IT.
"Well, how do you suppose Peter came to believe he could walk upon the water?" "Because Christ was there," answered two

"Yes, he believed Christ was there, although he could see him but very dimly, for it was night, and in the midst of a storm; but he probably thought Christ would help him, and so he ventured over the side of the ship. "It may be that he held on to some rope for a little while, before he fully ventured, but finally resolving to trust the voice of his Master,

PETER DOES NOT SUCCEED VERY WELL. "Well, what do you think made him begin to sink ?"

"His faith failed." "Yes, that is the answer in the book; be what do you think made his faith fail?"

This puzzled them a little, and they looked at each other; but one said after a moment's

"The wind was boisterous." "Ab, that is the answer in the book too; and the wind was boisterous before he went

swer?"
"May be a big wave hid Jesus from him. after he got down on the water," ventured another of the class.

"Well, I shouldn't wonder if that had some-

thing to do with it," said the superintendent.
"I think it is very likely that he lost sight of
Jesus, and his courage began to fail, and he was
afraid that, after all, he was deceived, and it was not Jesus he saw so dimly; and as the waves relled, and the winds blew, perhaps he turned to look for the ship to see if he could neither see the ship nor Jesus; there he was, alone in the midst of the raging sea. Ah, poor Peter was in trouble!"

"Peter often found himself in trouble; like great many Christians he could not endure much adversity; as soon as it became a little dark or dangerous, his faith failed him, and he went down. I hope your faith in Jesus will not fail, dear children, even if it should seem dark to you sometimes, or if you cannot always have things about you that look favorable for you. You must learn to trust Jesus always; remember he is always there, and if there are mountains of waves between, he can always save, as we shall learn in the next lesson, which will be the thirty-fourth page. Do not forget

"What page is the next lesson?" "Thirty-fourth," answered all. He then touched the little bell, and they took

Gbitnaries.

MARY V. BROWN, wife of James M. Brown nd daughter of Samuel and Mary Aikin, died, February 12, 1860, at her residence in Titus county,

She was born July 8, 1831, in Jefferson county Ala. She embraced religion and joined the M. E. Church when quite young. Her widowed mother and family emigrated to Texas in 1854, and on the 26th of November, 1856, she was united in marriage with James M. Brown. The writer was acquainted with the deceased for a number of years. She was a consi-tent Christian, lived in the enjoyment of the religion of Jesus, and was an acceptable and worthy ember of the Church up to the time of her death. She was a kind companion and an affectionate mother-was loved and esteemed by all who knew her Her affliction was long and severe. She bore i all the same thing; what is it children?" with Christian resignation; often speaking of her "God is ever good," was the ready reply of two little children, and at one time requesting her with Chrtstian resignation; often speaking of her father in-law, Dr. Brown, to take them and raise them for heaven. A short time before she breather her last, she called her friends around her bedside of morning sunbeams?"

"Isn't it because the sunshine is pleasanter often shout and praise God for the glorious hope of

N. O. Christian Advocate please copy.

"In the morning;" "Early in the morning,"
"Then there is another voice in the flowers, ently telling us to get up early in the morning to be made shouting happy. Just before she departed she teld her mother she was ready, death had no terrors to her. She has left a large circle of friends to mourn her departure; but she has gone to

Church, in Bell county, in 1856, and died in Chap-

Church, in Bell county, in 1856, and died in Chappell Hill, Texas, March 3, 1860.

Sister Keller enjoyed the society of her husband
and friends, loved the communion of her Church,
and was filled with the peace of God which passeth
all understanding. Her race was short, her trials
numerous, her faith unfailing and her triumph complets. Her Savior sustained her in life and received her through death into a mansion prepared for her. God bless her husband and infant daughter.

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SHAWLS—Bay State, Stella, Rocky Mountain, &c.
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Cloths, Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, and Pant
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It prevents the formation of Tartar; it gives health and vigor to the Mucous Membrane of the mouth, and to diseased gums. its Antiseptic and Aromatic properties are of such a na-ture that A FEW DROPS are sufficient to neutralize offensive oder on the breat

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

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county. Va. They removed to Missouri in 1844, and in 1847 they came to Texas. At an early age Sister Bell embraced religion and joined the M. E. Church, and continued one of its faithful members till death. Her house was a home for the ministers of Christ. For the past three years her health has been declining, through which she was kept from the house of God During her last illness she was much in doubt; clouds, dark clouds, eclipsed her once bright prospect; but, like Job, she trusted, and soon faund that there was "light in the valley."

She had been afraid to die; but the king of terrors was now transformed into an angel of light. The distance between earth and heaven almost vanished; she could now call her husband, her children and her friends to her bedside and bid them all farewell, and ask them to meet her in heaven; and soon fell asleep in Jesus. On the first Sabbath in this month her death was improved by the writer, from the following passage of Holy writ: "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints." May the Lord systain the family in their loss. O, may the Lord systain the family in their loss. O, may the Lord systain the family in their loss. O, may the Lord systain the family in their loss. O, may the Lord systain the family in their loss. O, may the Lord systain the family in their loss. O, may the Lord systain the family in their loss. O, may the Lord systain the family in their loss. O, may the Lord systain the family in their loss. O, may the Lord systain the family in their loss. O, may the Lord systain the family in their loss. O, may the Lord systain the family in their loss. O, may the Lord systain the family in their loss. O, may the Lord systain the family in their loss. O, may the Lord systain the family in their loss. O, may the Lord systain the family in their loss. O, may the Lord systain the family in their loss. O and systae associated to be stored and soon fell and the systam the same the systam that there was supported to the systam that the systam the systam t

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N. B.—To prevent mistakes, or impositions, Students intended for this College should bring this advertisement or tended 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 itaming 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 ad-dressing. RUFUS DOLBEAR, dec 15-1y

President.

Chickering & Sons' Celebrated 38 Prize Medal Pianos.

T. A. E. BOHNSTEDT, Agent for the above justly celethe brated firm, having established a Repository for Pianos
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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. W E 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 issued, 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, Nasiville, Tenn., or D. R. M'Anally, St. Louis. Mo. [nov24-6m]

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By this scrutiny the customer is best convinced, and we court it as sure to result in our decided favor; because, from the severest test of a long trial, wherein it has been

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Asbury High School,

Thompsonville, Gonzales County, Texas.

Mrs. MARY C. HILL, Principal.

THE FIRST SESSION of this Institute will commen Monday February 20th, 1860, under the superintenden of the Texas Conference.

Rates of Tuition, per Session of Five Months.

Orthography, Reading, Writing, Primary, Gongraphy

Rates of Tuition, per Session of Five Months.

Orthography, Reading, Writing, Primary Geography, Mental Arithmetic. \$10 00
Geography, Higher Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Confposition. 15 00
Higher Sciences and Mathematics, Latin, French, and Spanish. 20 00
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Tuition charged from date of entrance. No deduction, except in case of protracted sickness. Board can be had in private families at from \$8 to \$10 per month.

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Mar 1-1y P. THOMPSON, Sec. B. T.

Thappell Hill Female College.
THE NINTH SESSION of the Chappell Hill Female College commenced on the first Monday in Feb., 1860.
Mrs. MARY C. HALSEY, Principal. Mrs. MARY C. HALSEY, Principal.
U. CHAPMAN, A. M., Prof. Mathematics.
Miss & JACKSON, Teacher of Latin and French.
Miss ANN E. HERRING, Assistant.
Mrs. ELLEN S. COOK. Teacher of Music.
Mrs. SARAH B. CHAPMAN, ...

Bastrop Military Institute.

THE Sixth Session will open on Monday the 32d Jan., I 1860, under the superintendence of Col. R. T. P. Al. L. EN. the founder, and fer many years Superintendent of the Kentucky Military Institute a distinguished graduate of West 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 engineering, with field practice and use of instruments.

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

The institute canage lectuation and boarding, lights, fucil, and washing, included, \$115 per session, of twenty weeks, payable invariably in advance, with a deduction of \$20 for those pursuing Elementary English studies only.—No extra charge whatever.

E Per further information, address the Superintendent.

S. W. Sims, President.

Bastrop, July 4, 1859-tf. Bastrop Military Institute.

San Antonio Female College. REV. Jos. CROSS, D. D., President, and Prôfessor of Menta Science and Belles Letters. Mrs. Jane T. H. Cross, Teacher of English Branches, and Department.
Mr. HENRY GROSSMAN, Teacher of Music.
TERM'S per session of twenty weeks, payable half in advance, the remainder at the close of the session.

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Board permonth, exclusive of washing — 15 or Boarders are requested to bring their own sheets, pillow-cases and towels.

They will not be permitted to make bills at the stores, without express order of parents or guardians.

They will never go out without the company of a teacher, nor receive visits except in a teacher's presence.

The San Antonio Female College offers the best facilities for the education of young ladies. The Institution has been commenced on a sure basis, the best men of the community are engaged in the enterprise, and ample accommodations will soon be provided in the way of buildings. The course of instruction is extensive and therough, and all the teachers are well qualified for their work. Dr. and Mrs. Cross have had large experience, and been connected with some of the best institutions in the United States. Professor Fabricias Brunow is a native German, of extensive scholastic acquirements, with polished manners and pleasing address. Miss Anderson capps a well-carned reputation, as an instructress, who, in courtesy, industry and fidelity, has scidom been surpassed. Mr. Grossman is a German musician of high characteristics.

At Veal's Station, Parker County, Texas. THE Second Session of this Institution will commence on the First Monday in October, 1859, under, the superin-tendence of J. N. B. HENSLEE as Principal, with a compe-tent corps of assistants.

SOULE UNIVERSITY.

Of the Texas Conferences, CHAPPELL HILL, TEXAS. Rev. W. G. FOOTE, A. M.,
Kirby Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy
and of the Hebrew Language.
, Professor of English Literature

Osnabergs and LindseysFROM the Prattville Manufacturing Company. For eal by MATHER, HUGHES & SAUNDERS,
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Agents, Galveston,

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Trabel and Transportation.

新 New Orleans, Texas, Florida and Havana U. S. Mail Lines. THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMED that this Company's superior Steamships will run between Texas and New Orleans the coming season via the Mississippi River, and Berwick's Bay via the Opelousas Railroad, carrying the United States Mails, as follows:

New Orleans to Galveston and From Levee, via River.—Leave New Orleans SUNDAYS, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Galveston TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston TUESDAYS, at 8 dianola, WEDNESDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, THURSDAYS, at 8 A. M.; or 2 P. M.; arrive at Galveston, FRIDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, FRIDAYS, at 8 P. M. New Orieans, at Levee, SUNDAYS, at 4 P. M.
From Berwick's, via Ballfond.—Leave New Orieans. 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.; leave Indianola, SATURDAYS, at 8 A. M. or 2 P. M.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Berwicks, MONDAYS, at 12 M.

at 10 A. M.; arrive at Berwicks, MONDAYS, at 12 M.

From Levce, via River.—Leave New Orleans,
THURSDAYS, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Gaveston, SATURDAYS
at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, SATURDAYS, at 4 F. M.; arrive,
at Indianola, SUNDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, MONDAYS, at 8 A. M. or 2 F. M.; arrive at Galveston, TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, TUESDAYS, at 10 A.M.;
arrive at New Orleans, THURSDAYS, at 4 F. M.

From Berwick's via Railrond.—Leave New Orleans, SATUDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Galveston, SUNDAYS or MONDAYS
at 4 F. M.; arrive at Indianola, TUESDAYS, at 12 M.; leave
Indianola, TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M. or 2 P. M.; arrive at Galveston,
WEDNESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Berwick's,
THURSDAYS, at 12 M.

New Orleans to Galveston, via

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

FROM LEVEE, via RIVER,—FRIDAYS, at 8 a. m., alernately; arrive at Indianola SUNDAY; leave Indianola SUNDAY or MONDAY or WOYDAY; arrive at Brazos MONDAY or UESDAY; leave Brazos THURSDAY, at 8 a. m.; arrive at Indianola FRIDAY; leave Indianola, FRIDAY; arrive at New Orleans MONDAY.

Steamships of this line will leave New Orleans for Havana, via Florida Ports, on the 14th and 30th of each month.

For freight or passage, having elegant state-room accommodations, apply to New Orleans to Havana, via

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

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, Trains will leave 26 minutes after 8 A. M., contecting at Bichmond with atages for San Antonio, Columbus, &c.

Returning, leaves Richmond every day (except Sanday) at 2o'clock, P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with steambosts for Gaiveston.

J. A. Will.LIAMS, july 4-41

Superintendant

THE ONLY ARTICLE.

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HUNTSVILLE, WALKER CO, TEXAS.

HUNTSVILLE, WALKER CO, TEXAS.

THE Eighteenth Session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in Feb., 1860, and continue Five Scholastic Months, under the superintendence of MACON B FRANKLIN, A. M., President, assisted by a full corps of accomplished and experienced Teachers.

In making the above announcement the Trustees are gratified in being able to say to the public, that this Institution is now fully organized upon a permanent basis, and enjoys a greater degree of prosperity than at any former period of its existence.

The experience and success of the present organization warrants us in syving, in point of thorough mental discipline, systematic course of study, correct general deportment, and strict moral training, this school is second to none in the state. The college editice is chaste and commodious, finished and furnished in the most modern and elegant style, combining comfort and attractiveness with convenience and healthfulness. Our apparatus, to which particular attention is invited, is the most complete and extensive in the South; amply sufficient to illustrate any principle of science.

The Musical Department will be under the direction of Prof. F. H. Lindsen, who enjoys, in his profession, a reputation equaled by few and surpassed by none.

Ample provisions for Board, have been made in the families of Rev. Dr. J. H. Thomason, Mrs. Mosely, and others of our best citizens.

First

COLLEGE DEPARTMENT.

English Branches
Ancient and Modern Languages, each
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School Room expenses
For Catalogues or more definite information a
President.
W. T. ROBINSON, Sec.

Hunisville, Texas, Dec 20, 1859—4m

We cannot refrain from calling the attention of our readers to an advertisement in this day's paper of the "Hair Restorative" of Prof. O. J. Wood & Co., of St. Louis. It will be seen that he has numerous certificates from persons of the highest character, to the merits of his Restorative.—From positive knowledge we are also enabled to say, that it is in every sense what it professes to be, and we do not hesitate to pronounce it the finest preparation for the head and hair which has so far been devised by human ingenuity. We have seen it arrest threatened baldness, and restore to the head its original profusion of natural and glossy hair, and when the latter has been prematurely tinged with gray, we have seen it like magic, restore the colors of youth and health. The distinguished property of this, we might truly say, miraculous "Restorative," is that it gives to the person who uses it the same head of hair that he wore in youth, thus acting in strict compliance with the rules of the first and greatest of all toilet makers—Nature. No one who has used it will hesitate to unite with us in this testimony to its peculiar merit.—Covington (La) People's Friend.

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COOKING STOVES—The Leader, with reservoir attach—

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COOKING STOVES—The Leader, with reservoir attach—

state to pronounce it the finest preparation for the head and hair which has so far been deviated by a serving which time I suffered a great deal, often confined to my bed, and being a blacksmith I was compelled to have a surface and would carried a great deal, often confined to my bed, and being a blacksmith I was compelled to have a surface a great deal, often confined to my bed, and being a blacksmith I was compelled to the surface and would carried a great deal, often confined to my bed, and being a blacksmith I was compelled to the surface and would covality and enough the surface and would cordinally recommend all persons affected with Piles for

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June9-1y.

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South side of Tremont Hotel, Galveston,

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