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GALVESTON, TEXAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1860.

WHOLE NO. 557.

The Texas Christian Adbocate. OFFICE, STRAND, GALVESTON.

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Railroad ; Jas.

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... HOWARD PINLEY

DRS AT LAW, An will attend faithfully

Counsellor at Law Texas Strict and

ARRUTHERS, TB.

D. D. S.,

M. D.,

LAW.

y, Texas.

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ON THE BAY.

JONES, JOHNSON, JENKS AND JERRY, ON A SAIL. Jones .- Tack ship; it's time we were home

Jenks .- How gracefully she makes the sweep The belle of the quadrille could not beat it. Johnson .- Now she darts.

Jenks .- It does not require much fancy to think her "a thing of life." She quivers with the joy of her speed.

Jones .- She does shake a little in these swells. Jenks .- "She leaps to the careering seas," and groans with an ecstacy too deep for utter-Jerry .- What's de matter mass' Jenks-seen

like de wind's too strong for your eyes.

Jones.—Only let some people get a glimpse of

an impossibility, and they are ready to break their necks in the pursuit. But place a chief joy within their reach, and you will see them turn up their noses in a jiffy. See! ours is the only pleasure-sail on all this glorious sheet of brine. In any other country it would be white with them on such an evening. On every side you would see rosy cheeks dimpled with smiles, and capacious mouths thrown wide open in laughter and song.

Johnson .- Exactly. Where I used to live, the roads were so rough that the spokes of a carriage wheel would have shook in their mor- to preserve a "connection," the paper will extices at the bare sight of them; and there the tend far beyond the limits of a newspaper artiwomen seemed born chiefly to despise horseback riding, and to wish they had carriages. All but old Mrs. Rickets, who owned an heir-loom car- to a proper length, it will be furnished. that it was too bad to bring out the "v'icle" in such a sloppy time, and that, for her part, she couldn't think of it, although Mistrickets in-

sisted on having it hitched up.

Jerry.—People is mighty hard to satisfy in dis world, and some on 'em aint gwine to be much better 'tented in de nex'.

Put to proof art alien to the artist's."

Jones.—There you are, old mole.

away—
"Achievement lacks a gracious somewhat,"
and so forth: after him Johnson. Johnson,-Is there anything in that nonsens

press himself in his art. If he could, there would be the last of him. He is distinct from what he does, and yet is like unto it. In a word there is no great poem, for instance, which the same words by anybody except its real auin what we know or dream of the poet.

Johnson,-Why what's Hecuba to us? W care for the art, not for the artist-Shakspeare! Jenks .- Precisely.

Johnson,-Just so. facts, and gravely assures us that this is all we know of the "immortal bard of Avon." But every biographer is egregiously mistaken. We know all about Shakspeare, for we know that he struggled and felt—that the mystery of life thrilled his spirit to its profoundest centre.

Johnson.— Has Collier found an autobiog

Johnson,-I don't read them. Jenks.—More's the pity. But, perhaps, it is better so—you might read them to no purpose. You are not to be expected to believe in the this by Shakspeare to a degree never equalled by any other mind; and, of course, you would not understand the love-making between these than Lear, Macbeth or Hamlet, or all together with everything else he wrote thrown in, expresses Shakspeare. So far as his greatest houghts were concerned, he was, to use Keats' words, a tongueless nightingale, and died heart-stifled in his dell.

Johnson. - What! the greatest master

speech unable to express himself?

Jenks.—Yes, he felt the dumb agony of "the most voiceless thought" ever known to man. night, that son of yours, 18 years of age, would not have disturbed your neighbor with his Calderon felt it in his rather shallow Spanish midnight orgies. When you leave the tea-table abruptly, without a kiss to your wife or a smile of affection for your children, Master John, the "heir of the family," does the same way; all men of gen ius feel it; but Shakspeare felt it more profoundly than they all. But the Water-Witch is drawing near the shore.

Johnson.—So are you, I think; at least I sus pect shallow water where there is so much talk

and children; here, Sirs, are duties you may not decline—interests that you may not ignore at your own peril, or the peril of those whose natural guardian you are. If you were oftener in this "club-room," we should hear less about feeling is genius. Those who understand Shak-speare know that he felt. "Forty thousand" feeling. The evidences of this fact constitute the personality of Shakspeare to the initiated, and throw an especial light upon his works. and throw an especial light upon his works. Those who do not understand him, enjoy the cunningly arranged surface of his writings; and even they, it is evident, put a certain half palpable mystery composed of wonderful gifts and deer-stealing propensities in the place of Shakspeare, as the medium through which they gain all that is peculiar in their appreciation of his dramas.

wild young men, and our houses of correction and penitentiaries would be less crowded. Do you accept this as the conclusion of a fanatic? Open the word of God, and read "Train natic? Open the word of God, and read "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." But, our he is old he will not depart from it." But, our he is old he will not depart from it." But, our he is old he will not depart from it." But, our he is old he will not depart from it." But, our he is old he will not depart from it." But, our he is old he will show them his covenant."

It was said by senator Pngh, the other day, the two or three or four millions of dollars that hood? Yes, God bless them! most of them hood? Yes, God bless them! most of them day on the two or three or four millions of dollars that hood? Yes, God bless them! most of them has people; "For his secrets are with them that fear him, and he will show them his covenant."

It was said by senator Pngh, the other day, the two or three or four millions of dollars that hood? Yes, God bless them! most of them hood? Yes, God bless them! most of them has a doi: the shape of duties upon imports.

Byron was a poet because he felt. The best of joy and hope that lights up her anxious feaportions of Childe Harold are interesting chiefly tures shows that, like the Roman mother, her because they were written by Byron. Had the heart is with her jewels. But there are mocriticism of Rousseau been written by an En- thers, "married flirts," who advertise their glish archbishop, it would have been forgotten want of all womanly sensibility, without minds before now. Take the address to Ada; it is to apprehend, or hearts to feel, or conscience more read than any other part of the poem, to direct-any advice to them, would be casting simply because it is the most personal. Byron tried hard to convince the world that his heroes were not Byron, not knowing that if they were in the nursery, teaches her children "to read anybody else they must perish. The one that and sing and pray." She pours into their is most truly the portrait of the erratic lord of minds, when "like wax to receive, and marble

Newstead Abbey will outlive all the rest. Wordsworth felt. That constitutes his personality, the only light in which his works will struggle armed for the conflict, with the love of continue to be read. I might draw a distinction between the kinds of feeling, but I proceed. The reason why Southey's poems are not more popular, is because it is so difficult to give any of their species and blessings to society; and ndividuality to the man. The "fire in his belly" was too tame.

Let the great trumpet be blown for recruits to fight the Armageddon, not of any one cause, but of life as life, and which of the dead bards would it marshal? Homer, rolling his blind-eye-balls and praying for sight to see the foemen's faces; Æschylus, exclaiming "Remember the wrongs of Prometheus;" Byron, with glittering falchion, eager to "strike home;" Milton, with the day of vengeance in his heart; Shakspeare, smiling with a prophetic consciousness of victory; Wordsworth,

In frosty moonlight glistening, and hand full ready to frame "a world of other

stuff." But Southey, if awoke at all, would feel about in his coffin for ink and paper, "unborn pages crowding upon his soul." I venture that one of the poets counted the pages of their nanuscripts with so much pleasure as Southey. Johnson .- It had not struck me that there night be an impossibility of separating the man from his works. If it be true, there is something in it. At least, I am indebted to you for something to think about.

SHORT PAPERS.

MR. EDITOR:-I intended to give, in this per, the "history" of music; but I find, that,

beautiful, united to pure and appropriate words, make an honest living by the sweat of the brow, should be constantly presented to the ear. than to be hunting "situations" in towns and Very soon they will learn to sing; it will be as cities, where nine-tenths of them will remain it is often called singing "by rote," the only poor, and, perhaps, ruin their moral character. taught. If children are accustomed to hear singing in the nursery till they are eight years old, they will sing as readily and as accurately as they speak; and unless they are taught to idleness is a curse-an open door to many cryuse their voice in singing freely when children, they will never, in all probability, acquire much this letter. control over their vocal organs. If one should Mr. Editor, is a suggestion made in one of our

room" where, although you may be reeking with the fumes of your last night revels, you

will be received with a smile and kiss. If,

thing; his mother cannot control him, he is fol-

else, until he shall have discharged his entire duty to his family in the domestic circle. I know that the fiat, work! work!! work!!! Christ in his interesting charge. The city mishas gone forth, never to be revoked while time sion, too, has been greatly blessed; many have know that the fiat, work!! work!!! considerable that the fiat, work! work!!! work!!! considerable that the fiat, work!! work!!! considerable that the fiat, work!! work!!! considerable that the government can levy upon them. The loss is on, too, has been greatly blessed; many have lasts; but I know equally well that many parents devote too much time in procuring that with which to clothe the body, whilst they transfer the training of childhood to agents, who neither realize the responsibilities nor are adequate to the duties of the position. If fathers would spend more time at home, in the nursery, and less at "lodges" and "clubs," we should hear less complaint about bad boys—le Voung America. I know that there are "so-icities" with noble purposes—as old as history—and must continue as long as love and friendship shall distinguish our species, which deship shall distinguish our species, whi —and must continue as long as love and friendship shall distinguish our species, which demand of us time and attention; but I know just as well that many fathers spend much time in wo souls, or parts of one soul, in the sonnets.

Still, you must read them, if you would know why Shakspeare cared nothing about fame, and speed of Flora Temple and Lancet, and the only put on her strength, and go forth in earnest cutive, in behalf of the frontier, command the despised the very works which have filled the world with his glory. He "lived and died unheard." There is no writer whose works do heard." There is no writer whose works do heard." There is no writer whose works do heard and h merits (!) of John Heenan and Tom Sayers. to the conflict! But too many of us love ease mence they denounce the degeneracy of the times, and delinquencies of youth. Come, ye will be sentenced to shame and confusion, bepatterns of sobriety and good behavior, just cause take a short jaunt with me up this pleasant trottoir, and I will introduce you to a "club-

Stir them up, Mr. Editor, that to do good and communicate, they may forget not.

I see you have drawn Prof. Carter to Texas noble acquisition to your State. Texas seems Sir, you had been in this "club-room" last

Thank you, for your kind "remarks" append occasional communication from your friend at Nashville. He promises only to be brief; and of your excellent paper, you are at liberty to print. If anything is unsuitable, or not needed lowing in the footsteps of his "illustrious pre-decessor." In this "club-room" are your wife just lay it aside, and your correspondent will not be offended.

THE INDIANS - THEIR POLICY - OUR

Mr. Epiron:-The war still goes forward, and life and property are almost daily sacrificed in the bloody and relentless strife. The question is again and again reiterated, "What shall we do?" The Indians are still upon us, and "pearls before swine." But the true mother their policy is well known to all our citizens. accepts the duties she owes to childhood, and, They appear to act upon the principle, that, if we want any kind of peace, we must take it on their terms, which seem to be substantially these, viz.: we must give them whatever they to retain," the first impressions of their duty call for when they are among us, and supply and destiny. She sends them out into life's them with provisions when they need them; allow them to drive off all the horses they can truth and justice taught by her precepts; with steal, and kill every unfortunate man, woman and child whom they find out, unable to resist ple. . Thus equipped, they become ornaments. their revengeful thrusts of death; but we are not to raise our hands on any account to arrest beyond time, she hopes to meet them amic their thieving and murderous designs, or the frontier must be left to the fortunes of an ambush warfare of the most dangerous and uninviting character. In attempting to rid the country of these thieving scoundrels, should the outraged citizens succeed in taking the life of one of them, or recapture some of the horses they are driving off, why, then a horrible vell is raised, and the "war dance" is held, and a opening beautifully. The fruit, except peaches, council called, to strengthen their courage and is all yet safe; and, perhaps, without further renew their designs of bloodshed and robbery, disaster, there will be a good crop of these in in making further attacks upon the settlements. certain localities. The wheat crop is improv-But what is right policy against them? The ing, and the promise now is that there will not be a total failure; but, perhaps, half the usual

scenes of fadeless beauty and eternal fruition.

NASHVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. EDITOR:-The winter with us, after lin

sweet spring, with its buds and blossoms,

idleness. This young country has been so fruit-

ful, that many have come to the conclusion

that half work is sufficient for all reasonable

purposes. The consequence is, that dry seasons and untimely frosts often leave the country

Galveston, April.

answer is easy, and in the mouth of every citiquantity harvested. The farmers throughout zen along this bleeding frontier, and is heard the country are making extensive preparations from thousands of those at a distance, who are for the cultivation of their fields; more signs of looking on with feelings of sympathy and sorindustry are seldom seen in Tennessee, than ex. row. It is this: let an expedition be speedily hibit themselves this season. Short crops and formed against the "Comanche Warriors," and pursue them to any point whatever, and avenge high prices for food are grand stimulants to the tillers of the soil. The American people need the frontier of our nation of the injury they something occasionally to stir them. Idleness have done us. Well-disciplined forces of Ran gers and resolute Minute companies may occupy is a great curse, and America is cursed with the field, and, with active vigilance, exert them selves to the best of their ability; but the wily, skulking villains can elude their search; and here and there, amidst these craggy hills and dark valleys, ever and anon, bounds forth the well-armed foes, and like hell-hounds, furiously in prices, that the poor have hard toiling to pursues some overpowered citizen and leaves him in his gore in full sight of a panic-stricken wife and children, or brothers and sisters, to

need, under the blessing of Providence, be no mourn the loss. ery for bread in this broad land, with its variety of soil and climate. But, Mr. Editor, it is very effect the policy. She has left us the precedents, of soil and climate. But, Mr. Editor, it is very remarkable that so many young men of this in triumphantly carrying her banner into forcountry have so great a distaste to agricultural eign fields, and over rebellious provinces, when riage, at which the children used to peep through the cracks of the house where it was kept. Nobody had ever seen it out. The old lady stayed at home in good weather, and visited in bad, on foot, for the sake of saying, wherever she went, foot, for the sake of saying, wherever she went, the item to be additions, and with a suggestion in one of the peace of the country have so great a distaste to agricultural and mechanical pursuits. Not a day passes in the peace of her subjects and the honor of her subjects and ed an army in Utah at an immense expense and the father will be his first instructors, and if, in their teachings, they neglect music, much valuable time will be lost. First, they should situation." And thus young men spend the not reveal the arm of her might in defence of be made to hear tones, either vocal or instrumental, or both. Very soon, before they can
articulate words, they will begin to imitate and

stuation. And thus young men spend the
morning of life in pursuits where nothing is
produced, but all consumed. How much better
for themselves and for the country if they
They are now within reach, and may be followed wherever they may go. Now is the time to "bring against them the strength of battle" and "wrath to the uttermost," A force adequate to the emergency should be collected immediately, and an expedition formed against them to settle at once this long and vexed war. which they have opened and waged along our frontier. It can be done with infinitely less expense, comparatively, than will be necessary to keep regular soldiers and Rangers in the field, which can only be of temporary advantage. ing sins: but I did not intend to moralize in The savages have but little to fear from such a policy; but, rather, hope to profit by it. From neglect learning to talk till he is grown up, he their usual course. The city and suburbs are the frontier line to the Territories of Kansa rould not then find it an easy task." There, still improving, and the recent projection of ad- and Utah, and from Red River to the Rio Grande, across the plains and through the mountains, let the Comanche tribe be saluted of the State. Since my former letter, there has with the blaze of artillery and the hail of battle, erest themselves in training childhood in the been a gracious revival at Mulberry street until vengeance and death are ministered 'nursery?" Yes; that is just what I would church, in the southern part of the city. This them to an unmeasured extent; then shall we have them do. But he has not time, replies is a new and beautiful house of worship, which have peace that will be permanent, and that, one. I assert that he has no time for anything was opened last autumn. The pastor is a young too, on our own terms. This is what the

> gratitude of all our people; but we repeat, it remains for a concentrated movement to be made directly against the Comanche nation by the general government, and they, by dint of arms, be taught a lesson of peace that the sur-

that the two parties thus elected and reprobated vine mind, they, of necessity, must have had this existience before the distinction could have

Having advanced thus far, I will here present you with a syllogism, which exhibits the absurdity of election from all eternity to the compre-

Election is from all eternity. Man existed in the divine mind before election took place.-Therefore man existed in the divine mind before all eternity.

taken place at the creation of man, at the foundation of the world, or immediately after Deity got the consent of his mind to create man; but we cannot conceive how election could take place from all eternity. The thing is absurd and impossible-drives us to the position that man existed in the divine mind before the divine mind itself existed. Johnson.
San Augustine, Tex., April 2, 1860.

PROFITABLE PREACHING.

Two things are necessary in order that preach-Two things are necessary in order that preaching may be profitable. It must be both instructive and impressive. Both the mind and the heart need to be affected. It is not enough, therefore, that it be merely instructive, for the mind may be enlightned while the heart remains unaffected; and when this is the case, those who hear will know the right, "and yet the wrong pursue." On the other hand, should preaching he merely impressive while it is not instructive. pursue." On the other hand, should preaching be merely impressive, while it is not instructive, the impressions would be evanescent for want of a proper basis to rest upon. Both these objects should be secured then, in order than preaching may be truly profitable; and proper instruction, instead of noisy declamation, should be so employed as to impress the heart and head to right feeling and action.

In order that preaching may be instructive, it should be of such a chareter, as to matter and form, that it may easily be remembered. There

his must be expressed in language that is intelligible, and in the manner that will be the best

dapted to impress the memory.

It is often the complaint of people that they do not remember sermons. It may in part be their own fault. Yet I suspect that it may be, in some own fault. Yet I suspect that it may be, in some measure at least, the fault of the sermons. Though it may not be absolutely true that there is nothing in them to be remembered, yet be no striking thought that forces it-being Christians in the little things of life, we being Christians in the little things of life, we there may be no striking thought that forces itself on the memory, so that it can not be forgotten. Or the language may be unintelligible
to the common mind, so that the thought is
not grasped and remembered. Or the thought
be covered up under the drapery of an embellished style, that the hearers, like children, are
so delighted with the flowers of rhetoric and the
hearity of illustration, that they fail of retaining

while so little of it is remembered that no intelli-gible account can be given of it.

To illustrate this point I would cite the case

To illustrate this point I would cite the case of a minister who was in the habit on Monday of questioning his people to ascertain how much they remembered of the sermons on the previous day. On one occasion after having preached on the subject of unjust weights and measures, he questioned a woman of his flock, to see how much she had remembered. She said, "she did not remember what he preached, but she remembered what she did. She went home and burned up her half-bushel." Here the end was membered what she did. She went home and burned up her half-bushel." Here the end was gained, and though the preaching could not be remembered so as to give an intelligible account of it, yet it reached the heart, and was a nail

of it, yet it reached the heart, and was a unit fastened in a sure place, so that it led to decisive and effective results.

Such should be the character of all preaching.

Its impressions, at least, should be carried away, and this implies the remembrance of effective truth, working in the heart with a divine energy, must be felt as a matter of personal experience by him who proclaims it, so that his testimony will be of those things which he knows and feels, and then may we expect that the Spirit will acco-pany it, causing it to make an abiding inpressi for good.—Boston Recorder.

reader will declare it of no second importance. Surely the great demand upon earth is the publication of the Gospel, and surely that publication is more important in regions where it has never been uttered, than where it has been for will have to answer to the inquiring judge whether you let your own missionary light concentrate, like rays through a sun-glass, with sufficient steadiness upon your heart to start and sustain the fire of missionary zeal; and whether you did, in preaching, (not merely once a year,) and in talking, (not merely in annual formality,) and in praying, and in giving, (in your own soul-saving alienation from mammon,) whether you did thus clear your own soul.

MACKDONIA.

arms, be taught a lesson of peace that the survivors and their children will never forget—the memory of which shall ring like the knell of death, "until they shall learn war no more."

San Saba, Texas, March 29, 1860.

ELECTION FROM ALL ETERNITY.

ED. ADVOCATE:—In Mr. Dagg's Manual of Theology, page 310, we find these remarkable words, "The Scriptures plainly teach that the doctrine of grace is from all eternity." "Election is a part of God's election ought not to excite in our hearts any objection against it."

From these extracts we gather the same idea that is taught in other calvinistic writings, and frequently proclaimed from their pulpits, to wit, God has elected from all eternity a certain part of mankind to eternal life, and reprobated the jest to eternal death.

Now Sir, election and reprobation from all eternity is absurd and impossible, because it places the existence of man antecedent to the existence of God and all eternity, which makes hought a letting the same poison. A plat of this liquor contained enough poison to kill the strongest man.

A lecturer, addressing a Mechanics' Institute, by and the above extracts assert that election is from all eternity, which makes

A CHRISTIAN IN LITTLE THINGS.

DURING the revival last winter, a friend re-lated this touching story of Willie. He had been a long time a lover of his Savior, and had long wished to publicly confess his love and join the disciples of Christ in their commemoration of his parents, themselves earnest Christians, permitted him to take a place with those who came forward to unite with the Church of God. The Holy Communion was observed with great solemnity; and many hearts that day experiened, as they had never before, how full, how satisfying was the sympathy and love of their Savior. And Willie was not uninfluenced by this service. Through the day and evening—while he was kind and gentlemanly—he seemed to feel that he had indeed taken solemn vows upon himself. But it was when alone that night, when there was no one, he thought, to see or hear but his heavenly Father, that Willie showed how earnest was his desire to be a true Christian. praying, as he thought, in secret, when his whole heart was laid open before God with a child's neart was laid open before God with a child's simple artlessness, these words were heard by another, upon whose mind they engraved them-selves very deeply: Oh God, make me a Chris-tian in little things."

Such a petition in one so young as Willie proved him indeed a lamb of Christ's flock,

others, than Willie; and this language of his well explains why he is so.

Oftentimes, since I heard his story, while engaged in my daily duties, many of which seem very little, but which sadly try my patience, does this prayer of Willie recur to my mind, with thoughts of truthful consistency. And the more I have reflected upon these words. "Make me a Christian in little things," the more significant do they appear. Life is made up of little things. It is but one in thousands—yes millions—who has been or will be remembered, ten years after his body has crumbled back to dust, by his great deeds. Millions have lived, millions are living and millions are yet to live, the daily record of whose lives will be made up of little things alone, and remembered only by him with things alone, and remembered only by him with whom nothing is too little to escape notice, so small as to be forgotten. How important, then, does this petition become, when we remember that our lives are, in all probability, to be only many little things added together, and if we fail of living Christops in little things we shill fall

are far more likely to manifest a Christian spirit in greater matters. We are only learners in the school of Christ, and these constantly repeated lessons of our daily experience in which the little things are being learned, are to prepare us greater tasks. But if, like many, we neglect these primary teachings, if we avoid these little lessons, how shall we be able to understand the more difficult ones to follow?

EUROPEAN ARMIES.

The British army in the year 1860 is to consists of 240,000. This includes the whole force required for the protection of India, the Colonies and British Islands in Europe. The cost will amount to \$75,000,000, nominally averag-ing \$312 50 each man for twelve months. A stupendous army this is in time of peace, and an enormous quantity of money it costs. Mr. Sidney Herbert, the War Minister, a thorough aristocrat, (he is heir to the Earldom of Pem-broke, with its vast wealth, and is already rich)

broke, with its vast wealth, and is already rich) and what we may call "a smart man," made a pretty good speech in the House of Commons last month, when asking for his money to be voted. We will pick a few plums, after the fashion of the late little Jack Horner.

England, with a population of 28,000,000 has an army of 240,000, being a force in proportion to the population of one in 128 persons. But, estimating the number of troops actually serving in Great Britain and Ireland, this force, as compared with the population, is as one in 246.—

Mr. Sidney Herbert omits all mention here of the militia, of the volunteer force, and of the constabulary force in England and Ireland,
France: population, 36,000,000; an army of

Spain: population 17,000,000; an army of

142,000—or one in 119.

The regular army of the United States is small in number, but the millitia is nearly 2,000,000

in number, but the millitia is nearly 2,000,000 strong.

Again, as to the proportion of officers to the number of men in the different European armies: In England and France there are three officers to each company of infantry; four in Austria and Sardinia, six in Russia. Or, taken another way, in Austria there are twenty-six infantry soldiers to each officer, twenty-three in England; twenty-two in France; nineteen in Prussia; nineteen in Sardinia. As for the cavalry, the number of officers to a squadron is seven in France; six in Austria and England; five in Prussia and Sardinia. The number of men to each cavalry officer is twento-two in Austria; artillery the number of officers to a battery is in England, six in Pressia, four in France four in Austria, three in Sardinia.—The number of men to each artillery officer is thirty-six in England, thirty-two in Sardinia, thirty in France, twenty-nine in Austria, and nineteen in Prussia.

FROGS.—The Commercial Advertiser says that an enterprising citizen of New-Jersey has prepared ponds for the purpose of raising frogs for the table. There these amphibious vocalists are advanced from the tadpole degree to the maturity of froghood, when they are subject to a rap on the head, which effectually retards their growth and impairs their musical powers. The posterior limbs are then divested of their natural covering, and sent to market, where they readily command the price of \$1 per hundred at wholesale. Frogs are becoming a common article of food.

ODOMRTERS.—The Hartford Courant states that the manufacture of odometers, for measuring the distance traveled by any vehicle, is now carried on somewhat extensively in that city. Livery keepers use them considerably, and in many cases the individuals who go off for a drive of five or ten miles, and take twenty, are brought up "with a round turn" by the contrivance, and often to their great astonishment.

A would-be-wit having fired off all his stale jokes without effect, at last exclaimed, "Why you never laugh when I say good thing."—"Don't I?" retorted Jerrold: "only try me with one."

A NEW ZEALAND GIRL was brought over to christian. When she was about to return some of her playmates endeavored to dissuade her. They said: "Why go back to New Zealand? You are accustomed to England now. You love its shady lanes and clover fields. It suits your health. You have found the Saviour here. You shall be our sister. Besides, you may be shipwrecked on the ocean. You may be killed and cetter by your prepared. eaten by your own people—everybody will have forgotten you." "What?" she said, "do you forgotten you," "What?" she said, "do you think that I could keep the 'Good News' to myself; do you think that I could be content with having got pardon and peace and ETERNAL LIFE myself, and not go and tell my dear father and mother how they may get it too? I would go if I had to swim there!"

cannon designed by Major Rodman, U. S. Army, and recently cast at the Fort Pitt Works, Pittsburgh, is now being bored. The gun weighs some forty-eight thousand pounds. It has a bore of fifteen inches in diameter, and thirteen feet nine inches in length. It has 25 inches of solid metal at the breech, making its extreme length fourteen and a half feet. At the breech, the outside diameter is four feet; at the Such a petition in one so young as Willie proved him indeed a lamb of Christ's flock, especially as his entire life confirms the language of his heart. I have seldom seen a boy more consistent in his conduct, more kind in his actions, more gentlemanly in his intercourse with others, than Willie; and this language of his well explains why he is so.

Oftentimes, since I heard his story, while engaged in my daily duties, many of which seen

PRESIDENT KIRKLAND'S THREE RULES,-During his administration at Cambridge, one who was very grateful for the honorary title of D. D. expressed his thanks for the honor and inquired what were the rules or principles by which they were conferred. Dr. Kirkland replied, "We have three rules:

"We confer the degree sometimes on those who merit it, but we rarely have an opportunity.

"The more numerous class come under the second rule—those who want it." "But it is most frequently conferred under our third rule—those who need it."

"How did Roger Sherman vote?" inquired "How did Roger Sherman vote?" inquired Mr. Jefferson once as he entered the hall of Congress while a question was being taken; and, as the story goes, he recorded his own vote on the same side, without knowing much of the merits of the question itself. This was a high tribute to the good sense of the Connecticut shoemaker, and proved him to be a man for others to steer by.

of going to Australia, heard his father preach from the text, "Adam, where art thou?" On his return, after a long absence, he went on the first Sunday, as was proper, to his father's church, when the old gentleman read out the same text, "Adam, where srt thou?" "Mother," said the son, who was something of a wag, "has father not found Adam yet?"

Those of so feeble an imagination that they "cannot fancy" others doing anything but what the grave, polite Richelieu exhausting his pent up animal spirits, by running round his table, neighing and snorting like a horse. Both those instances, I believe, and doubtless many others of the same kind, are on record.

WORTH COPYING HERE,-The mayor of Brest in France has issued a decree pronouncing that any man found stretched out in the public streets, and unable to take care of himself through drunkenness, shall be considered as causing an obstruction to the circulation, and liquor with which he made himself drunk, shall be taken to have been drunk himself, and shall

Sir Toby Butler, the famed Irish barrister once invited Sir Charles Coote to dinner. He once invited Sir Charles Coote to dinner. He knew that his guest valued himself on a long list of ancestry, in which Sir Toby could-have rivaled him if he had not prized himself on his ownmerit. At dinner Sir Toby used to cry out, "Tell my cousin, the butler, tell my cousin Goush, the cook, tell my cousin Terry, the groom, such and such a thing." "What!" said Sir Charles, in a degree of surprise, "I find that all your servants are your relations!" "To be sure," said the knight. "Is it not more praiseworthy to retain my own relations for servants than to keep yours!"

Buss Killer with Alum.—Make a solution of alum as strong as water will dissolve, and apply that hot to places infested with bugs of any sort, in bedsteads, closets, or trees and plants, and the strong it so as to kill tender BUGS KILLED WITH ALUM.-Make a solution taking care not to apply it so as to kill tender plants, and the bugs will take a strong dislike to the locality. You may brush it in cracks and crevices of floors, ceilings, or walls of a room, in the holes and nesting places of these small ver-

perhaps; not all. It is oftentimes honorable and generous to conquer an unfortunate love; but there is something discreditable in totally ignoring and forgetting it. I doubt, I should rather despise a man who despised his first love, even for me.—A Life for a Life.

Upon matters which are affected by feeling and extingent the indepent of the contraction.

and sentiment, the judgment of woman surpasses that of man; her more sensitive nature carries

man with a genial nature, a good temper, and a happy frame of mind, is a greater effort than to perfect him in many accomplishments, Aim at perfection in everything, though in

most things it is unattainable; however, they who aim at it, and persevere, will come much nearer to it than those whose laziness and de-spondency make them give it up as unattainable.

"Why do you walk, Bob, when you've got a donkey to ride?" said a gentleman to an Irish lad who was walking by the side of his donkey. "Sure, then," replied the boy, "I'm just walking to rest me legs." LOVE RLEVATES WOMAN.—There is nothing so

elevating to a woman as the love of a truly great and noble man. The worship she pays him, whether it be that of friendship or of love, exalts her mind, fills her soul with a holy joy; there is nothing so degrading, so crushing to the spirit, as to be the slave of a churl.—Mrs. Crove.

A Philosopher.—On the statue erected in Stafford, England, to the memory of Joseph Brotherton, are inscribed the following words, uttered by him in the house of commons, of which he was for many years a member: "My riches consist not in the extent of my possessions, but in the fewness of my wants."

It is doing some service to humanity to amus

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1860.

THAT SERMON .- We have a few copies of Rev. I. G. John's sermon on "Christian Education" still on hand. Send us 20 cents in postage stamps, and get one by return of mail, and read it, and you will be better and wiser; and the only regret you will have will be that you did not get it sooner. AGENT.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTIONS.

Conference meets at Houston on the 1st day of seem, in the enlarged views and sympathies

That the Convention of the East Texas Con-

That each Quarterly Conference is entitled to one delegate, a layman, who, we hope, is appointed by this time, and getting ready to at-

All the preachers, also, are arranging their work, doubtless, with the design of attending the Conventions and contributing to their in- the wand of a genuine appeal. Its overflow is

a regular department of Church effort, and one The business man, having a time for everything of the most vitally important. Whenever you has a time to feel and a time to refrain from are called upon to do anything for it be sure to feeling, as well as a time to give and a time for remember that labor put forth at that point will the exercise of "a prudence to withhold." He tell with accumulating force through all the is not like a little mountain stream, always rushother interests for which you sing and pray and ing brawlingly over its banks, leaving pebbles work. If you can do too much anywhere, it and sand in its wake. By no means: he is like certainly is not in behalf of the Sunday-school.

A German paper the Christian Apologist, Cincinnati, is abusing the Rev. P. Barth, a Ger- loamy richness of the overflow. May the busiman preacher of the M. E. Church, South, for preaching the Gospel to his German brethren not in Cincinnati or Boston, be it observed, but in St. Louis. In reply Mr. Barth says :

"I am authorized to preach the gospel and no politics. I have done so, and will do so in future. The Lord be my helper! I am a citizen of America. In my ordination as a minister, I prosperous impulse of their fatness swelling have sworn to obey the laws of the state in which I shall labor. If I would act against the institution of the South, I would be perjured man. (See Discipline § 23, of the articles of faith, particularly the remarks, page 25.)"

We are glad to recompleted the loving and prosperous impulse of their fatness swelling through its core:

E. C. Estes \$270.00

A. S. Barnes & Burr 100.00

Rushmore, Cone & Co. 100.00

We are glad to see such sentiments from that quarter. Let Mr. B. go forward in his good work, and may he have abundant success.

SPEAKING of border difficulties, the N. Y. Christian Advocate and Journal says: Above all let us who are at safe distance from these trials, not exasperate them, but pray and counsel for the defence and salvation of our

common cause. Praying and counselling "at safe distance" belong, we trust, to the same category with "advancing backwards."

ADAM CLARKE .- A lecture on Adam Clarke was delivered lately at St. Paul's M. E. Church, New York, by Dr. McClintock. A fine sub ject. Clarke was a marble pillar, broad-based, strong, pure and flawless, and so high that its summit caught the first tokens of the sunrise. He is beginning to be appreciated.

PRAYER MEETINGS IN TURKEY .- It is pleasing as parts or suburbs of Constantinople,

TEXAS,-Texas, says the New Orleans Picayune, has become the favorite part sought by the pect has been shown them. For fear of estabadventurous and enterprising of all the States. -Population is increasing with unexampled speed. Lands are rising in value every year. we have bought where England, France, of The resources of this magnificent State are rapid- Spain would have takenly developed. Her cotton productions show extraordinary progress. She has already produced sugar to the extent of thousands of hogsheads and tens of thousands of sheep and cattle, and the time is not distant when her product of wool will surpass the most flourishing of the older States, and the amount of her stock sent to a Southern market, exceed that furnished by the ever it perpetuates the reign of imbecility at valley of the West.

BUENOS AYRES .- Why should we linger Rev. William Goodfellow, in a letter to the Western Christian Advocate from Buenos Ayres, S. A., dated December 7, says: "We have now about seventy members and a good congregation. The current expenses of the Church are furnished here. We have a comfortable church edifice and the parsonage is good."

THE CLAY STATUE.-The event of last week at New Orleans, was the elevation of the colossal statue of Henry Clay by Hart. It was inaugurated at its place on Canal street, on Thursday, with appropriate ceremonies. The Picayune says New Orleans has not had such a jubilee since Gen. Jackson made his triumphal entry after his victory.

"Pioneer Preachers and People of the Mississippi Valley," the new work by Rev. W. H. burn, the blind preacher, is received. We shall notice it hereafter. It may be obtained of and Mexico, with which we have no regular Rev. J. W. Shipman, at the Texas Book De. intercourse. Mr. H. voyaged on an English

CONTRIBUTIONS, -A calculator has made three Northern Methodist Church, and gives the following as the averages of the contributions, per " New England, 30 cents; Middle States, 39

eral Minutes for 1859, are: New England, 15 cents; Middle States, 19 cents; North-west, 8 cents. Averaging for the whole benevolent collections reported: New England, 45 cents; Middle States, 58 cents: North-west, 28 cents

The Kansas Legislature has granted one hur dred and fifty bills of divorcement in forty days -finally the Legislature quit the retail business and the House concluded to do a wholesale operation, and immediately passed a bill divorcing all married persons in the Territory.

Mrs. Anna Bilansky, was executed on the 23d, at St. Paul. This execution was the first death penalty inflicted upon a white person in the State or Territory of Minnesota. Mrs. Bilansky was convicted of the murder of her husband, Stanislaus Bilansky, by poison.

The first rail ever laid in Kansas was pu down on the St. Joseph and Marysville road recently. This is the commencement of the first section of the great Pacific Railroad west of the Missouri, which will be rapidly pushed

We are indebted to that useful and polite convenience, Jones' Express, for late New Or-

Grote; the East Texas Clarion, a good paper, furnishing a valuable business medium. We

A LIBERAL PRESENT TO THE ADVOCATE. While the Agent, Rev. J. W. Shipman, was in New York, recently, a number of liberal friends in that city availed themselves of the opportunity to present the Advocate with an engine, types, etc., to the amount of one thou and and sixty-five dollars-a substantial evi-

kind in the great metropolis. The Agent desires us to mention that he as knowledges special obligations to Mr. Estes, Mr. Rushmore, and Mr. Reid for personal kindness.

This is only one of thousands of evidences that the business of life does not, necessarily, produce a spirit of selfishness. In fact, as business Remember that the Convention of the Texas gathers the means of benevolence, it would also which it creates, to be favorable to the practical exercise of that virtue. A church which ference meets at Rusk on the third Monday of contains a large proportion of intelligent and ousiness men is always among the foremost in every good work. We have had many opporunities to learn that the heart of a man who has no time to "swap knives" or inquire minutely into the state of your health during business hours, does not lie any deeper than other hearts, but that it is among the most discoverable by always prompt and generous and - the instance below being an example-fructifying. the Nile which does its work upon principle, by system, and for an end which is seen at regular times in the shining verdure nourished by the ness men, merchants, farmers, mechanics and others-our New York friends included-to whom the intellectual and moral world are indebted for the material deposit which quickens

E. C. Estes	 270 0
A. S. Barnes & Burr	 100 0
Rushmore, Cone & Co	 100 0
D. Appleton & Co	 100 0
Allen, McLein & Buckley	 50 0
Reid & Tracy	 50 0
Derby & Jackson	 50 0
Lanes, Boyce & Co	 50 0
Cochrane & Co	 25 0
N. W. Burtis & Green	 25 0
Hanford & Browning	 25 0
Wakeman, Dimon & Co	 25 0
Strang, Murray & Co	25 0
Phelps, Bliss & Co	 25 0
McKesson & Robbins	 25 0
Cronin, Hurxthall & Scars	 25 0
Tufts & Colley	 25 0
J. H. Brower & Co	 25 0
W. H. Sellers	 25 0
James M. Edney	20 0

THE MISSION SOUTHWARD.

There is no people who have a higher revernce for law, or even for its semblance, than Americans. Nowhere has this characteristic been more clearly shown than in our foreign relations. We affirm broadly, without hesitancy, that no other nation has been so scrupulous of to know that there are weekly, and in in some the real or imaginary rights of others. There cases daily, prayer meetings at Pera, Galata, has been much to test this trait. Foreign na-Hasskeuy, Constantinople proper, and Bebec, tions had parcelled out this new world among Protestants. All these places may be regarded our government was inaugurated. These foreign claims were fixed upon no basis which could, for a moment, stand against the demands of our own expansion. Yet every possible reslishing the reign of agrarianism-which was supposed to be the besetting sin of Republics-

This good old rule sufficing them This simple plan—
That he shall take who has the power, And he shall keep who can.

We do not regret this-not at all. It has developed and strengthened the anti-radicalism which is to sustain our own institutions. Still. this conservatism may be carried too far: whenthe expense of civilization, it becomes a fault. Whether this error is justly chargeable upon any portion of our past policy, especially in regard to this continent, we shall not undertake to determine. But we will say that we have felt great interest and pleasure in all the late indications that our government begins to cherish a sense of duty towards Mexico and South America. Our attention is called to the subject on account of its interest to religion; which fully explains any views we may at any time give upon the political aspects of the matter. At present we have but two views to present, one of which relates to the condition of of these countries south of us, and the other to

our national position in regard to them. It were easy to present figures to show that England is quietly monopolizing the trade of Mexico and Central and South America. Her steamers touch regularly at a large number (Rev. J. Hamilton, in the N. O. Advocate, says sixty) of the ports of Central and South America steamer recently, which had on board two and a half millions of silver, two millions of which came from the western coast of Mexico. This divisions of the 47 Conferences composing the fact may stand as a specimen of tables and figures before us, showing that England is reaping a rich harvest from our near neighbors while we doze over the advantages which properly employed, would bring the wealth to cents; North-west, 20 cents. The averages per member in all other benevolent contributions of the Church, as published in the Gen-Southern people, who are peculiarly fitted for such an intercourse with the countries in question as shall involve, along with commerce, subjects of higher interest, will now awake to their

interest and duty in the premises.

As to the Republics themselves, there is no thing in their condition to prevent closer relations on our part. They need precisely such manufactures as the South can supply cheaper than England or the North, our possession of the raw material at our own doors overbalancing the cheapness of labor elsewhere. Our recent treaty with Paraguay gives us the right of navigating the wonderful rivers of that region, and opens up a prospect of trade which is now York. Paraguay is the most inviting region of South America, and quite as much so to us as

to any other people.

Central America possesses the elements of an unlimited prosperity, which must soon be called into active operation. It is composed of six States, Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaarea of 200,000 square miles, nearly 40,000 less than that of Texas, with a population of about two and a half millions. It is greatly superior to Mexico in ports and navigable rivers. Rich in minerals, gold and silver, in president way to do with them is instanced by the negro preacher in the case of Adam and Eve, who, he said, were put over the fence and told to "go work for their living." ragua, Costa Rica, and Mosquitia, comprising an area of 200,000 square miles, nearly 40,000 less position between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions gives it an importance difficult to overestimate, and throws it legitimately within the

range of our friendly offices. Its population is composed of one-fourth whites and creoles, one-third Indians, and an inconsiderable number of blacks, and the remainder ladinos, who are a mixture of all the rest.

In 1821 the country declared its independen of Spain and united with Mexico, but in two years afterward, on the 1st July, 1823, it beence that the paper has friends of the right came a separate government. In 1846, the confederation was dissolved, and each State be-

came independent.

With regard to Roman Catholicism, which s many suppose to be a great barrier to our religious enterprise among our Southern neighbors we are of opinion that the hindrance exists more in fancy than in reality. That Church has managed to invest itself with an air of mystery, which generally passes for power. But it is clear that its influence is passing away. To meet it boldly anywhere is to overcome The eagerness with which the Pope grasps at his little temporal sovereignty, as it passes in-evitably from his hands, is a sign. The really powerful Popes of old needed no such stay. The present one feels that he cannot walk with out his staff. Romanism everywhere is con scious of similar decrepitude. It cannot stand before the march of Protestantism, and we need not wait a moment on its account.

THE TEACHER AND THE TAUGHT.

No man who is incapable of feeling indebtedness for intellectual assistance is fit to teach others. His appreciation of the benefits of learning is too narrow. Schoolmasters can easily tell who among their pupils will ever confer mental obligations, by observing who among them feel the same. The boy who receives his education as a drudgery, with a kind of sullen or mischievous resentment against his teachers, will certainly never be regarded by anybody as an intellectual benefactor. This rule applies to the whole range of teaching. Only the other day, one preacher, in a popular book of which he was the author, referre kindly to another preacher from whom he had received great help in his profession. Still late that other preacher mentions, in a leading periodical, with the liveliest gratitude, the advantages which he had derived from some of his own seniors in the pulpit. Real learning descends, lineally, to those who love it well enough to appreciate its instruments. In order, however, for the instructor to

spire gratitude, he must be an improving man Unless his own mind is growing he cannot ex pand the mind of the pupil. If his own education is "finished," he cannot start educational growth in any other mind. An apostle himself could not become the spiritual guide of others if he should speak as though he had attained or were already perfect. For the teacher is not an autocrat or a judge, but a guide. If we cannot follow him, we have no use for him, and we cannot follow him, unless he is going forward. "Art is long," and no teacher, who stops self-satisfied or fatigued on the way, assuming that he is at the end, or that it is of no use to proceed farther, can fill another mind with love for the truth or respect for himself. Follow me as I follow the truth, must be his motto, and his superior acquirements must be esteemed as nothing more than greater facilities preachers, especially to the Alabama Conferfor finding the right path of advance. We ence. He has another book now ready for dedoubt whether anybody ever communicates an idea in philosophy, a fact in science, or a doctrine of Scripture, with effect, except when it is morrow I start home via Washington cityview of it, either in itself or its relations. Whenever a man's theology or science is com pleted, it becomes useless to himself and to others. This does not make it necessary for him to be inconsistent-teaching to-day so as to destroy the lessons of yesterday-but it does make needful for him to be continually deepening and widening his acquaintance with the truth. He may have the right principle, but it must be perpetually refreshed by new applications— what is known must be forever winning trophies from the great unknown, and lessening the disproportion between the two.

The world of mind must be very great comparison with the world of matter. The material is now having its day and is making the most of it. Hence intellectual and spiritual teachers must not look to have a full equiv alent for their labors. Many a man hears a sermon that should be worth more to him than his farm, and, throwing a dime into the collection-box, he goes on his way rejoicing. Many a father grumbles at the price of an education which is designed to make his son the pride and boast of the family. Yet, let us ask, can this thing be? We doubt it. In all probability those who have willingly paid the best price in every kind for the truth, have always received the most benefit. "Buy the truth," says Solo mon. The man who does not pay willingly for the teaching of his children is, by that means, the source of an evil influence. By that sting ness he is bound, in some way and to some extent, to counteract the good effects of their instruction at school. The same is true of the hearer of preaching. The intellectual and the spiritual are essentially generous in themselves, and must meet with generosity on the part of the recipient, which is to be manifested in patient attention to instructions, and in a high esimation of the teacher for his work's sake; and, where a pecuniary return is required, it must be liberally and cheerfully given. There can be no keen trading or good bargaining, or getting much for a little, in this department.
"He that soweth sparingly shall reap also sparingly." The sermon may be excellent, yet "poor pay" on any man's part will make it a "poor preach" to him. "Let him that is taught communicate to him that that teacheth in all good things." That is God's rule. Is the thing 'good?" If so, the teacher should have it his floor, meal in the barrel, or money in the purse. A people whose preacher and schoolmaster are not well paid, are straitened in their own bowels. Our mouth is open unto them; our heart is enlarged. We charge them that they be more rich in good works, more ready to distribute, and more willing to communicate. Stinginess, especially in paying for intellectual and spiritual benefits, will ruin any man in the world. The more cotton he makes, and the more negroes he buys, the worse; for his very prosperity will become a curse.

We are not willing to give an inch of vantage ground in our Border territory to the M. E. Church, South, or any other enemy of our cause.—Advocate and Journal.

It is very common for squatters to declar that they are not going to "give an inch" of lands which they have taken without pretence of title, and to account the rightful owner of the property as the "enemy of their cause." The

have been about thirty-five thousand conversions in Wales. Over twenty-five thousand persons have united with the Welch Chamber 1859 there and presumption. In precisely the same spirit, an abolitionist might say, we have seen our Brown hung, our Cook gibbeted on St.

LETTER FROM THE AGENT.

MR. EDITOR :- Since writing to you last, I have been through the "great commercial emporium," and, truly, it is a wonderful place: wonderful for its comerce—trade—business; for its "people, languages and tongues;" for its churches and-wickedness; its sights and its sorrows; its millionaires and beggars; its palaces and underground huts-a great city of ontradictions. Sunday forenoon I went to hear Henry Ward

Beecher, at the Plymouth church. There was great crowd at the door, waiting until the pew holders" were seated, so that they could occupy the unoccupied and free seats. I have been too long in the South to stand quietly, hat in hand, waiting; but what could I I knew no one, and no one knew me. I will tell you what I did, and some of our Southern friends, who wish to hear Beecher, may go and do likewise. There was rather an elegant looking gentleman who seemed to be ousy seating the people. I asked him if I could get a seat; he replied: "Presently; as soon as he pew-holders are seated." Said I, one word. f you please, Sir? He immediately leaned toward me, and I whispered in his ear: I am a Methodist preacher from Texas, and want to hear Beecher. "Ah!" said he, "very glad to see you;" and taking me by the arm, he led me up the long aisle, whispering to his friends, as he passed, "A Methodist minister from Texas wants to hear Beecher!" and seated me in the sixth pew back from the pulpit, and to the left of the preacher. The subject for the hour was, Practical godliness." The sermon was a sensible one; but I was much disappointed in the effort. I had heard him compared to Bishop Pierce. As a pulpit orator, Bishop Pierce is infinitely above him. Beecher, however, acts well, and possesses rare powers of combination; but is not above mediocrity in analysis. The secret of his popularity, is in his great ability to seize upon passing events, and press them into service, and his "wit;" or, (as I heard a Southern gentleman express it) "his happy hits." He rebukes sin sharply when, in his estimation, t is gross. He would have distinguished himself as a "stump orator" and politician, had he taken that direction in life. He has rather a andsome face; full sized upper head, with a brow as smooth and delicate as a girl's; neck round and thick. When looking at him directly in front, he did not seem to be more than twenty-six years old; but, a side view showed fortyfive or upward .- At night, I preached in Dr. Kennedy's church, to a plain, devotional Methodist congregation.

I have been so pressed with business, that I have had no time for "sight seeing," outside of ousiness matters. A few days since, I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Dr. Deems, of the North Carolina Conference, on his way to Europe-a very pleasant man, and time has dealt carefully with him. Rev. Mr. Guinness is now preaching in Dr. Spencer's church. He is attracting considerable attention -I did not hear him.

At the publishing house of the Messrs, Harper, I met Mr. Milburn, "the blind preacher." He is a sweet-spirited man, and sincerely attached to the South and Southern Methodist New York, April 2, 1860

A MERITED COMPLIMENT.

Believing the following acknowledgment of efficient services to be as well deserved by Mr. Briggs and the Companies under his charge, as it is sincerely given, we take pleasure in its

UNION MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE Co., ?

Briggs, Esq., Chief Engineer Fire Department DEAR SIR-The Board of Directors of this DEAR SIR—The Board of Directors of this Company, having observed with much interest and satisfaction the late successful efforts of the various companies comprising your department in saving property, have unanimously passed a resolution directing us to convey to you their high appreciation of the vigilance, promptitude and efficiency heretofore displayed by those companies, and especially on the late occasion reterred to, when, in one instance, a large amount of property in a cotton press was threatened ferred to, when, in one instance, a large amount of property in a cotton press was threatened with destruction, involving deeply the commercial interests of this city, and in another case when a valuable dwelling house, in a remote part of the city, and beyond the ordinary supplies of water, and apparently past any hope of being saved, was rescued from the flames by the determined efforts of the Engine and other companies, and restored, although in a sadly damaged condition, to the owner. Such strenuous and successful exertions for the protection of property are calculated to give confidence to all interested in the prosperity of our city, and to incite the citizens, in all possible ways, to aid liberally the plans and efforts of your department to provide for the increased safety of life and property.

and property.

Have the goodness to communicate these sen timents, with the thanks of this company, the members of your department.

Your obedient servants,

JOHN DRAN, Vice Pres.

Seldom have we seen a larger funeral procession than that which attended the remains of Gilbert Winne on Thursday last. His occupation as a liveryman had given him a wide acquaintance, and his cheerful, obliging disposition had made him a general favorite. Many of those who paid him the last tribute of respect had received him as the bringer of the bride-groom, or the newly-arrived friend, and followed him mournfully, as the bearer of the corpse from their doors. He was generally the last man you shook hands with on leaving the city, and he was nearly always the first to greet you on your return. He dignified his business by on your return. He dignified his business by attending to it with a promptness that never faltered. Some of his carriages were leaving the cars with passengers, on the evening of the 8th inst., when one of them upset. Mr. Winne, in trying to uphold it for the safety of those within, was crushed down beneath the weight. His skull was fractured and the brain so injured that he survived but a few days. The pastor of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member, paid a fitting tribute to his memory, in a discourse which was heard, solemnly and tearfally, by a very large audience composed of all fully, by a very large audience composed of all

WE have seen a bishop insulted and a confer-We have seen a bishop insulted and a conference dispersed in Texas; scores of our Churches broken down or driven away from us on the eastern border; a conference threatened by the newspapers in Kentucky; a Methodist preacher imprisoned in Missouri; a Methodist layman killed there; the Missouri Legislature refusing a charter to our University, and refusing, with violent debate and formal vote, the use of the capitol for the preaching of one of our passing bishops.—N. Y. Advocate and Journal.

And the worst part of the whole matter is fore tribunals. All of which would be very affecting, if it had not been so fully deserved.

SUPPORTING AN ADVOCATE. Peter Cartwright writes to the Conference

atronizing the Central Christian Advocate, published at St. Louis:

DEAR BRETHREN: -As one of the Book Com mittee at Cincinnati, urged by feelings I cannot describe, it becomes my painful duty to say to you, that our beloved *Central* is in a fair way to go by the board, and be discontinued at our next General Conference. I say, unless there is a united simultaneous effort to roll up a seifsustaining list of subscribers, the paper is doomed. For the three years it has been struggling for existence; besides its subscription list, it has cost the Book Concern fifteen thousand to has cost the Book Concern fifteen thousand dollars. This is a burning shame, and I tell you, my dear brethren, this state of things ought not to be. Look at the hundred thousand fast friends in and out of the M. E. Church in the bounds of its circulation, and then say, What is the matter? It is of no use to find fault here or there the simple question is will readiscreae. or there, the simple question is, will we disgrace ourselves in the eyes of all the world, so far as to let the paper die for want of support? It has cost me out of my own funds since it first started in St. Louis, over two hundred dollars, and I am willing to sacrifice as much more ra-ther than it shall give up the ghost. Twelve thousand paying subscribers will amply support it; we are several thousand short of that num-ber. Now I shall feel that the church of my ber. Now I shall feel that the church of my early choice, and for whose interest I have labored for near half a century, is disgraced if this paper dies for want of twelve thousand good paying subscribers. The time is short; but come, dear brethren, one and all, let us roll up several thousand subscribers between this and

General Conference.

I hope my brethren will excuse me for thi appeal, for I most sensibly feel while I subscribe myself yours in the best of bonds,

Peter Cartwright.

Pleasant Plains, Feb. 14, 1860.

Up in that country, where labor and printing naterials are much cheaper than they are here Galveston, an old business man calculates that twelve thousand paying subscribers are necessary to support an Advocate. Yet some people in Texas wonder that their own Advocate has not been self-supporting from the first. starting on nothing, and furnishing a sheet which could not be afforded at \$2 00 per annum without, at least, eight thousand subscribers, what else was to have been expected than that the publishing committee should have to pull through many a tight place? They have done nobly. A great many of the preachers also have taken a correct and liberal view of the matter; and, instead of relaxing their efforts every few days to inquire why the Advocate could not now succeed without their co-operation, they have gone forward, steadtly, making their duty to the paper a part of their regular work at every appointment. All such are en-titled to the hearty thanks of the Church, which, we think, regard the paper as useful and indis-

encouragement which the Advocate has hitherto received, and for a speedy enlargement of the ame policy.

Preachers, itinerant and local, class-leaders tewards, principals of schools, etc., and private nembers of all classes-lend your aid. Keep the subject on hand-get a subscriber, or more and speak a word of encouragement whenever von can.

The subscription list is now less than six thousand. Let us run it up another thousand at once. An average of five subscribers from each preacher will do it. Meantime another thousand can be on the way, under the care of lay co-operation, in the persons of our good sisters and brethren and friends everywhere throughout the State.

AMERICAN METHODIST CENTENARY. We give on our outside, says the Advocate and Journal, an interesting letter from Rev. Mr. Reilly, of Ireland, who visited this country some years since in behalf of the "Irish Fund." He refers to the question of our centenary. The American Methodists will be obliged to our venerable Irish friend for his interest in this venerable frish friend for his interest in this subject, for, independently of the centenary question, his inquiries will be valuable for our early history. The letter of May 1, 1769, con-firms the fact of Embury's arrival here in 1760. Mr. Shillington's conjecture of a later date for he arrival of Strawbridge is but a conjecture; the arrival of Strawbridge is but a conjecture; there is evidence that Strawbridge arrived in 1760. The centenary discussion, though unnecessarily perplexed, has been advantageous by some important facts which it has elicited. The direct question itself we do not deem of great importance. Wesley gave several facts or dates which might be taken as the epoch of English Methodism: the beginning of the Bristol glish Methodism; the beginning of the Bristol and Old Foundery societies and chapels, both in the same year, has been adopted. We repeat what we said some time since, that the deterwhat we said some time since, that the deter-mination of this question can be left to the General Conference; that the date of the ar-rival of Embury and Strawbridge (1760) or the founding of old John-street (1768) as the more ostensible, the metropolitan and commonly re-ognized beginning of our cause, can be adopte without any serious anachronism. Some of or papers, however, mistake in giving as a reaso of preference for this latter date, that the John street chapel was the first erected. Asbury himself says, in his Journal, that Strawbridge's chapel was the first Methodist one on the continent; and that Strawbridge did commence his labors some years before 1768, and that the work he began continued till merged in our subsequent history, have been sufficiently ascer-tained. We hope our Irish brethren will con-tinue their inquiries and send every relic of in-formation on the subject.

"SIGNS OF THE TIMES," Dr. Cumming has been stating his opinio at Leeds respecting the great events which ac-cording to his interpretation of the Book of Daniel and the Apocalypse, are looming in the future. He said the year 1867 seems to end six Daniel and the Apocalypse, are least to end six future. He said the year 1867 seems to end six thousand years of the world's history; and from the earliest periods onward, it had been the almost universal belief that the six days of creation were typical of those six thousand years, and that the seventh day of creation, or the Sabbath, was typical of the millennial rest of one thousand years. But they would say, supposing this were so, they were at this moment posing this were so, they were at this moment and said forty years short of the teritory of Utah by an act passed January 10, in the year 1855, entitled "an act in relation to the compilation and revision act in relation to the compilation. of the world's long and dreary week. If this were so, it was a magnificent thought that there were some in that assembly who would never die. They were just plunging into days such as they had never seen; a European war was looming, more dreadful than that through which they had recently passed, and when these things happened, it would be seen that the sentiments he had uttered were not the dreams of fanaticism but the words of other pears and truth

Dr. Bellows recently told his congregation that "the time had arrived when Unitarianism had the option either to lapse into Rationalism or turn more decidedly into the body of the Church of Christ, finding there its home, and commenced the commenced to the constraint the joy of a son supposed to

In a convention of 120 ministers in this country, in relating their religious history and experience, 100 referred their conversion chiefly to the instrumentality of their mother. What

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The London Times, of the 20th ult., makes n this subject the following authoritative an

nouncement: The squadron ordered to assemble at Spithead for the purpose of convoying his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales across the Atlantic, on his visit to Canada, will consist of the tic, on his visit to Canada, will consist of the Hero, 91, screw, 600 horse power, Capt. George H. Seymour, who will hoist his broad pennant as commodore of the squadron; the Ariadne, 26, screw, 800 horse power, Capt. E. W. Vansittart; the Flying Fish, 6, screw, 350 horse power, Com'r Charles W. Hope; and the royal paddle yacht Osborne, 430 horse power, nominal, Master Com'r George A. K. Bower. His Royal Highness will take his passage out and home in the Hero, one of the finest 91 gun ships in her Majesty's navy. The Osborne will be retained for services on the coasts and rivers of Canada, during the stay of his Royal Highness Canada, during the stay of his Royal Highness in that colony.

The same paper remarks as follows in refer-

It would be a matter of regret if the Princ of Wales, satisfied with the homage of the Ca nadians, should neglect to visit the republic which now plays so great a part in the world We do not, of course, anticipate in any cast that the Prince would return to England with out having set foot on the United States' terri tory; but there are different ways of visiting tory; but there are different ways of visiting a country, and, as none repays attentive observation more than the American republic, so none is likely to be so ill understood by a mere flying tourist. America is not a country of museums and palaces, to be "done" in so many days with a Murray's Handbook. Its interest consists in its people, in the phases of civilization through which they are passing, in the political and commerical activity which they display, in their energy and restlessness, their greatness and their weaknesses.

weaknesses.

Although we cannot expect that a youth in Although we cannot expect that a youth in his nineteenth year should be able to appreciate the American Commonwealth, yet we feel sure that a journey through the United States and some association with the people would not be lost labor. Of a kind and courteous reception the son of Queen Victoria may be very sure. The interest of Americans in the descendants of the former ruler of their country is second only to that of Englishmen themselves, and, whatever may have been formerly the case, the feeling is now one of good will and sympathy. The Prince of Wales might find both instruction and recreation is a vieit to the Atinstruction and recreation is a visit to the At-lantic cities, wether it be New York in all its ambitious and span-new splendor, or its more

quiet rivals,

There is much to be learnt from a few week of such travel—more than a royal personage may ever afterwards have an apportunity of learning. One who is called to such high destinies, and who will have such opportunities of directing the tastes of his countrymen, may advantage one by the progress in the arts of advantageously study the progress in the arts of life by a people thrown, as it were but yester-day, on the shores of a new continent, a progress not less wonderful than their commercial prosperity. If the Prince of Wales should fur-ther visit the President of the United States at Washington, the courtesy will, we feel sure, be appreciated, and tend to draw closer the bonds which unite the two countries.

IAPAN

Sir:—An official communication has been received at this Consulate from the American Minister Resident at Yeddo, that he has obtained a pledge from the Japanese Government that the treaty of Yeddo shall be carried out in all its integrity, and that the following points were specially agreed upon: 1st. That the free purchase of all kinds of Japanese produce shall no longer be obstructed. 2d. That all Japanese articles may be exported without limit as to quantity, except rice, wheat, copper coin, and Japanese gold and silver uncoined. 3d. That Japanese officers should not act as the sellers of ing out his brains with a double barrelled shot any article, nor interfere in any business trans- gun.—Upshur Democrat, 31st. should be carried into immediate effect; only 10,000 (ten thousand) itzebous will be ex-changed at this port per day. This will continue until arrangements are made for making the supply equal to the demand. 5th. The quarter to be occupied by foreigners to be im-mediately settled.

In addition to the foregoing the Minister in-

forms me that, for the purpose of giving cur-rency to our dollars among the people, they should be stamped with Chicashould be stamped with Chinese characters showing their value. This has been agreed upon, and a stamp will be sent to Kanagawa as soon as it can be prepared. It is optional with Americans to have their dollars stamped or not, and it is expressly understood that all dolla stamped or unstamped will be exchanged for

Japanese coin, weight for weight.
Your obedient servant,
E. M. Donn, U. S. Consul.

THE NEW ANTI-POLYGAMY BILL.

The following is the bill to punish and prepassed the House of Representatives on the 5th inst., by a vote of 149 to 60. It will doubtless

pass the Senate also: persons, being married, shall during the life of the former husband or wife, marry another person in any Territory of the United States or other place, except the District of Colum-bia, over which the United States possesses ex-clusive jurisdiction; or if the marriage with such other persons take place elsewhere, shall hereafter live or cohabit with such other person in such Territory, or other place, over which the United States possesses exclusive jurisdiction, the former husband or wife being alive, he, she, or they, so offending, shall, on conviction thereof, pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and be imprisoned not less than two years, nor more than five years; provided nevertheless, that this section, or anything therein contained, shall not extend to any person or persons whose husband or wife shall abson or persons whose husband or wife shall ab-sent himself or herself one from the other for the space of five years, the one of them not time, nor to any person or persons who shall be, at the time of such marriage, divorced by competent authority, or to any person or per-cons whose former marriage, by sentence of competent authority, shall have been declared

The managers of the Grand Trunk Railway in Canada, desiring a large number of axes along the line of their road, and not wishing to employ American mechanics, sent to England to have 2,500 made after a pattern drawn by one of their coloration was. The order was filled of their scientific men. The order was filled, but when the axes reached Montreal, it was found that not one of the 2,500 had a hole in it for the axehelve. They had been made exactly

TEXAS ITEMS.

EAST TEXAS RAILROAD .- A part of the Comdissioners met in Woodville on the 2d. G. W. Smyth, who had been appointed by the Comnissioners to make, in connection with the engincer, an estimate of some grading done upon the road, had not reported. This report was required by some as preliminary to organization. Four of the ten Commissioners named in the act-Whitmer, Stamps, Alexander and Bendy, organized, estimating the grading at \$84,000, the valuation of the engineer. The three firstnamed of these did the grading. This seems to the papers to be an unsatisfactory state of affairs. The road is to start from Sabine Pass and run through the counties of Jefferson, Hardin, Tyler, Angelina, Nacogdoches, Rusk and Smith. through or within a half mile of the towns of Woodville, Nacogdoches, Henderson, and Tyler. Another meeting of the Commissioners will

The anniversary of San Jacinto is to be celeorated at the battle-ground on the 21st.

The LaGrange True Issue of the 13th says: "Crops are looking exceedingly promising in those portions of the county through which we have recently traveled. The frost did but little permanent damage, and everything seems flour-shing."

A paragraph in the Matagorda Gazette is to he same effect concerning that part of the

THE POST-OFFICE .- The Matagorda Gazette compliments the Postmaster at Galveston upon the arrangement of his office. It is satisfied that the country mails suffer no detention there, but cannot say so much for the Post-office at New Orleans which, it avers, is "one of the most miserably conducted concerns in the world." The office in Galveston has had to be enlarged recently, on account of the great increase of business, and our Postmaster has availed himself of the opportunity to introduce convenient arrangements, which speak well for his attention to the public convenience.

SHEEP .- G. W. K. wrote on the 2d of April. from his ranch near New Braunfels to the N. O. Picayune:

Up to yesterday morning we had some 200 lambs, the oldest scarcely numbering eight days, while the ewes were all fat, and with an abundance of milk. By the end of this week I think we may safely count upon 1200 lambs, and in a fortnight or three weeks upon 1800. did not look for such extraordinary good luck during the cold sleet storms of December and January, and am confident that nothing would have saved our flocks had they not entered the unprecedently severe winter all fat and all ac-climated. I have little doubt that in an ordi-nary year sheep may be brought in, either from Mexico or from Arkansas or Missouri, without suffering much loss; but such a winter as we have just passed through, will ever be death and destruction on new flocks, unless much expense is incurred in preparing for them, and even then, many will die, especially among the older and poorer animals.

APPLES .- Says the Texas Pioneer, published Limestone:

"Many parts of this State, we doubt not, will produce the apple and pear in perfection. We speak advisedly, for we have now more than 100 trees which will bear fruit this season, and much of it fine; and yet there are children 12 to 13 years old, in parts of our State, who never have seen an apple growing.'

Last Monday morning, at the residence of Mr. W. Wright, in our county, a young man by

SUNDAY-SCHOOL,-The Pioneer is pleased to see that the Methodists have organized a Sunday-school in Springfield, and that it is in a prosperous condition. "It is well attended by old and young." Forty copies of the Visitor are taken.

HIGH PRICE FOR LAND IN RUSK COUNTY .- The Era says that at a late sale of the property of the Timmons estate, one hundred and sixty-six acres of land lying adjacent to Henderson brought \$7,456, being nearly forty-five dollars

MACAULAY .- His publishers, Messrs, Long-

man, make the following statement: "A desire having been very generally expressed that the essays contributed by Lord Macaulay to 'Knight's Quarterly Magazine,' and essays in the Edinburgh Review,' which and essays in the 'Edinburgh Review,' which have not been reprinted in the collected edition of his 'Essays,' should be made more accessible to the public, it has been decided to collect and publish them. To those will be added his biographies of Atterbury, Bunyan, Goldsmith, Johnson, and William Pitt, which originally appeared in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' Bepeared in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' Be-sides these essays, it is well known that there are various pieces of poetry in 'Knight's Quar-terly Magazine,' as well as others existing only on manuscript in the hands of private persons; these will be collected and printed uniformly with 'The Lays of Ancient Rome,' These 'miscellanies,' with the 'Critical and Historical Essays,' will form a complete edition of 'Lord Macaulay's Miscellaneous Works,' With regard Macaulay's Miscellaneous Works. With regard to Lord Macaulay's 'History of England,' it has been ascertained that some portion of an in-tended fifth volume has been left in manuscript, but circumstances will prevent an early publi-

The Southern Churchman says: "Our high church brethren are sincere in their views of truth. They should aim, therefore, to propagate them. This they have done by the aid of our present Domestic Missionary Society. They have succeeded, until they have leavened the new States with their doctrine. It is time for us, who believe these gentlemen are teaching error, to withdraw from their support, lest we become partakers of their sins. The movement must

Mr. Thompson, of Texas, says the Record, appointed distributer for Texas and Mexico, writes from Brownsville that he had been much hindered by the troubles in that country. He had preached six sermons during the month, attended Sunday-school every Lord's Day; had visited forty-one families, of whom fifteen had Bibles, seventeen could not read, and refused the Bible, and seven were supplied by Mr. Thompson. Two who refused the Bible are Spaniards. One of them gave no reason; the other said he did not want it because it says our Lord had brothers, and therefore contradicts his church, which cannot err. On the settlement of affairs in that country he hopes to accomplish more. At pres-MR. THOMPSON, of Texas, says the Record, apcountry he hopes to accomplish more. At present it is not practicable to labor in Mexico. THE DIGNITY OF THE MINSTRY.-When the

celebrated George Herbert informed a court friend of his resolution to enter into holy orders, he endeavored to dissuade him from it, as too mean an employment, and too much below his birth and the excellent abilities and endowments of his mind. To whom Herbert replied, "It of his mind. To whom Herbert replied, "It hath been formerly judged that the domestic servants of the King of heaven should be of the noblest families on earth. And though the iniquities of the late times have made clergymen meanly valued, and the sacred name of priest contemptible, yet I will labor to make it honorable, by consecrating all my learning and all my poor abilities to advance the glory of that God that gave them, knowing that I can never do too much for Him that hath done so much do too much for Him that hath done so much for me as to make me a Christian. And I will labor to be like my Saviour, by making hu

A friar, in his monastic attire, stood up reently in the Plazza di Palazzo Vecchio, a Florence, and began preaching against annexa-tion. The people laid hold of him, and he might have come to grief had it not been for the timely interference of respectable citizens, among

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USK COUNTY .- The nt to Henderson forty-five dollars

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ade more accessib ll be added his biog-an, Goldsmith, John-hich originally ap-lia Britannica.' Bethers existing only of private persons; printed uniformly ete edition of 'Lord orks.' With regard portion of an inen left in manuscrip

an says: "Our high ere in their views of herefore, to propagate one by the aid of our nary Society. They have leavened the new It is time for us, who

s, says the Record, ap-ras and Mexico, writes had been much hinhat country. He had ing the month, attend-ord's Day; had visited om fifteen had Bibles, and refused the Bible, by Mr. Thompson. Two e Spaniards. One of other said he did not or Lord had brothers, his church, which canent of affairs in that oplish more. At pres-

Ancient Jewels.—The jewel-box of an Egyptian queen has been found in the tomb of one of of the kings, containing jewelry, the exquisite design and elaborate workmanship of which cannot be surpassed at the present day. Among them is a little gold crown, a thick gold chain six feet long, and a beautiful gold plate with the portrait of a man. Near a mummy recently discovered at Thebes, were found ten gold bracelets for the legs, two others formed of pearls on gold thread, another of gold well executed with mythological symbols; a gold diadem ornamented with mosaics, and surmounted by two sphynxes, and several other finely-executed ornaments of gold and silver. NEWS OF THE WEEK. FOREIGN. Arrival of the Steamship Persia. New York, April 12.—The steamship Persia arrived at this port to-day, bringing one day's later advices than were received by the Prince Albert. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. Stolterfohts & Co., in their circular by the steamship Persia, say that the crooked policy pursued by France has excited great indignation and disgust on the Continent, thereby destroying

The bank rates have been advanced to 4 1-8 per

EXCOMMUNICATION OF VICTOR EMANUEL.

The ceremony of excommunicating the King of Sardinia, as a "plunderer of the Church," took place at Rome on the 26th ult.

Another bull of excommunication against those who are a'ding and abetting the King, and counseling rebellion in, or the invasion of, the Romagna, made its appearance in the city of Rome on the 29th ult.

SERIOUS COLLISION AT ROME.

CESSION OF NICE TO FRANCE.

The King of Sardinia has published a proclamation by which he releases the inhabitants of Savoy and Nice from further allegiance to the crown of Biologuete.

Gen. Garibaldi has been elected a deputy from the territory of Nice to the National assembly.

SPANISH LOSS AT TANGIERS.

The loss of the Spanish army at the battle which took place on the 26th ult., near Tangiers, is estimated at 1,267 men killed and wounded.

PROTEST OF AUSTRIA.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

mated at 229,000.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., in their circular by the European steamer, quote Middling Orleans at 6 11-16d., Middling Mobile at 6 3-16d., Middling Uplands at 6 1-8d

The circular of Messrs Wakefield. Nash & Co., reports that all descriptions of cotton from middling down, declined 1-16d.a1-8d., during the week.

It reckons the sales of the week at 62,5000 bales and the imports during the same space of time, at 69,000. PILERIMAGES TO MECCA.—A recent publication of the Ministry of Algeria and the Colonies makes some curious statements relating to the pilgrimages to Mecca during the present year. The ceremonies at Mecca terminated on the 11th of last month, in the presence of about 50,000 pilgrims, of whom 17,850 have come by sea, and 32,150 by land. In 1858, there were 160,000 pilgrims, in 1858, there were 160,000 pilgrims in 1858, the search in 1858. and 52,100 by land. In 1855, there were 100, 2000 pilgrims; in 1857, 140,000; and in 1856, 120,000. This great decrease in the number in 1859 is owing, the natives declare, to the events of Djeddah last year, and also to the dread of the cholera, which made extensive ravages in 1858.

R—Thos. W. Rogers, \$2. 1 n s; Geo. Reyer, \$2. S.—J. M. Stringfeld; Wesley Smith, \$6; W. R. D. Stock ton, \$5. T.—J. B. Tullis, 1 n s; J. M. Thomas.

W—Miss A. W. Wallace, \$2; T. F. Windsor; T. B. White Receipts for and Shipment of Books Messrs. Geo. Holt & Co., say that good staples are very scarce. Orleans and the better qualities were quick of sale at full prices. LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, March 31.—The
London money market closed the day very firm with
an active demand.

1858. Boston, says the Traveler, has two hundred and fifty ships in the India and Pacific trade at

Isaac Taylor is bringing out a work entitled "Ultimate Civilization." The Baptist force of Calfornia consists of fif-ty three ministers, ordained and licensed, fifty-four churches, and one thousand eight hundred and fifty communicants.

A printing office and a lithographic establishment has recently been formed for the first time in Greenland, and a work published by it has just made its appearance. By the English Wesleyan Missionary Society

SERIOUS COLLISION AT ROME.

The late collision at Rome appears to have been much more serious than was at first presumed.

The number of persons killed and wounded is reckoned at 147. A number of ladies were also more or less injured. The American Consul was stabbed in the side. The wound inflicted is but a the Gospel is preached in more than twenty languages at 3,650 places in various parts of the

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS TOWARD ROME.	world.
The latest advices received from Rome state that	work.
in case the city should be evacuated by the French troops the pontificial troops and the army of Naples	New Orleans Markets. New Orleans, April 14, 1860.
will enter the marches. Three thousand of the Papal troops are concen-	COTTON—The market has been quiet again to-day, with but few desirable lots offering, and the sales have reached
trated at Ancona.	barely 4000 bales. Prices have been irregular but mostly within the range of our quotations—
RESIGNATION OF THE NEAPOLITAN MINISTRY. The emdassador of the Western powers at Naples	Inferior 5 @ 6 Ordinary 6% 7%
have again urged reforms on the King. The minis- try has sent in its resignation but it has not as yet	Good Ordinary 8 @ 8% Low Middling 9%@10
been accepted by the King.	Middling 10%@11 Good Middling 11%@12
CESSION OF NICE TO FRANCE. The King of Sardinia has published a proclama-	Middling Fair. 12%@12% SUGAR—Fair to fully fair 6%@7%c, per pound.
tion by which he releases the inhabitants of Savoy	FLOUR—Superfine \$5.75; Extra \$7 per bbl.
and Nice from further allegiance to the crown of	LARD-Prime 10%@11%c.

CATTLE MARKET.

Jefferson City, April 14.

BEEF CATTLE—The market is bare of Texas catte, and only 50 Western beeves remain on sale, at \$202\$40 per head for Texas, and 9210c. pr lb for Western.

SHEEF—Prices \$3 a\$5 50 per head.

MILCH COWS—\$3020 per head.

VEAL CATTLE—\$82\$13 per head.

Dispatches received from Vienna say that the Austrian cabinet has addressed a note to the cabinet at Turin, in which it sternly protests against the the annexation of Tuscany, Parma and Modena to Highly Important to Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly sale in all cases. See advertisement in another column. [ap 12-1y In the British Parliament the bill providing for he abolishment of the church rates has been passed

Heb Adbertisements.

hrough a committee. The income tax was also passed through a con Books! Books!! In the House of Commons Sir Robert Peel made We also have the following popular school books—a good On the other hand, the French journals are filled with diatribes against the government of England.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that preparations are being made for a campaign. The army of France is to consist of 250,000 "Econd" First Reader, by Butler, Second "Third "First Book, Mother's Primer, Common School Primer, Speller and Definer, (Webster's,) Goodrich's First Reader, by Butler, Second "Third "Fourth" "First Book, Mother's Primer, Speller and Definer, (Webster's,) Goodrich's First Book, Mother's Primer, Speller and Definer, (Webster's,) Goodrich's First Book, Mother's Primer, Speller and Definer, (Webster's,) Goodrich's First Book, Mother's Primer, Speller and Definer, (Webster's,) Goodrich's First Book, Mother's Primer, Speller and Definer, (Webster's,) Goodrich's First Reader, by Butler, Second "First Book, Mother's Primer, Speller and Definer, (Webster's,) Goodrich's First Reader, by Butler, Second "First Book, Mother's Primer, Speller and Definer, (Webster's,) Goodrich's First Reader, by Butler, Second "First Book, Mother's Primer, Speller and Definer, (Webster's,) Goodrich's First Reader, by Butler, Second "First Book, Mother's Primer, Speller and Definer, (Webster's,) Goodrich's First Reader, by Butler, Second "First Book, Mother's Primer, Speller and Definer, (Webster's,) Goodrich's First Book, Mother's Primer, Speller and Definer, (Webster's,) Goodrich's First Book, Mother's Primer, Speller and Definer, (Webster's,) Goodrich's First Book, Mother's Primer, Speller and Definer, (Webster's,) Goodrich's First Book, Mother's Primer, Speller and Definer, (Webster's,) Goodrich's First Book, Mother's Primer, Speller and Definer, (Webster's,) Goodrich's First Book, Mother's Primer, Speller and Definer, (Webster's,) Goodrich's First Book, Mother's Primer, Speller and Definer, (Webster's,) Goodrich's First Book, Mother's Primer, Speller and Definer, (Webster's,) Goodrich's First Book, Mother's Primer, Mother's Primer, Mother's Primer, Mother's Primer, Mo ordered to join their respective corps.

The commercial treaty recently concluded between France and England is now in full operation.

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PRICE ONLY 25 cents PRR BOTTLE.
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JAMES W. SHIPMAN, Book Agent. To Whom all Business Matters must be Addressed. LETTERS AND FUNDS RECEIVED FOR ADVOCATE From 10th to 16th April, inclusive.

From 10th to 16th April, inclusive.

A—J. Y. Adams.

B—N. Brown, 1 n s; Wm. Blackburn, \$2, 1 n s; Thos. E. Blackshear; P. B. Bailey, \$2, 1 n s.

C—B. S. Carlen, \$7, 4 n s.

D—B. D. Dashiell, \$2; J. V. Drake, \$2.

G—N. E. George, \$2, 1 n s.

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

'! Hughes, \$10, 1 n s; C. L. Hamill, \$4, 24, 2 n s.

K—A. A. Killough, \$0, 3 n s; 2 letters.

L—T. A. Lancaster, \$4, 1 n s.

M—Wm. M. K. Lambdin, \$5, 1 n s; W. K. Masten, \$13, 25, 1 n s; H. W. Moore, \$2 n s; A G. May, \$2.

—W. J. Popham; H. V. Philpott, \$2, 1 n s.

R—Thos. W. Rogers, \$2, 1 n s; Geo. Reyer, \$2.

S—J. M. Stringfield; Wesley Smith, \$6; W. R. D. Stockton, \$5,

To April 17, 1860. L. C. Cunningham, books mailed; J. W. Chalk, books mailed; W. P. Downs, \$10, books mailed; B. D. Dashiell, books mailed; R. N. Drake, \$45,74, books mailed; H. M. Glass, \$30; N. W. Grant, books mailed; C. L. Hamill, \$17.76 books mailed; A. Henkle, \$25; J. M. Jones, books shipped; C. J. Lane; T. A. Lancaster, book mailed; W. H. McPhail, \$2, books mailed; W. K. Mastin, \$1.75, books mailed; Joel Sanders, \$40, books sent; W. D. Slayton, \$10, books sent.

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PLANTERS' HOUSE, r of Centre and Market streets, Galveston, Texas. CLYMER & CORSAUT, Proprietors. AVINER & CORSAUT, Proprietors.

HAVING leased the above property for a term of years, and made large additions and suitable alterations, thoroughly renovating, painting and improving the entire premises—bedding, furniture, cutlery, and everything connected with the house is clean, neat, and new—and by strict attention to business, we hope to merit and share a liberal portion of the patronage of our friends and the traveling community.

sp 12

To all who Value their Sight. Spectacles Accurately Fitted to the Condition of the Eye.

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The superiority of the Pebble Glass over all others, is in their great density, purity and transparency of material perfect surface, and exact spherical figure; are admirably adapted to the Organs of Sight, and perfectly natural to the eye. The success with which I have met in the western part of this State during the whole of last year, and at the Capital during the session of the last Legislature, I flatter myself in saying, that I have given general satisfaction to all who have henored me with their patronage. I respectfully solicit all persons wishing to procure suitable Spectacles, to examine mine, warranted to suit in all cases, to cure weakness and dinness of the eye, restoring and preserving clearness of vision and imparting strength for long reading and fine sewing.

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Agencies in all the principal cities and towns throughout the State. Policies issued without delay, by any of the duly authorized Agents of the Company. osses Promptly Adjusted and Paid at Agenc where Policy is issued. jan12-ly E. P. HUNT, Agent, Galveston.

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jan26

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GALVESTON.

STRICKLAND, having purchased the Bindery formerly belonging to the late
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J. T. Ferguson.
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Houston, Texas.

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

Etrins. dec 29-1y

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 tash. The highest cash price paid for hides and country produce.

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N. W. BUSH.... W. O. G. WILSON.... W. B. YOUNG BUSH, WILSON & CO.,

(Successors to Bush & Hargrove.)

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CHANTS,
At all-termini of Houston and Texas Central Railroad.
Are now prepared to receive consignments at Hempstead.
March 2d. 1858.

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(Maine and Commerce streets, Houston, Texas, will Stoud Forward Cotton and Merchandise, sell on commission of advance on the same for shipment. Orders for Plantation Supplies promptly responded to who accompanied with Cash or Produce. [Dec. 10,1857]

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COTTON FACTORS, General Commission and Forwarding Merchants, HOUSTON, 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 Railroad will not be subject to drayage.

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Galveston
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Galveston, Mar. 17, 1860-22

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PLANISHED and JAPANNED WARE.

PREMIUM HORSE-POWER.

We, the undersigned, fully concur in the statement may W. M. Moore, in relation to the Messrs. Wilsons' Horsower, now in use at the Gin Factory of J. W. & L. L. Moor CHAS GARDNER, Supt. Shop.

JOHN T. TURNER
J. P. TOWNSEND, Machinist
CHAS II. CATON
S. B. ALLEN.

RECEIVING, FORWARDING, and COMMISSION MERCHANT, Levaca, Texas.

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

now white purity."
Wiping his eye, the merchant continued: 'Speaking of those days reminds me of the time when we sat down to the table one evening. and my mother had asked the blessing of my and my mother had asked the blessing of my heavenly Father on her little defenceless ones, in tones of tender pathos, which I remember yet, and which, if possible, must have made the angels weep, she divided the little remnant of her only loaf into three pieces, placing one on each of our plates, but reserving none for herself. I stole around to her, and was about to tell her that I was not hungry, when in a flood of tears, she clasped me to her bosom. Our meal was untouched; we sat up late at night; but what we said I cannot tell. I know that my mother talked to me more as a companion my mother talked to me more as a companion than a child, and that, when we kneeled down to pray, I consecrated myself to be the Lord's nd to serve my mother.
'But' said he, 'this is not telling how neat-

ness made my fortune. It was sometime after this that my mother found an advertisement in the newspaper for an errand-boy in a commission store in B——street. Without being necessitated to wait to have my clothes mended, for my mother always kept them in perfect

which might have been observed to the number my mother me. I summoned all the courage I could muster, and stepped briskly into the store, and made known the reason of my calling. The merchant smiled, and told me that there was another by who had came a little before me he thought he should hire. However, he asked me some questions, and then went out and conversed with the other boy, who stood in the capture of the capture of the house, and in it were found the empty money-bag of the tanner, his watch, and his pocket book. The landlord and his wife were immediately arrested, and will be tried for the crime."

HABIT.—Like flakes of successful to the capture of the office. The result was successful to the capture of the office. The result was successful to the capture of the office of the capture of the house, and in it were found the empty money-bag of the tanner, his watch, and his pocket book. The landlord and his wife were immediately arrested, and will be tried for the capture of the house, and in it were found the empty money-bag of the tanner, his watch, and his pocket book. The landlord and his wife were immediately arrested, and will be tried for the capture of ness, stock, etc. After I had been in his service some years, he told me the reason he chose me in preference to the other boy was because of the general neatness of my person; while in preference to the other lad he noticed that he preference to the other lad he noticed that he neglected to properly tuck down his vest. To

four-year-old Charlie, was lying at the point of death, with searlet fever. It was only a very short letter, begging me to come to her and him, for he kept calling "Aunt Mary." I needed no second bidding, for how I loved that little child all who have been gladdened by the winning caresses, and joyous prattle of just such a one can tell. But when I reached the quiet town.

His is base—and that is the one base thing in the universe, to receive favors and render none. sank within me, and it needed not my sister's flowing tears as she greeted me, to tell me Charlie was dead. Soon she came to me and kissed me. "That's Charlie's kiss," she said; "he told me to kiss you for him."

But even then I missed the greeting of Arthur, a brother four years older then Charlies.

thur, a brother four years older then Charlie.
"Where is Arthur?" I asked, "I don't know," she answered very sadly, "his heart seems broken." A long silence followed this; and even very little children who read this will know how departed this life at his residence in Smith county. very little children who read this will know how sad this silence was. "Where?" said I. And she, knowing my thoughts, pointed to a fresh grave I could but just see in the old grave-yard.

Bro. Gilliand embraced religion and joined the M. E. Church in 1859; and from that time until his E. Church in 1859; and from that time until his I tried to lift up the prostrate form. "Arthur, darling, don't cry. God loved Charlie, and has taken him away from this world, home to heav-

remorse like this. I could only leave him to weep, for I knew he could never forget that one March, on the Lavaca river, Lavaca county, Texas, unkindness to his little brother, if he lived to be an old man. The reason l am telling you this sad story is this:—I want all the children

State of Missouri and injured the they could never suffer, even if God should take

I heard them for some time." Just then she heard a rushing of feet. The door flew open, and two children burst into the room, both talking at the top of their voices at the same

"No, mamma! he broke my dolly's——."
"No, I didn't. I mean, I didn't do it on pur

pose."
"Yes, he did," said Lizzie, half crying.

"Oh, Lizzie, you know I didn't!"
"You did!" she persisted.
The clainer increased so that Mrs. Wylie did

not trust her voice to speak to them, but took both by the hand and led them up-stairs. The children ceased quarreling and went quietly

along.
"Now, Eddie, you go into your room and stay there till I call you. Lizzie, you can stay

n my room."

The children did as they were bid, and Mrs. Wylie went down stairs. After she had finished dusting and arranging the parlor, she went up to see about the children. Lizzie was perched upon a chair cutting paper dolls, and Eddie she found asleep on the floor. She raised him up to put him on the bed; but the motion aroused

"Oh, yes; I thought there was something I as to do."

Mrs. Wylie sat down, and the children stood

at her side. Lizzie immediately began.
"Now, mamma, I will tell you all about it.

"Hush, Lizzie. Now, before you tell me tales of each other in regard to what is wrong, I want you to tell me of something that is pleasant. Lizzie, tell me of something your brother has done that deserves praise instead of blame."

Lizzie hung down her head. She was still angry with Eddie.

"I don't remember anything."

"Ell tell you something she did" said her

The children looked at each other. "I dont want to tell it now; for it was my fault partly," said Lizzie, quite softened toward her brother.

"But it was my fault, too," said Eddie.
"Well, now, my little children, if you both feel that you were to blame, I am sure you can forgive each other."
Eddie flung his arms around his sister's neck.

"Yes, indeed, we can."
"Hereafter, Lizzie and Eddie," said their mother, her eyes filled with tears, "when you tell tales of each other, let them be of each other's good behavior—something that will please your parents, not grieve them.—Sunday-school Ban-

parents, not grieve them.—Sunday-school Banner.

MURDER WILL OUT.—The following singular circumstance, related in a German journal, is worthy of serving as a pendant to that of the famous dog of Montargis:—"A wealthy tanner, named Kruntz, residing in the neighborhood of Sinz, in the Archduchy of Austria, was in the habit of making journeys several times a year to sell his goods and enter into contracts for supplies of different kinds. These rounds generally occupied him about ten days or a fortnight. On the morning of the twelfth of October last, he started as usual, but in the same night his wife and son were surprised at hearing his cabriolet come up to the door, and their surprise was cleaned into the morning & Bro, or Mrs. C. Branard, will be promptly attended to.

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A LI. STYLES of Photographs taken plain or colored in doil, from miniature to life size.
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Clebrated 38 Prize Medal Pianos.

T. A. E. Bohnstedt, Agent for the above justly celebrated in the same 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 left with Massrs. Armstrong & Bro, or Mrs. C. Branard, will be promptly attended to. come up to the door, and their surprise was changed into horror on finding in the vehicle the changed into horror on finding in the vehicle the lifeless body of the tanner, weltering in his blood. The horse, finding itself at liberty, had returned home. The authorites made inquiries, but without leading to the discovery of the murderer. The tanner had with him a large and powerful dog; but as the animal was fastened under the cabriolet, he could not render any assistance to his master. After the death of the tanner his son a young man about twenty, five years of age

son, a young man about twenty-five years of age, took on himself the management of the business and, like his father, made the usual journeys and, like his lather, made the usual journeys.

About a fortnight ago, in passing near a roadside public-house, at the door of which the landlord was sitting, smoking his pipe, the same dog which had been in the habit of accompanying order, although on minute inspection they bore traces of more than one patch, yet on the whole they had a very respectable air; without being obliged to wait even to polish my shoes, for my mother always kept a box of blacking with which my cow-hides must be dressed off before I took my breakfast; without waiting to arrange my hair, for I had been obliged to observe from earliest youth the most perfect neatness. and closed the door, while the dog kept howing and barking most violently. A suspicion immediately entered the mind of the young man; but instead of showing what he felt, by any movement which might have been observed by the inmates of the house, he fastened the dog beneath the cabriolet, and, driving on to the area of the proposed to the proposed to the area of the proposed to the propo

ne some questions, and then went out and conversed with the other boy, who stood in the back part of the office. The result was, that the lad who first applied was dismissed, and I centered the merchants employment, first as an errand-boy, then as a clerk, afterwards partner, till his death, when he left me the whole busingle action creates, however it may exhibit a man's character; but as the tempest hurls the avalanche down the mountain: and overwhelms the inhabitants and their hab-

Dean Swift, in traveling once, called at a house. The lady of the mansion, rejeiced to this circumstance has probably been owing the greater part of my success in business.'

Include: The lady of the much eagerness and have so great a guest, with much eagerness and flippancy asked him what he would have for dinflippancy asked him what he would have a great him which he was a great him which has a great him which he was a great him which him wha "Will you have apple pie, or a gooseberry I STRUCK CHARLIE ONCE.—Not many weeks ago, there came to me a letter from a dear sister, telling me my pet nephew, her little replied the Dean, in his usual, dry sarcastic man-

Obituaries.

ed the place, I saw a little form gathered up on the cold, fresh clay over the grave, and I heard death came he died the death of a saint in Christ. gave God the glory. He died of pneumonia. He He left a companion and five children; the most of en. God is more loving to him than we could possibly be." But this only increased his tears, instead of staying them. No answer save an the faith enter into my rest. W. J. Pornya. the faith, enter into my rest. W. J. Pornva.

Garden Valley, Smith Co., March 20.

BARBARA ANN MILLER died on the 12th of

Sister Miller embraced religion in 1854, in the State of Missouri, and joined the M. E. Church, and was, at the time of her death, a consistent and devoted Christian. A short time before she died, she has left an affectionate companion and two step children to mourn her irreparable loss. May the Lord bless them, and may they follow her pious

That finds not here an end. Were this frait world our final rest. Living, or dying, none were blest. There shall be a resurrection of the dead, both of the "just and the unjust." D. G. Bowers.

JOE DAVIS, son of Dr. John Davis, late of Mis-

sissippi, died at Tyler Springs, on the 28th March, in his 11th year.

in his 11th year.

The deceased was not a member of the Church, nor had he made an open profession of religion prior to his sickness. The writer baptized him a few tales of each other in regard to what is wrong. I want you to tell me of something that is pleasant. Lizzie, tell me of something your brother has done that deserves praise instead of blame."

Lizzie hung down her head. She was still angry with Eddie.

"I don't remember anything."

"I'll tell you something she did," said her brother, more frankly; but, then, he had slept off some of his bad humor. "I lost my ball—my new ball—to-day, and she gave me hers; because, she said, boys liked balls more than girls do."

"Well, but, mamma, it was my fault that he lost his ball; for I told him to fling it at the pine trees, and he said he was afraid he would lose it. So wasn't it right that I should give him mine for it?"

"Yes, perfectly. Now you may tell me

"Yes, perfectly. Now you may tell me

"Tyler, Texas, March 29, 1860.

At the day and Sacouse he was abcloars because he was and scholars because he was and scholars because he was an destinated to be a scholar because he was an destinated by teachers and scholars because he was an model; mainly leave to form misble and lovely. He was retiring and modest; warm in his attachments; shunned bad company; was a model in morality, for one of his years. In his late illness he expressed a willingness to die—said to a friend, "When I die I shall go straight to heaven," pointing upward, as though he then saw heaven opening her pearly gates for his reception. The father started with the corpse, accompanied by the balance of the family, for interment at the family burying ground in Mississippi. He requested to be buried by the side of his mother.

Our citizens deeply sympatics with the father and kind stepmother of this promising youth. May they all meet again in a better world.

Tyler, Texas, March 29, 1860.

Galbeston Adbertisements.

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

Tuition in Common English studies,. \$4 per mon Higher English, Ancient Languages, &c., \$6 per mont For Prospectus, or to obtain an interview with one of th Teachers, address the undersigned. JAS. K. HULL, A. B. C. W. LEFFINGWELL.

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WE are now in receipt of a FULL AND COMPLETE AS-SORTMENT OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS, se-lected with great care from the Manufactories and Importers, consisting in part of SILK and WOOLEN DRESS GOODS of every variety. SHAWLS—Bay State, Stella, Rocky Mountain, &c.
Ginghams, Calicoes, Domestics, Shectings, Towelings,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, and Pant
Stuffs of every description.
FOR PLANTATION USE—Russets, Kerseys, Negro Hats,
Blankets Linear, &c.

Blankets, Linseys, &c.

CARPETINGS—Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply, and Ingrain, and all kinds of House Furnishing Goods. Our friends from the country ordering goods from us may rest assured that their orders will be filled with promptness, and at the LOWEST CASH RATES. oct 27 HOWARD & BURKHARDT.

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A Domestic Hardware. In addition to a large and varied stock, have received from Europe and Northern manufactories—

300 tons English Refined and Sweeds Bar and Slab Iron, 5 tons Cast and English Blister Steel.

5 tons Spring Steel, 300 asx'd sizes Steel Corn Mills, 2 tons Slab Steel, 50 Corn Shellers.

50 tons Hellow-Ware, 1000 boxes Window Glass, 100 Mouse Hole Anvils, 50 dozen Ames' Spades, 50 Wilkinson's Anvils, 50 "Shovels, 100 Smith's Bellows ass'd sizes, 50 Straw Cutters (pat'd,) 100 Solid Brass Box Vices, 50 Cultivaters, 50 "Iron "Vices, 20 dozen Scythes, 120 Stocks and Dies, all sizes; 500 bags Shot, ass'd; 4000 lbs. Smiths' Hand and Sledge Hammers, 500 M Percussion Caps, 1000 Cast Plows, 1000 coils Manila Rope, ass'd sizes; 1000 Hall's Plows, 50 dozen Horse Collars, 20,000 Zine Paint, 50 dozen Horse Collars, 20,000 Zine Paint, 50 dozen Bind Bridles, 10 bbls, Bolled Lindseed Oil, 50 dozen Bind Bridles, 10 bbls, Bolled Lindseed Oil, 50 dozen Bind Bridles, 10 bbls, Bolled Lindseed Oil, 50 dozen Bind Bridles, 10 bbls, Bolled Lindseed Oil, 50 dozen K. Collin's & Co's Axes, 10 bbls. Spi's Turpt'n, 50 dozen H. Collin's & Co's Axes, 10 bbls. Whiting, 400 Planters Hoes, 5 bbls. Vellow Ochre, 1000 pairs Trace Chains, 5 bbls. Spanish Brown, 500 boxes Tin Plate, 2 bbls. Dannar Varnish, 1000 lbs. Block Tin, 3 bbls. Copal Varnish, 50 kegs Bar Lead, 3 "Japan do, 20 coils ass'd size Lead Pipe, 200 lbs. Paris Green, 10 rolls Sheet Lead, 100 lbs. Chrome Green, 10 rolls Sheet Lead, 100 lbs. Chrome Green, 100 pounds Chrome Yellow.

ALSO—A large assortment of Tinware, Japanware, Woodenware, Sadlery, Guns, Rifles and Pistols in great variety and at low prices.

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NEW FALL STOCK, BY LATE ARRIVALS.

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BEDSTEADS, Rosewood, Mahogany and Wainut.
do.
Bureaus and Toilet Tables,
Extension and Falling Leaf do.,
Centre, Card and Pier do.,
Cane and Wood Bottom Chairs,
Tete a Tetes, Sideboards, Washstands, etc.
Matting,
White and Checked, 4x4, 5x4 and 6x4.—Painted Window Shades and blinds, Transparent Shades, Cords, etc., etc.
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A fine stock of Foreign and Domestic Carpeting, Oil cloth and Cecoa Matting.
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All descriptions.

Bed Flatures.

Bed Curtains, Screws, Keys, Springs, Bed Lace, Frings Gimp, Turkey Red, Ornaments and Musquito Nesting.

A Few Patent Musquito Frames and Canopy.

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Iron Bedsteads, Iron Fenders: Flated and Steel Knive and Ferks; Knobs and Hocks for Wardrobes; Table Cut lery; Wire Cloth, etc.

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Fine French Looking Glasses, Looking Glass Plate, Glass for Fictures, Picture Frames, Mauldings of every description.

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

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

GLass Wark.—Goblets, Champaignes, Wines, Cordials, Piain and Cut Glass Table and Bar Tumblers, Decanters, Candiesticks, Lamps, Butter and Preserve Dishes, Jars, Castors, Hanging Lamps, &c. &c.

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

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Lord bless them, and may they follow her pious walk on earth and meet her in heaven,
"Where friends beloved shall never die,
Nor loveliness decay;
Where not a pang nor parting sigh
Shall dim eternal day."

A. A. KILLOCCH.

JAMES R. HARRELL, was born Oct. 9, 1800, and departed this life April 2, 1860, at his residence in Fayette county, Texas.

Brother Harrell had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church about 30 years. He died studienly of disease of the heart. He did not converse in his last moments; but of his manner of life we can truly say, he was a pious, consitent Christian. He delighted in conversing on religious subjects; was punctual in attendance upon religious duties; lived peaceably with all men; ruled his family with mildness and love. He left a wife and children to mourn their loss.

Friend after friend departs;
Who has not lost a friend!
There is no union here of hearts
That finds not here an end.

Were this frail world our final rest.

Lord bless them, and may they follow her pious walk on earth and may they follow her pious walk on earth and meet her in heaven,

"Where friends beloved shall never die,
Nor loveliness decay;
Where not a pang nor parting sigh
Shall dim eternal day."

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Stone Cran DEALER IN PLANTATION and Builder's liardware. In addition to a large Stock, has received by late arrivals—1,000 kegs Nails and Spikes, 20 corn Stellers, 20 corn Stel

New Spring and Summer Goods, CLOTHING EMPORIUM

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F. C. WILKES, B. L. PEEL, or JAS. F. DUMBLE. As to the merits of the soap we give two voices from hor

No. 1, from Col. John Brown. No. 1, from Col. John Brown.

WASHINGTON, Texas, Feb. 22d, 1860.

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

J. M. BROWN.

No. 2, from S. W. Pipkin, Esq.

No. 2, from S. W. Pipkiu, Esq.

Galveston, Texas, Feb. 20, 1860
In November last, at Sabine Pass, Mr. J. J. Lyons kindly
presented me with a beautifully colored and nicely perfuned
ball of Toilet Soap, and at the same time with a nice jar of
Shaving Cream, or Washing Soap, made from Roraback's
Patent, and requested me to test its qualities for every purpose for which soap is used. I did so, fully, fairly, and
without knowing its compound, and was so pleased with its
admirable washing and cleansing properties, that I determined, when I saw him again, to get a family right, let it
cost what it would. I have done so, and I and my family
have been using it freely for she last two months, and I am
now prepared to say that it washes clothes cleaner and
whiter, and with less injury and rubbing, than any washing
compound now in use. And for the skin, and toilet purposes
generally, there is nothing within the range of my knowledge
equal to it. In fact, it is the definition of the word Soar,
particularly demonstrated. The fairness manifested by Mr.
Lyons, and others who have bought territory from him,
ought to convince any one that it is no imposition. They
never want you to pay for territory, nor even for an individual right, until you are perfectly satisfied that their statements are, in every particular correct, and their enterprise
what it purports to be.

And here I will say, let no one be persuaded that it is an
imposition: if the proprietors, by words, can't convince you
that it is all they claim for it, get a piece of the Toilet, and
a jar of the Washing Soap, or Shaving Cream,—they won't
charge you for it,—and it will prove itself to be the best now
in the world.

Premuture Loss of the Hair, which is so common
now-a-days; may be entirely prevented by the use of Barneut's Cocamie. It has been used in thousands of cases
where the hair was coming out in handsful, and has fever
failed to arrest its decay, and to promote a healthy and vigorous growth. It is at the same time unrivalled as a dress.

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ly this scrutiny the customer is best convinced ourt it as sure to result in our decided favor; been the severest test of a long trial, wherein it has been USED IN THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES!

THE MOST RELIABLE

SEWING MACHINES

At Chappell Hill, For Sale.

ME SECOND SESSION of this Institution will open on Monday Feb. 27th, under the presidency of Rev. J. L. ARMER, At M. Mrs. Hellen L. Carmer, Preceptress of the Female De-

Texas Masonic Institute.

"HE next Term of this Institution will open on the 4th of October, 1835. REV. J. C. MILLER, M.A., President and Professor of terms and Moral Science."

A CHILD CAN CONDUCT ITS ACTION!! W. J. CRERAR, Professor of Vocal and Instrumer

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Asbury High School, Asbury High School,

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Mrs. MARY C. HILL, Principal.

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

Rates of Tuition, per Session of Five Months.

Orthography, Reading, Writing, Primary Geography, Mental Arithmetic.

\$10.00

Mental Arithmetic.
Geography, Higher Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Composition
Higher Sciences and Mathematics, Latin, French, and
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Chappell Hill Female College.

U. CHAPMAN, A. M., Prof. Mathematics.
Miss K. JACKSON, Teacher of Latin and French.
Miss ANN E. HERRING, Assistant.
Mrs. ELLEN S. COOK. Teacher of Music.
Mrs. SARAH B. CHAPMAN, ...

THE NINTH SESSION of the Chappell Hill Female College commenced on the first Monday in Feb., 1860. Mrs. MARY C. HALSEY, Principal.

Tuition in the Collegiate Department, pr session \$20 to \$25
Preparatory 15 00
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Board, Washing Lodging, Fuel and Lights 62 50
EXTRA CHARGES: \$25 00
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Perspective Drawing, also an easy method of Sketching from nature, including Pooaah Shading a new and beautiful style, pr sess 15 00
For further information address the Principal, 16b23, 1860 M. C. HALSEY.

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THE sixth Session will open on Monday the 33d Jan., 1860, under the superintendence of Col. R.T. P. ALLEN, the founder, and for 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 selected Library; an extensive Apparatus, folly adequate to the wants of the lecture room.

The success of the Institute has been most gratifying, indeed aimost unprecedented, and the Board of Trustees do not hesitate to recommend it as unrivaled in the State for thoroughness of instruction and perfection of government.

The Institute charge for tuition and boarding, lights, fuel, 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 ukatever.

Law For further information, address the Superintendent.

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

Bastrop , July 4. 1859-tf. San Antonio Female College.

REV. Jos. Choss, D. D., President, and Professor of Mental Science and Belles Letters. Mrs. Jane T. H. Cross, Teacher of English Branches, and French and Spanish Languages. Rev. J. J. Fabricus Brunow, Professor of German Lan-guage, Mathematics and Drawing. Miss Hannah M. Anderson, Preceptress of Preparatory Department. Department.
Mr. Hinny Grossman, Teacher of Music.
TERM's per session of twenty weeks, payable half in advance, the remainder at the close of the session.

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Use of Instrument for practice. 5 00
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Boarders are requested to bring their own sheets, pillowcases 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 Fennie 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
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Mile Nineteenth Seasion of this Institute will open on Monday. 2d Oct., next, and continue forty weeks, under the superintendence of Rev. J. W. P. McKenzie, assisted by a fell corps of experienced Teachers. The buildings are large and pleasant, and the Labratory well supplied with apparatus. The two Departments of this Academy will be entirely distinct.

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essor of Moral Philosophy and Natural Science Rev. JAS. M. FOLLANSBEE, A. M., M. D., Professor of Latin and Greek and of Modern

charged for collection. The following are the RATES OF TUITION

Collegiate Department (per Session) \$25 00

Preparatory Department "\$10 to \$20 00

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From Levee, via River.—Leave New Orleans SUNDAYS, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Galveston TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston TUESDAYS, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Indianola, WEDNESDAYS, at 18 M.; leave Indianola, HiURSDAYS, at 8 A. M. or 2 P. M.; arrive at Galveston, FRIDAYS, at 10 A. M.; arrive at New Orleans, at Levee, SUNDAYS, at 4 P. M. New Orleans, at Levee, SUNDAYS, at 4 P. M.

From Berwick's, via Rathroad.—Leave New Orleans. WEDNESDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Galveston, THURSDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Galveston, THURSDAYS, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Indianola, FRIDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Berwicks, MONDAYS, at 12 M.

From Levee, via Hiver.—Leave New Colonies at 10 A. M.; arrive at Berwicks, MONDAYS, at 12 M.

From Levee, 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 P. M.; arrive at Galveston, TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M. or 2 P. 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 12 M.; arrive at Berwick's,
THURSDAYS, at 12 M.

New Orleans to Galveston, via From Berwick's, via Railroad, Mondays, at 12 M.; arrive at Sabine TUESDAYS, at 8 a. M.; leave Sabine TUESDAYS, at 8 a. M.; leave Galveston WEDNESDAYS, 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.

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FROM LEVEE, via RIVER,—FRIDAYS, at 8 A. M., alternately; arrive at Indianola SUNDAY; leave Indianola SUNDAY or MONDAY; arrive at Brazos MONDAY or TUESDAY; leave Brazos TIURSDAY, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Indianola FRIDAY; leave Indianola, FRIDAY; arrive at New Orleans MONDAY.

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J. A. WILLIAMS, july 4-tt

M. D. FRATUS Brig VESTA.

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