arles Stewart, Jr.

eted with piles for five years, to do a day s work, and conto do a day s work, and conet time, suffering intenselyth different physicians, and
was made worse. I finally
few days he cured me as
we been two years, during
at vestige of the disease. I
cases, without failing to
nt is almost free from pain,
f danger. Persons afflicted
to him immediately.
C. H. NAYLOR.
h. 1859.

icted with Piles for twenty red a great deal, often con-eksmith I was compelled to as remedies without receivksmith I was compelled to us remedies without receivally applied to Dr. Barnett, sound as I was at twenty, and enjoying good health. several cases without a sinordially recommend all pery to him immediately. The in and I consider it perfectly BURRELL PARKER.

18, 1859.—Oct. 6, '59.

MAP OF TEXAS, ounties.
rate, full and complete—one
water courses and
unties, land districts and

TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

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

VOL. VI.--NO. 38.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1860.

WHOLE NO. 558.

The Texas Christian Adbocate. "the victory that overcometh the world." To OFFICE, STRAND, GALYESTON.

TERMS.—Two dollars Per Annum, in savance; two dollar and fifty cents if paid within six months, and three dollars is paid after six months. JAMES W. SHIPMAN,

Publishing Agent,
To whom all Business Letters must be addressed.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. Advertisements of ten lines, oa LESS, \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of greater length than ten lines, 10 cents per line for the first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. TEN WORDS CONSTITUTE ONE LINE.

No deduction made upon any advertisements inserted for a less period than three months. On advertisements inserted three months, a discount of 12% per cent, will be made; on those inserted six months, 33½ per cent.; on those inserted one year, 50 per cent.

hose liserted six months, 35% per cent.; on those inserted one year, 50 per cent.
Advertisements in Special Notice column, 50 per cent. extra. Advertisements for Schools and Colleges under Conference control, two-thirds the above rates.

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

The Advocate of the 29th of March, 1860, contains a strange chapter on "opposites" from the pen of "the poet editor." Being naturally endowed with an aptness for the ideal, and a fondness for abstractions, he may have reason to be grateful that he was not born and schooled under German literature, philosophy and theology, or he might now be classed among the strenuous advocates of transcendentalism. Of all casts of mind the poetic and erratic most need restraining strings to hold them within the empire of the true in fact. If one did not know our worthy editor to be American born, and officially initiated into Methodist theology, he might be led to guess otherwise; for, surely, his editorials are sometimes as thickly imbued with German idealism as the turbid stream with terraqueous matter. He says: "In a certain and co-extensive;—that it is education which state of mind we become religious controversialists, and insist strictly upon the orthodoxy of our own theology; in another state of mind, which necessarily succeeds the first, we are open to the conviction that our neighbor's confession supplies the deficiencies of our creed." And then the editor applies the above statement to the opposite theories of Calvinism and Arminianism, and then states that every theologian passes from one to the other many times during life. What are the deficiencies of Ar- not the extent of its capacity .- Pope. minianism, and how can Calvinism supply them?
They are really opposites, and cannot both be true; neither can they be partly true and partly false where they are opposites, which is saying no more than that a proposition cannot be true and false at the same time. A proposition may have both truth and falsehood in its composition; but two opposites cannot both be true. There may be a difference between natural opposites and those in religion and morals. Naturally darkness is the opposite of light; but darkness is as truly darkness, as light is truly light. Two houses opposite each other on the street are really houses; one is as really a house as the other. But two opposite propositions cannot both be true; that is, if one is true the other is false. Calvinism is the opposite of Arminianism, and both of them are not true; neither can they supply the "deficiency" of each other where they are opposites, which the editor seems to indicate.

The editor seems also to teach that there are

no stable theories among divines on these im-

portant subjects-that all divines are Calvinists

to-day and Arminians to-morrow. We cannot conceive this to be consistent with the published opinions of great divines, living and dead, on these great questions. Divines usually teach what they firmly believe. Again, the editor says, "The sovereignty of God and the free agency of men are opposites, yet with a rela-tion;" and then he intimates that the truth lies between them, and will never be known till some unborn genius shall bring out this medium, or relative theory, and blend the opposites in unity. Is it true that the religious world has no correct theory in doctrinal theology touching the sovereignty of God and the free agency of man? That would be a humiliating concession. The sovereignty of God and the free agency of men may be opposites, but not in the sense in which Calvinism and Arminianism are opposites. They are opposites with a "relation;" but that relation is merely the relation of truth and falsehood; that is, one is true and the other is false. But the sovereignty of God and the free agency of men are opposites with the relation of one truth to another truth-both being true. The sovereignty of God does not necessarily include the horrors of Calvinism. Is there no theological system in existence blending the freedom of men and Divine sovereignty in harmonious union? Does not Arminianism do that very thing? Or is theology now, after the lapse of eighteen centuries, nothing more than a jungle of conflicting opposites, awaiting the dawn of an auspicious age, and the origin of a gifted genius who shall frame into a harmonious unity its disjointed materials? We believe in progression, but we can never progress falsehood into truth, though, we may believe in progression, but we can never progress falsehood into truth, though, we may learn more of truth. All progression must be based on some immutable truths and facts, and if Divine sovereignty and human free agency are truths, they must ever mutually underlie all theological progression, and no medium theory can ever spring up between them with a foundation in truth. Again, the editor makes intelligence and religion both triads. He says intelligence is made up of two contrastive and one relational—plurality and unity; this may be so. And religion has a triad of faith, hope and charity, and faith and hope are the contrastive and charity the relational. Now, it is true that faith, hope and love form a perfect triad of graces, but in analyzing their natures and showing their several relations to each other we may make a serious mis-arrrangement, and that is what we fear the editor has done. In what sense are faith and hope opposites? The editor answers, "Faith is passice and hope active." What kind of faith is a passive faith? We have always taught that a passive faith? We have always taught that a passive faith adeal faith, or one that produces no fruit, and opposed to the living, saving, fruitful faith of opposed to the living, saving, fruitful faith of where he was to preach; one listened to him.

vercome the world would seem to be a Herculean task for a passive faith! Again, Paul says, "Your work of faith, and labor of love, and patience of hope." Now, it really occurs to us that there is more passiveness in a patient hope than in a working faith; but the editor says, hope is active and faith passive. Hope is a desire for and an expectation of future good, and is the immediate offspring of an active, saving faith—faith is the life of hope. The editor said, "Faith, in its highest sense, is passive;" but as he did not tell us the difference between the highest and the lowest sense of faith, we have treated it simply as faith. Finally, a passive grace is not a fit subject of re-ward. We are not to be saved for what we are,

men do we discover there are. Common people find no difference between men .- Pascal. In free countries, where the safety of the Government depends very much upon the favorable judgment which the people may form of its conduct, it must surely be of the highest

importance that they should not be disposed to

judge rashly or capriciously concerning it .-Adam Smith. Those (if there are now any) who argue against the expediency of universal education, are not deserving of an answer. Those who, admitting this, maintain that the supply of education should, like other articles of industry, be left to follow the demand, forget that here demand and supply are necessarily co-existent creates the demand which education only can

A rule that relates even to the smallest par

of our life is of great importance to us, merely as it is a rule.-Luic. As in races, it is not the large stride, or high lift, that makes the speed; so in business, the

keeping close to the matter, and not taking too much of it at once, procureth despatch .- Bacon. Who then is free? The wise who well maintains An empire o'er himself .- Francis.

Let there be no higgling for the sake of Or, on some peaceful evening, he gazed across money-making .- Plato.

Chalmers was the man-every intelligent hearer felt it with force, and every such reader of his Discourses must feel it in measure—why should we hesitate in saying it?—who was "sent from above" to revive, to restore, and to re-establish the Christianity of Scotland. He had, in ample measure, the natural powers and the visible aspect—he had the form, the force, the visible aspect—he had the form, the force, the vehemence, the earnestness, the boldness, and the majesty which befits a man who, without presumption, demands to be listened to, and who can always command the attention which he challenges. He was a man whom none could contemn—whom none could affect to turn away from, as if he were a fanatic, or a demagrague or a cateror for popular appliance. He gogue, or a caterer for popular applause. He seized upon the principal subjects of the Christian ministry—he did battle with those universally prevalent illusions, those fallacies and those various modes of self-deception which are springing up always and everywhere from the ground of human nature, such as it is, and which show nearly the same front in all countries and

in all ages.
Chalmers, as a preacher, was a great preacher Chalmers, as a preacher, was a great preacher in this sense—that (for the most part) he occupied himself with the First Truths, and treated them with a boldness, and a force, and a largeness of apprehension, which were in keeping with their intrinsic importance. To be great upon small matters is bombast; to be small upon great matters is imbecility; but to be great upon the greatest themes is that sort of fitness which the human mind recognizes always, and which the conscience bows to, whethfitness which the human mind recognizes al-ways, and which the conscience bows to, wheth-er willingly or unwillingly, and to which even the most contumacious dare not openly oppose themselves. Such a preacher was Chalmers; and on this ground it is safe to claim for him the benefit of a decisively advantageous com-parison with two distinguished men—men whom he admired, and whom, to some extent, he followed—men as much his superiors in structure of mind, as greatly inferior to him when the three are thought of as Heaven's messengers to the world and to the Church. Every reader will know that we are thinking of Hall and

this orator's discourses? One went far to hear him; one risked ribs and life, almost, to obtain a sitting or a standing in the meeting-house where he was to preach; one listened to him breathless, or breathed only as if by permission at the measured pauses of his periods. At the conclusion of each head of discourse, one looked round to exchange nods of delight with friends in the adjoining pews, or in the farthest corner of the distant gallery. "What a treat have we had this morning!" This accomplished preacher won in his day, and he reserved, a splendid remainded in the most perfect state of nature, while in other places, however thick the trees were planted, and deep the shade they cast, among them were to be seen neat houses, and faith works, and tells us what it works with—love; and then shows the effect of its working—it "purifies the heart." John says, faith is

"gathered some fruit unto life eternal." Hall's sermons will always be sought after as classics sermons will always be sought after as classics in religious literature: but is not this nearly the sum of the account that can be given of him as a preacher of the Gospel? He made little or no appreciable impression, either theological or spiritual, upon the English religious mind; he brought about no crisis; he introduced no new era. As to the effect of his sermons upon the conscience of the individual hearer—let us be indulged for a moment in so speaking—it would have been quite a contre-temps to have undergone have been quite a contro-temps to have undergone a change for the better on such an occasion—in fact, no one nerved himself for the struggle of getting in where he preached with any such thought as that of coming out another man.

ISAAC WATTS.

nally, a passive grace is not a fit subject of reward. We are not to be saved for what we are, but for what we do; that is, not saved for the graces we receive, but for the use we make of them. Faith and holiness imply action.

Columbia, Texas.

H. A. G.

THE WORDS OF THE WISE.

The more mind we have, the more original men do we discover there are. Common peo-

years old:

"I write, not for a farthing, but to try,
How I your farthing writers can outvie."

Afterwards, under his excellent instructors at
Southampton and Newington, he was introduced to the best models, English and classical.
Besides, Watts's was a serious childhood.
Not only was there much in the state of the
times to make him grave—the danger of attending their chosen place of worship—the imprisonment of their favorite ministers—the
breaking up of their home—the flight of his father—but the solemn views of revealed truth,
to which he had all along been habituated, and
to which days so dark imparted a deeper shadow, were fitted to increase his thoughtfuluess.
Without supposing that Isaac Watts was a child
so sad and sequestered as William Bilderdijk—
or, we may add, as William Cowper—we are
sure that there was an analogy in their early
experience: and, just as the story of Rembrandt
in the mill teaches us that nobody can paint
light so well, as one who has been accustomed
to look at it from darkness, so no one can be a
Christian realmist who has not thought and felt

creates the demand which education only can supply.—Sir Wm. Hamilton.

A man is wise so long as he seeks after wisdom, but a fool when he conceits it to be mastered.—Arabian.

Where there is no reverence, there is no instruction.—Rabbi Eleazer.

As in the next world so in this, the only solid blessings are owing to the goodness of the mind, not the extent of its capacity.—Pope.

The companion of an evening, and the companion for life, require very different qualifications.—Johnson.

Premeditation of thought, and brevity of expression, are the great ingredients of that reverence that is required to a pious and acceptable prayer.—South. and he thought of the day when exhausted long-

He looked out on the surging rain-swept tide, on the spot where it had once put to flight Can-ute and his courtiers, and exclaimed—

"Let cares like a wild deluge come, And storms of sorrow fall, May I but safely reach my home, My God, my Heaven, my All.

"There shall I bathe my weary soul In seas of heavenly rest, And not a wave of trouble roll Across my peaceful breast," Southampton Water, to trees and meadows steeped in the sunshine, and remembered—

"There is a land of pure delight, Where saints immortal reign: Infinite day excludes the night, And pleasures banish pain.

"There everlasting spring abides, And never-withering flowers: Death, like a narrow sea, divides This heavenly land from ours." He took his walk in the New Forest, and the

and the mournful notes and anxious gyrations

"Just as we see the lonesome dove Bemoan her widowed state, Wandering she flies through all the grove, And mourns her loving mate;

"Just so our thoughts, from thing to thing, In restless circles rove; Just so we droop and hang the wing, When Jesus hides His love."

After the glorious Revolution, the little con-gregation at Southampton regained liberty of worship; and Isaac Watts, senior, was elected worship; and Isaac Watts, senior, was elected one of its two deacons. Here it was that, for the two and a half years after the completion of his academic course, Isaac Watts, junior, worshiped. At that period there were congregations which eschewed all psalmody, and in whose worship there was to be heard as little of the voice of melody as in a meeting-house of "Friends." But this was not the case in the congregation of the Pay Nathanial Rehimson

"Friends." But this was not the case in the congregation of the Rev. Nathaniel Robinson. They sang: but whether it was Sternhold's Psalms or Barton's, or some one's hymns, we do not know. However, the collection did not come up to the standard which the devotional feeling and poetic taste of the young student craved, and, having hinted his discontent, he was challeuged to produce something better. Accordingly, on a subsequent Lord's day, the service was concluded with the following stanzas:

"Behold the glories of the Lamb Amidst His Father's throne: Prepare new honors for His name, And songs before unknown. "Let elders worship at His feet, The Church adore around, With vials full of odors sweet, And harps of sweeter sound.

"—Now to the Lamb that once was slain Be endless blessings paid; Salvation, glory, joy, remain For ever on Thy head.

"The worlds of Nature and of Grace Are put beneath thy pow'r; Then shorten these delaying days, And bring the promis'd hour."

Such is the tradition, and we have no reason to question its truth. But more remarkable than the composition of the hymn, is the alac-rity with which it is said to have been received. The attempt was an innovation, and the poet was a prophet of their own country; but, to the devotional instincts of the worshipers, so welcome was this "new song," that they entreated the author to repeat the service—till, the series extending Sunday after Sunday, a sufficient number had been contributed to form the basis of a book.

"ALL THINGS ARE YOURS."

The Apostle addresses this language to the Corinthian Christians. It asserts their posses-

minded men—turned over to the use of the devil. In this case, the Church becomes a pensioner upon the bounty of those who sneer at its poverty, despise its ignorance and contemn its lowly estate. We claim for Christians a very different position among men. We demand that they shall be among the foremost in every sphere of labor, wherein the world's best interests are wrought out. Some of these depend on the possession by one men or by a few pend on the possession, by one man or by a few men, of great wealth; and the Christian may therefore be a large capitalist. We would have Christians occupying the highest places in the learned professions, we would see them rank with the ablest jurists, and with the most distinguished statesmen. We would have them in our legislative halls, and in the highest executive departments of government. It can never be right to hold, that all these places of power are to be reserved for ungodly men—that the Christian, as he loves his soul, must not aspire to those distinctions, which have no direct ref-erence to eternal interests. Whenever there is work to be done that will advance even the material and social interests of the race, he who

is most devoted to God can best perform that work; and he whose vocation lies in that direction may legitimately employ all his powers there, and resp all the benefits properly accruing from their use.

But this is to be done in quite another spirit then that which extents the property of the than that which actuates the mere man of the world. If it be right—if it accord with the will of God, that the latter should possess wealth and high position and honor—and who can doubt it, that believes that the world cannot move on without some such?-then, it cannot

they who have forsaken all, "for my sake and the gospel's, shall have an hundred fold in this life." Here is the entire theory of Christian

How much better would the world be-ho much more powerful and triumphant the Church, if this simple principle were kept in mind and acted on. We speak to many rich men—to

Carlyle says: Nine tenths of the miseries and vices of manhood proceed from idleness; with men of quick minds, to whom it is especially pernicious, this habit is commonly the fruit of many disappointments and schemes oft baffled; and men fail in their schemes not so much for the want of strength, as from the ill-direction of it. The weakest living creature, by concentrating his powers upon a single object, can accomting his powers upon a single object, can accomplish something; the strongest, by dispersing his over many, may fail to accomplish anything. The drop, by continued falling, bores its passage through the hardest rock—the hasty torrent rushes over it with hideous uproar, and leaves no trace behind.

The great Dr. Johnson was wont to say that a habit of looking at the best side of every event is far better than a thousand pounds a year.

Westminster Hall, in London, which is 239 feet long by 68 feet broad, is said to be the largest apartment not supported by pillars in the world, except one—the Hall of Reason at Padua.

ONE GOD-ONE HAPPINESS.

As there is but one God in heaven above and Corinthian Christians. It asserts their possession of an ample inheritance, yet it taxes our faith to believe ourselves so rich. It suggests a paradox in Christianity, which first demands a self; and it cannot rest until it resteth in him. surrender of all things, and nevertheless assures us that we yet possess them. How shall we reconcile these ideas?

It is true, that while we are in the vigor of youth and health; while our blood dances in our veins; while the world smiles upon us, and we have In the first place, we assert that there is no worldly good, whether it be in the form of wealth, or learning, or fame, or position, to which the Christian may not legitimately aspire, under certain conditions presently to be stated. To deny this would be equivalent to asserting, that all material forces, intellectual attainments, and social distinctions, by which society is benefited, are to be abandoned to worldly-minded men—turned over to the use of the devil. In this case, the Church becomes a pendagent.

"Amidst our plenty, something still,
To me, to thee, to him is wanting!"
That something is neither more nor less than the
knowledge and love of God; without which no spirit can be bappy either in heaven or earth. Permit me to recite my own experience, in confirmation of this:—I distinctly remember, that, even in my childhood, even when I was at school, I have often said. They say the life of a school boy is the happiest in the world: but I a school boy is the happiest in the world: but I am sure I am not happy; for I am not content, and so cannot be happy." When I had lived a few years longer, being in the vigor of youth, a stranger to pain and sickness, and particularly to lowness of spirits; (which I do not remember to have felt one quarter of an hour ever since I was born;) having plenty of all things, in the midst of sensible and amiable friends, who loved me, and I loved them; and being in the way of life which, of all others, suited my inclinations; still I was not happy. I wondered why I was not, and could not imagine what the reason was. The reason certainly was, I did not know God; the source of present as well not know God; the source of present as well as eternal happiness. What is a clear proof that I was not then happy, is, that, upon the coolest reflection, I knew not one week which I would have thought it worth while to have lived over

again; taking it with every inward and out-ward sensation, without any variation at all. But a pious man affirms, "When I was young, I was happy; though I was utterly without God in the world." I do not believe you: though I doubt not but you believe yourself .-But you are deceived, as I have been over and over. Such is the condition of human life!

The reader's personal experience may not are all bout art at all. I have known several dressesses, shall have a hundred fold in this life." Here is the entire theory of Christian surrender, and of Christian proprietorship. The surrender comes first, and is unconditional, so the surrender comes first, and is unconditional, so we can be comeditively and possession, mind and body. We may not literally strip ourselves and go out of possession, the literally strip ourselves and go out of possession, be laid of the surrender of Gold, thus and talent, a literally strip ourselves and go out of possession, be laid of the surrender of the surre very noble Christian men who loved it intensely; but in them there was always traceable

should at least be spared to give them force by a proper delivery. This was a subject which occupied the attention of the Greek and Roman orators in a degree proportionate to its effect upon an audience, and which has been grievously neglected in modern times, as though we had forgotten how much understanding is influenced by the eye and ear. Bishop Gibson makes the unanswerable observation that, instead of falling into complaints that sounds obtain a readier acceptance than sense, a considerate much more powerful and triumphant the Church, if this simple principle were kept in mind and acted on. We speak to many rich men—to many who are honored by their fellow-citizens, to many who need to understand their relations to the Christian system, and we urge them to re-examine their position, and ascertain, beyond a doubt, whether or not they have surrendered all, and now hold that and the increase added since the act of consecration, "for Christ's sake and the gospel's." We speak to many Christians whose aspirations have ever failed, and to those we would suggest, that it may be that they have not kept in view the condition upon which only they might hope for increase in worldly goods—have failed to remember, that it has been Divinely ordained for their good that all things should be theirs, only as they themselves and the all they possessed were Christ's as they now are.—Southern Christian Advocate.

Carlyle says: Nine tenths of the miseries and carely be concided in modern times, as though we had forgotten how much understanding is influenced by the eye and ear. Bishop Gibson makes the unanswerable observation that, instead of falling into complaints that sounds obtain a readier acceptance than sense, a considerate pastor should turn to account 'the inherent qualities of humanity, and set off good sense by good elocution. Amid the numerous faults of delivery which prevail, there is none so general as a dry and lifeless tone, which is more calculated to chill the zeal of the pious than to stimulate the hearts of the cold and careless. When Speaker Onslow, after the lapse of almost half a century, recorded his impression of Burnet's preaching, he said that the fervor of his action in a century, recorded his impression of Burnet's preaching, he said that the fervor of his action in the numerous faults of the which is the surest remedy of the defect—to have a mind penetrat falling into complaints that sounds obtain a readier acceptance than sense, a considerate pastor should turn to account 'the inherent qualities of humanity, and set off good sense by good elecution. Amid the numerous faults of delivery which prevail, there is none so general as a dry and lifeless tone, which is more calculated to chill the zeal of the pions than to stimulating and thirst for new things.

In the moral or spiritual world the general principle holds true; hence, those who feed on principle holds true; hence, those who feed on the "pure milk of the word," who travel in the "pure milk of the word," who travel in the "pure milk of the word," are the surest to grow in the exertruth of Christianity, and filled with an ardent individual concern for its realization. Then 'the preacher will prodounce with a natural vehemence that is far more lively than all the strains that art can lead him to;' or, to quote the same thought in the words of Professor Blunt, 'No master of declamation can inspire him with the grace that should become the pulpit half so well as the simple consciousness that he is there to save men's soils.' This, too, will preserve him from even worse faults than want of energy. save men's soils. This, too, will preserve him from even worse faults than want of energy,—from affectation, from foppery, from theatrical tones and gestures, from frothy, flowery and ambitious declamation, from everything, in short, which can divert the attention of his hearers from the Gospel to himself.

COTTON.

We suppose that many a planter is troubled with uneasy apprehensions about the price of cotton ten and twelve months hence; that dis turbing visions of a world market overstocked trouble his calculations and afflict his dreams; that fancies of a heavy surplus stock of the great crop of 1859 perplex his anticipations of receipts from the yield of his wide and increased acres laid down in the seed of the fibre; that his fears suggest that hugely increased new crops will crowd into the market upon the unexhaust-

but he will find consolation in the now very general and fast-grounded conviction that more cotton cannot be raised than there will be demand for; for the history of the cotton trade demonstrates the great fact that it is one of the great staples of universal world consumption of which the supply limits the demand, not the demand the supply — that spindles and looms enough will be found to spin and weave all that the earth can be made to grow, and that it can-not grow enough to crowd the price down below remunerative figures. Cotton is money.— Like the precious metals, it has an intrinsic value, and though, like them, it may be sometimes depreciated in its true currency, yet its proper value is still there, inalienably co-existent with Manufacturing capital is always ready to give a warm reception to all which may be produced, and at the shortest notice; and the better prepared, because it now looks on a regular and large increase of the stock from year to year as a certain thing. Its being a favorite manu

more than in 1857.

Planters should not forget, however, that in as it is, at a cost of twenty-five dollars per ounce.

Neither will it pay very well to raise cotton at ten cents per pound, and buy corn at a dollar and a quarter per bushel, and bacon at ten or twelve cents per pound—not nearly so well as if a little less ground were put in cotton and a little less ground were put in cotton an

The Lord said, "He that offereth the sacrifice of his peace-offerings unto the Lord, shall bring his oblation * his own hands shall bring the offerings." The worshiper could not do the work by proxy. He had to come in his own way their whole property, including the widows share, which in Scotland, Germany, Scandinavia, and in most parts of France, remains the property of the results of the attempts of hisbands to out their wives of the rights conferred on them by Common Law. Thus, the Courts recognized the validity of wills by which men devised the attempts of husbands to out their wives of the rights conferred on them by Common Law. Thus, the Courts recognized the validity of wills by which men devised the validity of wills by which men devised on the validity of wills by which men devised on the validity of wills by which men devised on the validity of wills by which men devised on the validity of wills by which men devised on the validity of wills by which men devised on the validity of wills by which men devised on the validity of wills by which men devised on the validity of wills by which men devised on the validity of wills by which men devised on the validity of wills by which men devised on the validity of wills by which men devised on the validity of wills by which men devised on the validity of wills by which men devised on the validity of wills by which men devised on the validity of wills by which men devised on the validity of wills by which men devised on the validity of will be validit The Lord said, "He that offerent the sacrinee of his pence-offerings unto the Lord, shall bring his oblation " " his own hands shall bring the offerings." The worshiper could not do the work by proxy. He had to come in his own person, and bring his offerings in "his own hands." Indeed, this is a feature running that all the offerings in the sacrince that the validity of wills by which men devised the validity of wills by which men devised to way their whole property, including the widows share, which in Scotland, Germany, Scandinavia, and in most parts of France, remains to this day her inalienable provision. So also with her claim to dower,—judicial decision devices the validity of wills by which men devised the validity of will be validi

concurrence and activity.

He lives the longest who eats plain, substantial food and drinks cold water, other things being equal. But many prefer highly seasoned and

In the moral or spiritual world the general principle holds true; hence, those who feed on the "pure milk of the word," who travel in the "old paths," are the surest to grow in the exercise and practice of principles, stern, high, and life-giving. What highly-seasoned food and stimulating drinks are to the body, what novelreading is to the mind, sensation preaching is to the heart; and yet after "these three," the great world, the masses run with eager pace. It is suggested that the clergy should do all in their power to put down the last practice, by not allowing it to be heralded in the papers when, or where, or on what subjects they are to preach.

MACAULAY.—An amusing anecdote of Mr. Macaulay being desirous of obtaining information respecting eighteenth century poetry as materials for his new volumes, took his way form Albany to Whitechapel and bought a roll of London ballads of a singing boy. Happening to turn round as he reached his home he perceived the boy with a circle of young friends close at his heles. "Have I not paid you your price?" asked the historian. "All right guvner," was the response, "we're waiting to hear you sing them." where, or on what subjects they are to preach. That is the best "society" which always attends That is the best "society" which always attends its own meetings when its own doors are opened, and which seldom attends any others. Gadding about creates a pernicious excitement, it unset-tles and dissatisfies. Let every man attend reli-gious services as a matter of course, the matter of worship, of prayer and praise and meditation its own meetings when its own doors are opened, and which seldom attends any others. Gadding about creates a pernicious excitement, it unsettles and dissatisfies. Let every man attend religious services as a matter of course, the matter of worship, of prayer and praise and meditation being the absorbing objects; all other things being considered as important incidentals. Let no man inquire whether "Paul, or Apollos, or Cephas" is to preach, and let him take it for granted that the great theme is to be, "The Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world."

states that he has succeeded in starting branches on his pear trees wherever he wishes a limb to grow. He says: "A careful examination will show plenty of dormant eyes, or knurls, on this stock. To produce a shoot, a slit or gash is made over the eyes, and into the wood, with a knife or a fine saw, which by checking the flow of sap, starts these dormant eyes into life, and in three cases out of four a branch shoets forth."

Sunday Schools.—Rev. Dr. Tyng says: "In the thirty-one years during which I have now

THE TEXAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Legislature of Texas, in its wisdom, saw the great importance of establishing a Medical College in our State, and therefore granted a charter, and appointed the following named gentlemen Terminal gentlemen Trustees, and to be a body corporate;

w. L. Rogers, W. D. Robinson, J. G. Heard, W. I. Cook, W. B. Traynham, J. G. Eason, E. S. Whelen, W. H. Markham, Wm. McCravens, D. C. Dickson, W. H. Gantt, R. T. Flewellen, Ashbel Smith, G. A. Feris, and J. F. Matchet, Ashbel Smith, G. A. Feris, and J. F. Matchet, Ashbel Smith, G. A. Feris, and J. F. Matchet, Ashbel Smith, G. A. Feris, and J. F. Matchet, Ashbel Smith, G. A. Feris, and J. F. Matchet, Ashbel Smith, G. A. Feris, and J. F. Matchet, Ashbel Smith, G. A. Feris, and J. F. Matchet, Ashbel Smith, G. A. Feris, and J. F. Matchet, Ashbel Smith, G. A. Feris, and J. F. Matchet, Ashbel Smith, G. A. Feris, and J. F. Matchet, Ashbel Smith, G. A. Feris, and J. F. Matchet, Ashbel Smith, G. A. Feris, and J. F. Matchet, Ashbel Smith, G. A. Feris, and J. F. Matchet, Ashbel Smith, G. A. Feris, and J. F. Matchet, Ashbel Smith, G. A. Feris, and J. F. Matchet, Ashbel Smith, G. A. Feris, and J. F. Matchet, Ashbel Smith, G. Matchet, but the same amount of ground and cultivated at the same cost as heretofore.

Hopes and fears will alternate in his mind,

Accordingly a majority of them met at the Old Capitol in the City of Houston on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1860, and elected the Dr. Wm. McCravens, President, Dr. Ashbel Smith, Vice President, Dr. J. F. Matchet, Recording Secretary, and Dr. G. A. Feris, Corresponding

Secretary and Dean of the Faculty; and also elected the following Professors, viz:

W. D. Robinson, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
T. J. Heard, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
G. A. Feris, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
J. F. Matchet, M. D., Professor of Mat. Med.

and Thept.
W. H. Gantt, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics.
W. L. Rogers, M. D., Professor of Diseases of Women and Children. R. T. Felwellen, M. D., Professor of Patholo-

gy and Anatomy. W. P. Riddell, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.

And they also elected an additional number

of Trustees, to-wit:

T. W. House, Wm. M. Rice, W. J. Hutchins,
C. Ennis, F. R. Lubbock, and P. W. Gray.
B-Laws were also established. The requirements made of stunents, charges, and time of facturing investment in England enables that country alone to largely increase her purchases every year. In 1859 she consumed a hundred and twenty-five thousand bales more than in 1859, and three hundred and twenty thousand provestion in 1857.

the Faculty.

The next meeting of the Trustees, comes off cotton raising, as in gold digging, the cost of production may exceed the value of receipts—that it does not pay to take out gold, valuable copy.—*Houston Telegraph*.

move on without some such 2—then, it cannot be thought to be against his will that Christians also should be so distinguished. For will He not add "all these things," to those who have first sought the kingdom of God and his righteousness? I sit conceivable that every worldly good is to be lavished upon his rebellious subjects, while his children, who love him, are denied everything but poverty and humiliation and the lowest places in all our temporal economy? We believe the Scriptures teach otherwise, and it is not the worst. "All is resumes its former appearance; and western free States, who do not return the beauty vanishes away, and it is rough and disagreeable. Just so is life. But when the lowest places in all our temporal economy? We believe the Scriptures teach otherwise, and it is in this teaching also that we find the conditions upon which God allows Christians to claim "all things" are yours and ye are Christ's," says the apostle. All things are yours and be Christ's only so long as we use all things no longer as ours solely, but as, with our own longer as ours solely, but as, with our own be christ's only so long as we use all things no longer as ours solely, but as, with our own longer as ours solely, but as, with our own be christ's only so long as we use all things no longer as ours solely, but as, with our own landed estates. The Anglo-Saxon humband's freehold little more in corn. Too much money has to be sent away for corn and meat to Northern and Western free States, who do not return the bears on visit and the scripture states of civilization.—

In add Western free States, who do not return the bears of the South be sent away for corn and meat to Northern and Western free States, who do not return the bears of the South beat away for corn and meat to Northern and Western free States, who do not return the beat and Swatch and Western free States, who do not return the beat away for corn and meat to Northern and Western free States, who do not return the beat and western free States, who do not thing, that may rightly be allowed to man; but he forfeits his Divine right, when he ceases to remember that he is Christ's, and is great or rich or distinguished only as a sinner may be either. Our Saviour teaches the same doctrine, upon a memorable occasion. When asked by Peter, in behalf of the apostles, what they should have —having left all to follow him—he answers, that they who have formally as a sinner was the responding to the stand was the respecting the character of the art which is likely, at a given period, to be most useful to the cause of religion. One great fact first meets me. I cannot answer for the experience of others, but I never yet met with a Christian whose heart was thoroughly set upon the world to come, and, so far as human they who have formally as a sinner may be either.

The more I have examined the subject the more dangerous I have found it to dogmatize to hypothecate the crop, the seed of which is more dangerous I have found it to dogmatize to hypothecate the crop, the seed of which is not in the ground, and to stand "shaves" on his paper which bring down, a cent or so per pound, his realized returns.—N. O. Crescent.

JEWISH SACRIFICE.

The Lord soid was wholly significant and true. This continued to be the theory of the law as to the more dangerous I have found it to dogmatize respecting the character of the art which is in goods, was wholly significant and true. This continued to be the theory of the law as to the more dangerous I have found it to dogmatize respecting down, a cent or so per pound, his realized returns.—N. O. Crescent.

JEWISH SACRIFICE.

The Lord soid with a class of the matand true. This continued to be the theory of his more dangerous I have found in the cotton profits, and forcing the planter to hypothecate the crop, the sent or sopherous distinued to stand "shave of husband and wife so late as the reign of Charles I. But it became altered in have of husband and wife so late as the religion of the human is the religion of the planter of husband and wife so la nied it to be the widow out of the equitable lands of her husband, but the claim of the lat-ter, called his courtesy to the equitable lands of his wife, was recognized. Subsequent decisions and acts of the Legislature have now alany provision at all out of the land of her hu-

> late letter from Europe, mentions having be-come acquainted with Dr. Southwood Smith, him," says the lady, "we saw an object which I had often heard celebrated, and had thought would be revolting, but found, on the contrary, an agreeable sight; this is the skeleton of Jeremy skeleton, dressed in the same dress that he hab-itually wore, stuffed out to an exact resemblance there as assistant to Dr. Smith in the entertain-ment of his guests and as the companion of his studies. The figure leans a little forward, resting the hand on a stout stick which Bentham always carried, and had named 'Dapple.' The attitude is quite easy; the expression of the whole mild, winning, yet highly individual. It is well known that Bentham, in order to oppose, in the most convincing manner, prejudices against dissection of the human subject, willed his body to the surgeons, and in a codicil, subsequently written, made a final bequest of his skeleton to his friend

> THE OLDEST PAINTING. - When Napoleon asked a painter for what he was painting, the artist replied, "For immortality, sire." "But how long will a painting last?" inquired the Emperor.
> "Three or four hundred years, if preserved

with care, and no accident happen."
"And that is what you call immortality," said the Emperor, bitterly.

We were reminded of this the other day on seeing the statement that the oldest painting in the world is a Madonna and child, painted A.

trait of Chaucer, painted in pannel in the early part of the fourteenth century. Such is the im-mortality of the artist. How insignificant, when compared with that which awaits the Christian.

MACAULAY .- An amusing anecdote of Mr.

A WRITER in the Virginia Farm Journal

that the great theme is to be, "The Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world."

The fragment of a bombshell was found on Saturday, in the earth, at the foot of an elm tree, at the corner of Washington street and Shawmut avenue, Roxbury, Mass. It is supposed to have been presented to the American troops by the English, while Boston was in possession of the latter.

Sunday Schools.—Rev. Dr. Tyng says: "In the thirty-one years during which I have now been a city pastor and personally connected with large schools, I have received to the Lord's table over three hundred youths of both sexes directly from the Sunday school; and I have no doubt I might with equal truth add two hundred more uniting with us from the resulting influences of previous Sunday-school instruction."

AGENTS-OLD AND NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Since we have had charge of the financial de partment of the Advocate we have said little about money through its columns, and we now wish to have a word or two on that subject .-Other Advocates, having from eight to twelve thousand subscriber, come to us, almost weekly, laden with appeals in their behalf, and exhorta tions to renewed efforts, and earnest calls upor their subscribers to pay up; and surely we will be excused, with little over five thousand circu tion, if, once in a while, we urge the matter upon

OLD SUBSCRIBERS .- There are many of our subscribers whom we shall be compelled to discontinue in a short time, if they do not settle up. We do not wish to discontinue a single subscriber; for two reasons:-first, we know that if you take the Advocate and read it, it will do you good; and, secondly, the paper needs the price of your subscription. We ask all who are indebted for the paper, to remit to us, directly, the amount, and one year in advance, if it is not convenient to pay to the preacher. It is a small matter to you, individually, and yet of vast importance to the Advocate in the aggregate. We ask the preachers to make an effort to collect what is due as soon as possible. If we could, now, command what is due the Advocate, it would enable us, in financial arrangements, to save hundreds of dollars for the paper.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS .- We hope a special effort will be made to send us a large list of new subscribers. We ought to have them now. The paper is worthy of them. As we have nothing to do with the editorial department, (except diving an accessional absence of the editor.) we during an occasional absence of the editor,) we can speak of the paper without incurring the charge of egotism. And when we say that it will bear a comparison with any of the Advocates. North or South, we only reiterate what hundreds have said to us in letters.

While we were East several friends united in making the Advocate a present of an engine, and some office material that we very much needed. Soon we expect to have the engine here and at work: then it will cost very little more to print ten thousand copies than to print

Again, our editor has been called away, and is now gone on a trip to Mount Vernon and thern General Conference. He promises two letters a week until his return. These letters, alone, to any individual or family, will be worth more than the subscription price for one year. to do with the proposition. It is well, indeed Next week we shall issue a larger number than have back numbers.

Now, brethren, we are thoroughly in good earnest. Let every preacher send us fice new not able to show how the Methodists can go insubscribers, and every subscriber one, and our to the union without sacrificing principle. We list is more than doubled at once. Shall it be heartily wish he could. But take the case. He

Let no one feel that the Advocate belongs to any man, or to any set of men, but to the whole

We can write the more freely on this subject, brethren, because the Advocate has not been charged one cent for the Agent's services since February, 1859. The Depository has supported him. We love the Advocate. We know that you love it, and are willing to labor for it; and hence we make this appeal to you.

J. W. Shipman.

Recently, a good many letters containing money sent to us by the Agents, have failed to reach us. We ask all to be careful in mailing. We have account now of ten letters mailed to us within the last two months, containing money, that have never come to hand. AGENT.

HOME WORK.

Our second Quarterly Meeting has just terminated. Six infants were baptized; eight members were received in full connection with the Church : twelve joined on probation, and a dained by it? But it is for the good of the number of repentant sinners came to the altar cause, says the Bishop. Suppose Peter had of God's mercy, seeking salvation through the sufferings of the Redeemer. F. C. Downy. East Bay Mission, April 15, 1860.

I write hurriedly from my field of labor. The Lord has graciously revived his work in this part of his heritage. On the 8th inst. I commenced a meeting at Pittsburgh, on the Blanco, which continued eight days. There were nine teen conversions and fourteen accessions to the Church. Our meeting had a powerful effect upon the Campbellites. Peter. W. Gravis.

Blanco and Perdinales, April 20, 1860.

A Mexican gentleman was present at the services in the Methodist Church of this city on last Sunday evening. Dissatisfied with Romanism, he is in search of light. We understand writers show him that the true spostolical sucthat he saw no objection to Protestantism on the occasion referred to, but was on the contrary pleased with its earnest and intelligent when the Episcopal Bishops were wholly destipends upon its becoming Protestant. Many traordinary one. It resembled that of Paul of its individuals begin to feel this truth, as much more than the Episcopalian Bishops rewell as to desire for themselves individually a sembled the "pillars" - James, Cephas and form of faith which has in it more of the power John-of Paul's time. Yet they "glorified of God and less of the corrupting and designing

SHORT PAPERS, No. 7 .- We thank our corre spondent for his valuable paper on the Texas School Fund. We wanted such an article, and our readers will agree with us that we applied to the right source for it.

THE OUTSIDE. - Our correspondents having almost failed us this week we have supplied their places with selections of the very best matter we could gather, suiting our own taste, and hoping to please the reader as well. We invoke correspondence from the idle pens of our preachers and others.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS .- Howard & Burkhardt advertise "Spring and Summer Goods." There is but one opinion about this establish ment, and that is of the most favorable character. We cordially commend James M. Edney, of New York, to our readers. See his card. Wilson, Jenkins & Co., Clothing Merchants, Strand, call attention to their large new Stock. Harrison & Trabue solicit patronage in an important business. We believe them to be every way worthy-prompt, reliable and obliging. The Texas Book Depository advertises the arrival of new, various and interesting books. The reader cannot go amiss in ordering from the Depository. We feel sure that there is not

EPISCOPALIANS AND METHODISTS.

Twenty years ago, Bishop Smith, (Episcona ian,) published in a Presbyterian paper at Bardstown, Ky., edited by Rev. Dr. Rice, an address "to the Reverend the Clergy of the Kentucky Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church," proposing a union between the Episcopalians and Methodists. He re-publishes the same address in the Advocate and Journal of April 12, 1860.

It deplores sectarianism, regarding it "the prolific source of most of the wide-spread infidelity in our land." It hopes that "some of those great branches of the Church of Christ in our land which most nearly approach each other in doctrine and discipline," may, perhaps, in some way or other, or at some time or other, be brought to see the sin and folly of remaining longer in a state of separation and alienation from each other." It thinks that the Methodists and Episcopalians "approach each other much more nearly in doctrine and practice and than any two other denominations," and asks, "Why are they not one and the same?" We give the answer in Bishop Smith's language; after stating that the causes of the original separation in England do not exist in this country, he proceeds:

"The main cause of the separation, perhaps "The main cause of the separation, perhaps, was the very low state of the evangelism of the pulpit, the too general laxity of the Established Church, and the consequent decay of piety and relaxation of discipline. Whereas it is now universally admitted that the sanctuary of the Lord, since the time of the blessed apostles, was never served by an order of men more blameless in their lives, more disinterestedly devoted to the ministry, more evangelical in doctrine, more careful in discipline, and more generally useful than is now the case in most of our Episcopal Churches. of our Episcopal Churches.
"Coincident with this main cause were many

untoward circumstances connected with the Established Church of England, from which ordain them and to receive them into perfect fellowship and union.
"Is it not most unfortunate and unhappy that

a separation whose causes cease to operate still continues to exist, when that separation is a still continues to exist, when that separation is a life-long dishonor to religion and injury to the cause of the blessed Redeemer? If conscientiously constrained to separate for a season, who would not have thought that, when the causes of separation were removed, these brethren of the same family would eagerly have rushed again to each other's fraternal embrace?"

The causes are correctly stated. Their ad nission by an Episcopal Bishop is liberal. He is evidently earnest and Christian in the spirit of his address. His question, "Cannot a reis now gone on a trip to Mount Vernon and union take place?" comes from the heart. It Washington City. He will, also, visit the Nor- is the utterance not only of a desire for the good that might be, but of a sense of historical justice. The fact that the Methodist daughter, is now a joyful mother of children, has nothing that her Jerusalem is inhabited as towns withusual, so that all who will subscribe soon may out walls for the multitude of men and cattle therein, but the principle of the matter is the important thing. Unfortunately, the Bishop is says the Episcopal Church would or should be "cheerfully willing to adopt a modified itineracy, love-feasts, and class-meetings, and to take such prospective but gradual measures towards re-union as should shock no man's prejudices, about a perfect union."

Well it might! Now for the other side: "On the part of the Methodists, all that would be necessary would be a gradual return to the use of some form of common prayer, and a slight concession to the Episcopalians upon the question of a succession in the episcopacy."

Alas! the "slight concession." It is the ame old fly in the ointment. Let us see how the Bishop gets it out. He says you may sup pose, if you please, "that the opinion of the Episcopalian (on 'succession') is an absurd preudice, worthy only of a smile; yet he has nagnified it into a principle!" "Humor his prejudice," says the Bishop, "and receive an ordination which both regard as alike regular and valid." This will not do. If the Methodists seriously regard the Episcopalian claim as a "prejudice," how can they submit to be orsaid to Paul in that case of dissembling, "I did it for the good of both parties." Would Paul have ceased to withstand him to the face? No: he would have looked the other apostle more fully in the eye and said something very decided about doing evil that good might come. There can be no union by re-ordination. Methodism could not bow down to that-

"Lest she surcease to honor her own truth,

Nor should the Episcopalian ask it. Perhaps he only reason why he is capable of making such a demand is that he remains exclusive and specially sectarian in an age when the religious enominations are uniting their strength to push forward the dominion of Christ, His own cession is a succession of the apostolical spirit and labors, and that Wesley had these at a time simplicity. The prosperity of his nation de- tute of them. The case of Wesley was an ex-God" in Paul, "gave him the right hand of fellowship," acknowledged his converts as brethren, and his official acts as valid. The Episcopal Church has a deep interest i

this matter, and we do not wonder that Bishop Smith returns to it again. Nothing else could have isolated the apostolic-succession dogma from everything real as Methodism has done, Isaac Taylor, an Episcopal writer, says that the pursuit of the principles involved to their conequences forces the conclusion that the "Apostolic-succession theory must either break itself upon Methodism, or must (in the argument) onsign Methodism and its millions of souls perdition." For his part, he prefers to break the succession on Methodism, which he does, leclaring that Methodism was a new and wonderful manifestation of the Providence of God "in restoring the Gospel, and in proclaiming it anew among the nations"-that it was the leitimate successor of the Reformation as the Reformation was of the apostolic period-that Wesley held a genuine relationship to the Protestant martyrs and "founders of the Church of England"-that "the true apostolic line" can be traced "from Methodism upward"-that "these Methodists, (of Wesley's time) rather than any other Churchmen of their times, may make good their pretension to have been, in spirit, the genuine sons of the English Reformed Church." All this being true, as it certainly is, it gives Methodism an original and, under God,

ever, our ancient sister renews her youth and comes forth from the mould into the sunshine, she will throw the old amulet from her bosom and put a fresh sring flower in its place. At present we believe there is no official in

terchange, or next to none, between the two denominations. This is well so long as the ungrounded claim of superiority is maintained by one of them. International law is based upon the equality of nations. Inter-denomina tional law centres in the same principle. Occasionally an Episcopalian preacher asks admis sion into a Methodist pulpit. This is indelicate He should not place the Methodist preacher in a position where an individual act of charity might be construed into an acknowledgmen of the official superiority of the beneficiary-an admission which truth does not require him to make, and which principle may compel him to

Perhaps, on the whole, it is well that ther should be a barrier to the union. -Availing ourselves of the Bishop's admission, we avow the opinion that it is an "absurd prejudice" on the part of the Episcopalians, but still hope that it is employed by Providence for some wise end. The union might engender pride; and, perhaps, the two denominations accomplish greater good separately than they could achieve together. SESSIONS OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Among the matters of interest in the record of the Second session of General Conference held at St. Louis May 1850, are the following: The erection of the Western Virginia Conference, "including all that part of the State of Virginia which is, or may be, under our jurisdiction, not included in the Virginia, North Carolina, or Holston Conference." This new Conference has had its trials, growing out of the slavery question, but it has prospered, and is doing a great work. It now has sixty itinerants, about eighty local preachers and a membership of nearly twelve thousand. A very neat, well-conducted and thoroughly Southern Methodist paper is published within its bounds.

Resolutions were adopted, approving the rection of a church in Washington, Texas, to be called the Ruter Church, in memory of Dr. Martin Ruter, first Superintendant of Methodis Missions in Texas. The result of these resolutions we have seen, and preached in it frequently. Four brick walls, cracked in several places, unplastered, with other appointments to match, tell the tale. Just outside of these walls is Dr. Ruter's grave; a few bricks bear a stone slat on which is a long inscription written by Dr. Winans, telling how the good man lived and labored and died. Wooden palings, unpainted, enclose the spot. In one corner of the enclos ure there is a beautiful shrub, which had bird's nest in it last year. May the sweetest songsters always, by their "loved mansionry," approve the purity and quiet of the place, and often mingle their music with the voice of a nobler worship ascending near. Our brethren at Washinfiton intend to finish the Churchbuilding. Recently they have been busy in getting up a Female School; the next thing will be the completion and proper adornment of Ruter Church. A Report was adopted condemning "the

practice of petitioning for preachers, either by official boards or otherwise." It was condemnto the spirit of our economy, and tends greatly trines, but does not claim to be able to explain therefore," says the Conference, "urge our Bishops, preachers, and people to give no countenance to this practice in future."

The next important thing our eye falls upon is the record of the election of H. B. Bascom to the Episcopacy. He was elected on the second ballot, which stood thus : H. B. Bascom, 59, J. Boyle, 14, G. R. Pierce, 13, J. Early, 10, W. Winans, 4. The ordination took place in the Centenary Church, St. Louis, Sunday afternoon, May 12, 1850, on which occasion Bishop Bascom preached his great sermon on "God forbid that I should glory save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ," It is published in a neat little volume, accompanied by some account of fore, to get the benefit of both, must be the Bishop's life and death. Bishop Soule took to pass from one of them to the other. the lead in the laying on of hands; the other Bishops, Andrew, Capers and Paine, and John Early and Lovick Pierce, Elders, united in the ordination. The page on which the ceremonies are recorded looks dim to us as we think what the Church lost by Bascom's early death; and bright, as we think of what he has gained-

"Our brother the haven bath gained, His rest be bath sooner obtained. And left his companions behind Still tossed on a sea of distress, Where all is assurance and peace,

The Texas Wesleyan Banner, now the Advo cate, was adopted at this session of the Genera Conference. The St. Louis Advocate was established. The Lady's Companion, now the Home Circle, was adopted. The Sunday School Visitor was originated.

Much time was taken up in revisals and other matters, which we pass over.

Dr. Lovick Pierce, of Georgia, who had been appointed by the previous General Conference as a bearer of friendly salutations, with the offer of fraternal relations and intercouse to the General Conference of the Northern Church, reported that he had not been received in his "proper character, as an accredited delegate," whereupon it was "resolved by the Delegates of the Annual Conferences of the M. E. Church South, in General Conference assembled, that we cannot, under their act of reject tion and refusal, renew our offer of fraternal relations and intercourse; but will at all times entertain any proposition coming from the M. E. Church (North) to us, having for its object friendly relations."

The Southern Bishops, in their address, refe to this matter in decided terms. They say "Your Messenger was rejected, and your of fers of peace were met with contempt. Your Commissioners, charged with the management of the interests of the Southern Church in relation to the Book Concern and Chartered Fund, were treated with like discourtesy. The reason was clear: "The Plan of Separation," continue the Bishops, "was repudiated with the avowed purpose of invading Southern territory: and as an earnest of their intentions in this respect, a new Conference was organized, entirely within the limits of the Southern Church. The Bishops add: "In consequence of the position assumed by the Northern Church, we have felt ourselves at liberty to accept invitations to occupy circuits and stations heretofor within its limits." The compact having thus been broken, we are free. There is room for us farther North than we have yet gone. Our motto is, no ecclesiastical interference with political matters. Many of the Northern people

Methodist Expositor; David S. Doggett, Quarterly Review Chancey Richardson, Texas Wesleyan Banner; Samuel Patton, Methodist Episcopalian; E. M. Sehon, Missionary Secretary; Edward Stevenson, assistant Book Agent

The session was short, embracing only fourteen days; and adjourned to meet in Columbus, Ga., May 1, 1854.

"OPPOSITES" AGAIN. On our first page is an article attacking one our editorials. We like criticism when there is anything in it. But our correspondent

so, he may claim that the soul in his body is the cousin of the sole on his shoe. Our editorials are, he says, "turbid with lealism!" His critique upon them recalls the adaverous soup which the boarder sent back o the landlady at the head of the table with the request that she would persuade the fowl to

will see that his only effort at thought issues in

things constitutes a relation between them. If

wade through it a second time. Our correspondent's disposition to croak may adicate that he prefers Gallic to German diet. We will, therefore, give him a quotation from French philosopher:

"The truths scattered in different systems ompose the whole truth which each of these lmost always expresses on one side. So the systems which we have just run over and reated, deliver up to us, in some sort divided and opposed to each other, all the doctrines of hu-Here is our doctrine of opposites in small

ompass. Had we seen the sentences in time we should have made them the text of our We referred to the ideas or "manner of spir-

t" of the systems, Calvinistic and Arminian. In nearly all their details they contradict each ther, and there of course they are not "opposites," or, if any one prefer the term, counterparts. The leading idea of Calvinism, that to which the system is most devoted, is the sover eignty of God. Arminianism, on the other and, is the peculiar champion of the free ngency of man. Neither system denies the dea of the other; but neither is able to construe perfectly the two ideas together in thought. Therefore, each works away, believing where it cannot demonstrate. Our Discipline is almost wholly written from the position of the free agency; the Presbyterian Confession of Faith imbued with the influence of the sovereignty. Now, we say, the spirit of each is true, as the essential doctrine of each is solid and Scriptu ral; but, as the two doctrines cannot by human reason be blended in thought, they serve to renind us of the limitation of our faculties. That Arminianism is the best system of theology in the world, we profoundly believe. It contains all truth, so far as we know; but that it contains all truths, with no admixture of error, and in such perfection that the mind can perceive the harmony as clearly as the eye perceives objects, is an assumption which we can not make. Our correspondent asks whether Arminianism does not reconcile the sovereignty with the free agency? Not, we reply, that we know of; and, if its best exponents may be credited, it has never been foolish enough to ed for the very good reason that it is contrary make any such profession. It believes both doceither of them, much less to show how they are related. The case is stated thus by Prof. Frazer: "The co-existence of a belief in causality with a belief in moral agency is indeed incomprehensible." "But is it so," he asks, "because the two beliefs are known to be contradictory, and not rather because causality and Divine Power cannot be fathomed by finite intelligence?" This declaration and question contain all that has ever been written on the subject, and show precisely its present position in relation to human thought. The two doctrines are not believed to be contradictories; they are regarded as opposites which cannot now be united in thought, and the mind, therefore, to get the benefit of both, must be content With regard to the graces, it is sufficient to

say that each of them is both passive and active. We said faith was, "in the highest sense," passive, by which was meant that it was more truly passive than active in conversion and sanctification. If a man claim that the Holy Spirit converted him, he admits that he was passive—that he submitted be converted. Faith was active when Abraham offered up Isaac; but when he "believed God" (literally when "he said Amen to God") and it was "counted to him for righteousness," his faith was passive. Its voice was not, "I will do as Thou hast said," but "let it be unto me scording to Thy word." Faith runs at the Divine is nearly three million dollars (I do not propose ommand, and also, as Charles Wesley would say, "restless, resigned for God it waits, for God vehemently stands still." "To him that worketh not, but believeth," etc. If there be any difference, the faith by which we are converted is greater than the faith which acts in the performance of outward duty. And that faith, though neither dead nor inert, is rather a

eception and submission than a performance. There is a "patience of hope;" also an action. Where the object of hope cannot be affected by action, hope "quietly waits." It cannot harry the movements of Pharaoh and his host, and, therefore, becoming all expectation, it stands still to see the salvation of the Lord. But when the object of hope is one that can be affected by action, hope becomes a strong desire and powerfully incites to effort. We "plow in hope," because the harvest depends upon our own actions. We are patient in hope of the rain be-

cause it does not depend upon ourselves. How our correspondent gets any food out of Paul's writings where he deals in opposites, is more than we can divine. The apostle says uted annually; but the Legislature of 1856 that he is weak and strong, has nothing and yet provided that the interest only should be dispossesses all things, lives and does not live. Our correspondent replies: "two opposite propositions cannot both be true." We must infer, then, that the apostle, though quite a "worthy" man in his way, was rather "erratic," "ideal" and "fond of abstractions," Probably, however, the true explanation is that Paul, having two eyes at a convenient distance apart, was able to see that a gateway had two opposite oosts, and so to pass between them; while Cyclops, fixing the sole eye in the middle of his forehead wisely and searchingly upon one of vide for a reimbursement of this "sinking the posts, might bump himself against the other.

Volunteers for the Frontier.—The force of volunteers called out by Col. Johnson, is rapidly being made up. Capt. J. Smith's company of 74 men is already organized and ready to march. The company apportioned to Dallas pany of 74 line is already organized and ready to march. The company apportioned to Dallas and Collin counties, is also full, and will be mus-tered and organized on Saturday next, at this place. Another company from the Red River counties is being raised by Capt. R. H. Taylor, and a fourth from Tarrant and the adjoining the Depository. We feel sure that there is not a bad or uninteresting book upon its shelves.

The Righest County in the United States.—It is probable that Brazoriu county, Texas, is the richest in the Union in proportion to the number of its population. According to the last comptroller's report, if the property of that comptroller's report, if the property of that county should be equally divided among its voters, there would be something more than \$23,000 to each man.

The Rights and Falve, and places it above the shelf of the school Fund. The same and the adjoining and originating validity, and places it above the would support preachers and periodicals, in a noriginal and, under God, an original and, under God, and originating validity, and places it above the would support preachers and periodicals, in a noriginal and, under God, and originating validity, and places it above the would support preachers and periodicals, in a noriginal and, under God, and originating validity, and places it above the would support preachers and periodicals, in a noriginal and, under God, and originating validity, and places it above the would support preachers and periodicals, in a noriginal and, under God, and originating validity, and places it above the would support preachers and periodicals, in a forther than the funding the first of the school fund. These alternate sections may be estimated by Capt. R. H. Taylor, and effort be fund an original and, under God, and original and, under God, and original and, under God, and effort and full the school fund. These alternate sections may be estated to be full or nearly so. The Edaken up by certificates, and cannot be sold for less than one dollar and a quarter per sold to the last unit to distinct the reson is about \$70,000. The telegraph once of our county for the staken up by certificates, and cannot be sold for less than one dollar and a quarter per sold to the last unit to distinct the same united to obtain, as yet, any further parameters. In addition to this school the i

LETTER FROM THE AGENT.

MR. EDITOR :- I left the greatest city of this country yesterday evening at six o'clock, and reached this place, the capital of the nation, this morning a little after sunrise. Coming through Philadelphia and Baltimore in the night there was no opportunity for observation, except by gas-light. Many have been misled by gas; I may have been, and therefore forbear any remark further than that Philadelphia is the most beautiful city I have ever seen in

Were you ever beset in New Orleans by cabnen and hack drivers on landing from a Mississippi steamer? You answer affirmatively; the assertion that the reality, or truth, of two yea, and thought them impudent fellows. Well, Sir, they are modest, timid and bashful compared with such as one meets at Washington. However, after a time I succeeded in getting into a "hack" (appropriate name?) and was driven to "Willard's." Breakfast over, I sallied out in search of the office of Wm. T. Smithson, Esq. I soon found it, and Bro. Smithson; yes, the veritable Smithson himself, looking much better than the likeness in the Pulpit South; though he insists that it is a good likeness. Here, also, were Brothers Granbery and Proctor, the latter of whom starts to-morrow for New Orleans, to attend the meeting of the 'Young Men's Christian Association" in that Bro. Granbery kindly volunteered to show

> the "Capitol." I shall attempt no descriptions. We first visited the "White House," but were admitted only to the "East" and "Green" rooms. I was much disappointed in not getting the next. sight of the President ; I was exceedingly anxious to see a "real, live President." I saw one, however, whom many say will be President before a great while. He may, or he may not. "To the 'Capitol,' now," said Bro. G., as we left the "White House." At 12 o'clock M., the Senate and House of Representatives were called to order by the respective presiding officers. I was much impressed with the dignity and noble bearing of the Senate: but am free to confess, that I had a much higher estimate of the House of Representatives before my visit than I now have. There is, doubtless, much wisdom, talent and patriotism there; but there are also many other things that ought

Bro. Smithson is indefatigable in his efforts to build a church here that shall fitly represent Southern Methodism. He pointed out to me the probable site-a beautiful elevation to the right of Pennsylvania Avenue, as you go from the Capitol to the President's house; not far from the Patent Office buildings. I never before felt half the interest in the success of the enterprise that I now do; and I feel assured hat could our preachers and people see Bro. S., and hear him talk, and see his fine, poble countenance kindle almost to a blaze, when anicipating success, the "Pulpit South" would no longer remain on the shelves of our Despositories. By the way, he speaks of bringing out new volume before a great while, in which there will be at least four sermons from Texas. I saw the great picture of the General Conference; it is in an unfinished state, and the artist says it will require six months more of lahave a supply for the Texas Book Depository. We say let everybody subscribe for it at once.

The price, we believe, is \$10. The profits arising from the sale of it, as also the profits from the sale of the "Pulpit South," will be sacredly appropriated to the building of the Southern Church in Washington. Yours, truly, S. Washington, April 4, 1860. SHORT PAPERS.

TEXAS SCHOOL PUND. The readers of the Advocate "outside," and, perhaps, some "inside" of Texas, may not be fully posted as to the constitutional and legislative provisions of the State to educate her children. A short paper on this subject may, then, be acceptable.

No. 7.

The Constitution provides that one-tenth of the annual revenue shall be set apart as a "General School Fund."

The Legislature of 1854 appropriated two million dollars arising from the sale of territory to the United States, as a "Special Scho Fund." In January, 1856, the Legislature consolidated these funds, in an act entitled, "An Act to establish a system of Schools," and the fund is now known simply as the "School

The aggregate amount from these two source

to give precise but only approximate amounts). That portion arising from revenue, is in specie, and payable to the State Treasurer; but the Legislature of 1856 authorized an exchange with State revenue account for 5 per cent. United States bonds. That portion of the fund obtained from the sale of territory is in 5 per cent. United States bonds. To aid internal improvements, the Legislature of 1856 loaned a portion of this fund to railroad companies, at the rate of six thousand dollars for every completed mile, at the rate of six per cent, per annum. The loan is secured by a mortgage on the road, and has precedence over all other claims. The loan is believed to be safe unless a contingency should arise which we will notice hereafter The interest upon the entire fund is distributed annually to each county, according to the number of children between the ages of six and eighteen. The annual amount so distributed is about one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. The Constitution provides that the entire

tributed. Whether it is best to distribute the interest or the entire amount annually we shall not stop to consider; but the law is certainly in contravention to the Constitution. The Legislature 1856 provided that the 5 per cent. United States bonds should be exchanged for certain railroad bonds bearing six per cent. which Christianity, in fulfillment of the biessed interest, and a fraction less than one million has been thus exchanged. The railroads have so far read the interest and 2 per cent as a "sink" We have reason to believe that for readers of the thoughtful improving clear. for certain railroad bonds bearing six per cent. far paid the interest and 2 per cent, as a "sink. lady readers of the thoughtful, improving class

mount derived from revenue shall be distrib-

thus: railroads are entitled to sixteen sections of land for every completed mile. The railroad companies are required to survey these lands, and the State reserves every alternate section. One-tenth of these sections is given to the Uni- another anywhere. versity Fund, and the balance, nine-tenths, to

parts of the State. The Legislature of 1856 or lered these lands to be sectionized and sold. These lands cannot be sold in greater quantities than 160 acres, nor for less than three dollars per acre. About two hundred thousand dollars' worth of these lands have been sold; that added to the hundred thousand dollars of United States 5 per cent, bonds appropriated by the Legislature of 1858 makes the University Fund at present three hundred and two thousand four hundred and forty-five dollars and forty-eight

cents (\$302,445 48). Estimating the unsold land at the same rate at which a portion has already been sold, the University Fund is about one million dollars.

Thus, you see, Mr. Editor, that the University and School Funds of Texas amount to four million dollars, three-fourths of which is bearing 5 per cent. interest. Well, Sir, our friends (!) who live a little east of a direct line to the North pole, taunt us, down South, with a want of religious and educational facilities, and take it upon themselves to send us men and women to civilize and Christianize us. Well, for one, I welcome all who love us and love our institututions, (mark the conditions,) to hospitable hearths; there is room and work for all.

In conclusion, I add, that no State ever had her youth-it is without a parallel in history. The entire public domain is consecrated to this purpose, and cannot be diverted from it withne Washington. There were two places of out a violation both of organic law and legislaspecial interest to me-the "White House" and tive enactments. Let others call her the Empire State because of physical resources, with me her chief glory and boast is because of her educational provisions. Her public charities in

Galveston, April.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

CARLTON & PORTER, NEW YORK, THROUGH TH Little Songs for Little People; a beautiful book, containing about one hundred and fifty songs and a great many pictures.

Тив Sketch Book-containing very and very good pieces by various authors.

nice volume for odd moments of leisure. The Story of a Pocket Bible-pictures, usual, and 412 pages of delightful and instructive reading.

Then comes a large lot of little fellows, in

Carlton & Porter's best bib and tucker, viz. : Bible Pictures; Sweet Corabelle; Little Tiger Lily; Little Things; Young Gold Seeker; Home Pictures : Arthur and Mother : Margaret Maxham. DERBY & JACKSON, NEW YORK, THROUGH TH

BOOK DEPOSITORY.
THE PIONEER PREACHERS AND PEOPLE OF THE Mississippi Valley. By William Henry Milburn, author of "The Rifle, Axe, and Saddleand "Ten Years of Preacher Life."

A book like this, written by a sketcher se graphic as Milburn, must always be a welcome addition to our literature. Everybody should buy and read it. . Glad are we, indeed, that the remantic early history of this continent has attracted the pen of the "blind man eloquent." We wander very agreeably in his pages upward from the Floridian coast with Ponce de or sit, but little later, under the torrent-like eloquence of the early camp-meeting preacher; or stand upon the summit of the present civilization of the Valley, and looking downward, see the "first settlers" laying the foundations of ton; nor the editor's well-supplied table; nor empire. The stories should be often and elo- many other things, especially the music, in quently told, by succeeding chroniclers-told which the Home Circle is far ahead of any of from every point of view-until every fact is the Magazines. In this number we have a known, and becomes a suggestion to the thought and a warmth to the imagination. That is the best American mind which can see with the best emotion the trails of Boone and of Lewis and Clark beneath the turnpike and the railroad, and discern the wood-paths of those voices in the wilderness, Asbury and McKendree, as the first small openings of the highway of the Lord. In this improving work of connecting the past and present, Mr. Milburn is at present one of our best-appointed laborers. This time he give us ten chapters: De Soto Marquette and La Salle; The French in Illinoi the Idyl of America; The Red Men and the War of Pontiac: The Cabin Homes of the Wilderness, at the beginning of the Revolution; The Cabin Homes of the Wilderness, during the Revolution : Sketches of Character and Adventure in the West, to the failure of Burr's Expe dition, 1806; Manna in the Wilderness, or The Old Preachers and their Preaching; Western Mind, Its Manifestations, Eloquence and Hu-

mor; The Great Valley, its present, past and The reader will not fail to see that Mr. Mil burn's ground could be gone over in a different style, and that the grand old stories are not yet exhausted. Indeed, they exist for the sake of furnishing poet, painter, essayist, blographer and historian with material for any length of time to come; and the more they lend the more wealthy will they grow. It is sufficient to say that Mr. Milburn has gathered from them the heroism and the humor, the pathos and the instruction for a very interesting book, to which he has added the severe labor of a good arrangement and a style at once elegant and strong, varied to suit the flow of the theme. What more could we ask of one contributor to our pleasure and improvement? Nothing-but that he may be pleased in due time to write again as his own good genius may prompt. FROM J. B. LIPPINCOTT, BY ARMSTRONG & BRO.

SAY AND SEAL. By Elizabeth Wetherell, author of "The Wide, Wide World," and Amy Lothrop, author of "Dollars and Cents." Two Vols. 1860. It would be presumption in us to say any-

thing about these good looking volumes, seeing that we have barely had time to glance through them. We cannot think, however, that these lady authors could be uninteresting, and we are quite sure that their aim must be good. They love the cause of truth, of charity, in a word, of Christ, and delight to portray the blessings ing fund," It behooves the Legislature to pro- will be pleased with the work. Just where the first volume lies open before us we see that one fund," otherwise it will become a tax to the State.

of the authors quotes Shakspeare badly, throwing his lines out of shape, besides making him say that sleep is "worn labor's bath," which obliterates the poetry of the passage. He wrote "sore labor's bath," and the word "sore" is as much better than "worn" in that connection as it is possible for one word to be better than

These lands have been well located in different quite unable to understand it. We are rather inclined to congratulate the author upon his success in getting his ideal into a form at once beautiful and intelligible. It is true that the subject affords ample room for thought and speculation, and has excited no little of both during the past several hundred years or more. But it is also true that the author's conception of it is as clear as any one's has ever been. though thousands have enjoyed the privilege of writing and talking about it. Just because it cannot be satisfactorily told in an abstract way is it a fit subject for the imaginative treatment to which it is here subjected. If it were written out without the aid of these forms-or rather if that should be attempted, the reader would be sure to recognize an old and taciturn acquaintance. We shall not strip him of his costume. He seems to like it, and really he has had so much trouble in getting himself before the public in dress suited to his character. that it would be unkind to destroy any pleasure which he may take in his present outfit from the wonderful loom of Mr. Hawthorne's imagi-

CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED NATURAL HISTORY .-We have received Part 1 of this useful work. It is profusely illustrated and well edited-a book for the times. It cannot have too general or has now, such ample provisions for educating a circulation. We wish the publishers great success, and advise families to quit purchasing rashy literature and invest in books of this kind, which are as interesting as instructive, and will form a valuable standard addition to the library. Mr. Cassell comes in good time with his illustrated works. They supply a want, and must, if their value be known, create a large demand. THE HOME CIRCLE for May is a beautiful and in-

teresting number, well worthy of the high com-

pliment which one of its most intelligent readers bestowed upon it in our hearing the other day. Bishop Andrew and Rev. Dr. Lovick Pierce are among the contributors; the former writes "The Ministry of Young Ladies," an instructive and impressive paper, and the latter finds something excellent to say, in his own best manner, about "Anna the Prophetess." These two gentlemen, both old and full of labors, are setting a noble example to the new generation. The earnestness which they manifest for the welfare of the Church, the industry to which they give hemselves unweariedly at a time when they might be excused for resting, and the cheerful piety with which they illuminate their labors, speak several things very plainly, of which we will mention two: First, they were raised to work, which is the reason why the capacity for it remains almost unimpaired by age; second, they see the need of it more clearly than the men of to-day, just as laborers who have brought the burden half-way up the hill may be supposed to know better than others what it will cost to get the load to the summit. We of the present, were born half-way up; these old men have brought the Church to our starting-place, and, instead of laying down their charge and leaving us to do the remainder, their shoulders are the first applied to give the new start, and their cheer rings out more hopefully than our own. God bless the old men! They are summit men, and never intend to rest till the the top is gained, unless the Master sooner Leon and De Soto, or downward from the St. says "It is enough!" Their heartiness, and bor before it will be completed; and yet, in Lawrence with Marquette and La Salle, along the well-earned experience with which they apthe course of the Great River; or, hunt and ply it, makes us feel sorry that we have not forth to their help. But all this is saying nothing about other

contributors; nor the fine portrait of George W. Williams, a Methodist merchant of Charles-"Gloria in Excelsis" for four voices or for full choir. It is a fit companion to the compositions which have already graced the Home Cir-

Each number of the Magazine contains 64 pages. Terms \$2 00 per annum in advance. Agents may retain 40 cents out of each sub-

TEXAS ITEMS.

SUNDAY SCHOOL AT ANDERSON .- A letter before us says: "Since the winter has broke away, a Sunday School has been organized at the Methodist Church. Besides officers and teachers, last Sunday two weeks, our school numbered 48, and yesterday I think we numbered 60,"

THE NEW CHURCH BELL.-The bell purchased by Mr. C. Pierce, while in New York, for the new Methodist Church, came safely to hand a few days since. It is an extra bell, of good size, weighing about 600 lbs. The ladies in this community will have a right to be proud of it, as it was bought alone through their energy and influence.—Clarion, Jaspel. Our Sabbath schools are peculiarly interest-

ing, and doing a good work for the numerous children of this community.—Ib.

The Rev. R. P. Thompson, agent for the a new maxim: "In time of war prepare for peace." He has gone among the armed men on the Rio Grande, distributing bibles; and, says a letter to the Goljad Messenger, has placed quite a number of Bibles and Testaments

The writer says the veteran, Maj. Ford, is "breaking of the practice off swearing," and "reads the Spanish Bible quite fluently." "Cortinas had better look out. The first thing he knows, Mr. Thompson will be making him read the English Bible."—News. The "Grand Temple" of Texas is to meet at

n May next.

The clergy of Gonzales are delivering lectures, in rotation. The Inquirer says they are interesting and well attended. A good sign. Rain! rain! fruit-giving, cheerful, golden

drops of prosperity, fell upon the parched and thirsty land on Monday and Tuesday last. We think the rain was general, and, with one more just like it, the farmers can make a Texas crop. We have heard the opinion expressed that it rarely ever rains here in April. This, we suppose, is an exception to the correctness of this opinion.—True Issue 20th. ANOTHER OLD CITIZEN GONE,-Capt. James

FALSE PACKING .- Messrs. Peel & Dumble, of Houston, announce in reply to certain enquiries, that they intend, whenever they can ascertain to a certainty the guilty parties, to publish the names of planters who may send them false packed or plated cotton.

AWFUL CONFLAGRATION .- A dispatch dated St. Johns, N. B., April 17, says:

The business part of Woodstock, New Brunswick, was entirely destroyed by fire last night.

Over one hundred buildings were burned. Loss stimated at over \$300,000. The insurance thereon is about \$75,000. The telegraph office being destroyed and the instruments injured, we are unable to obtain, as yet, any further par-

Advitega his troe
The of the second of the s

Capt Wican Lin morning. The A two days than wer LIVERI done in C Nova Sec holy, and LIVER Market of Richardso The price by the las

London to be more The ba throughor The En ness; no sailing of Console sols for ac HAVRE, ness week The Ma Orleans T 99 francs.

The gen the Americ The Ber fighter, has order of the It was that, according the prize f place.
It is rep
will sail for
which is to templated i Advices report of a the govern contradicte The nego specting the into the St ly. The re

A ship st ton, was see Her mad seen lying passengers DON

to adjourn d vention, by In the H introduced to of May, was 69 nays. In both H WASHING vote of 24 a
WASHING
the amendm
California, t vote of 33 nd
The House
providing for
Mr. Otero
of dollars for
New Mexico.
The amend
West Point to in the commi resentatives,

esolution. instruction of inquire into t Mission to of The Hous the contested ry of Nebrasl stead of Mr. St. Joseph land Pony et from Great S

The house locomotives road, have be loss is large, ered by insu NEWPORT, in this city y Mr. William

By this are Pacific to the ment had or to San Juan pancy, in acc Scott. They the north end American qu

New You Bienville, for morning.

any pleasure

outfit from

rne's imagi-

autiful and in-

ant of Charlesahead of any of to the composied the Home Cir-

old men! They

tend to rest till

e Master sooner

heartiness, and

which they ap-

t we have not

nnum in advance. ont of each subox.-A letter be-

esides officers and weeks, our school The bell purchas-in New York, for came safely to hand extra bell, of good

been organized at

e of war prepare for

reteran, Maj. Ford, is ce off swearing," and quite fluently." "Cor-

of Texas is to meet at

A good sign.

ving, cheerful, golden upon the parched and and Tuesday last. We ral, and, with one more can make a *Texas crop*. inion expressed that it a April. This, we supthe correctness of this

GONE.—Capt. James settlers of the city of Esq. - Civilian 20th. srs. Peel & Dumble, of ply to certain enquiries, ever they can ascertain parties, to publish the may send them false

NEWS OF THE WEEK. FOREIGN.

Arrival of the Steamship North American.

PORTLAND, April 19.—The steamship North American, from Liverpool, via Queenstown, reached her wharf this evening.

The North American left Liverpool Wednesday, April 4, touched at Queenstown the following day, (Thursday,) and brings one day's later advices than were received by the Arago, at New York. LIVERPOOL MARKETS,
LIVERPOOL, April 5.—The Broker's Circular esti-

mated the sales of cotton for five days at 40 000 bales including 1200 taken by speculators, and 7000 The market generally closed irregular, and cotton

Some authorities say that all qualities of cotton have evinced a slight decline, but that the decline is chiefly on the lower grades.

No bussiness will be transacted to-morrow, Good Friday

Friday.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday evening, April 5.—The sales of corton to-day amounted to 7000 bales, of which 2000 bales were taken by speculators and exporters.

There was a fair demand to-day, and the market closed steady at the following quotations of the

Accounts received from Sicily state that at Paler-mo an emeute was attempted but proved to be a

FRANCE AND ROME. The French battalions have been enthusiastically

The French battalions have been enthusiastically received at Nice.

Advices received from Paris state that the French Government has revoked the concordat, which revocation will prevent the publication of any document from the court of Rome.

The accounts received from the various agricultural departments of France are unfavorable.

The King of Naples has granted several commercial concessions to the inhabitants of Sicily.

CARLIST MOVEMENT IN SPAIN.

CARLIST MOVEMENT IN SPAIN. A dispatch received from Madrid states that there has been a revolutionary movement in Spain. Gen. Ortega. at the head of 300 men, has proclaimed Don Carlos King of Spain.

Accounts received from Vienna state that the Government of Austria is still protesting against the

Arrival of the America. HALIFAX, April 21.—The steamship America, Capt W. F. Miller, of the British and North Amer-ican Line from Liverpool, arrived at her wharf this

morning.

The America left Liverpool on the 27th, and brings
two days later advices from Liverpool and London
than were received by the Nova Scotian at Halifax LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, April 7.—Tl:ere has been no busin

LIVERPOOL, April 7.—There has been no business
done in Cotton since the departure of the steamship
Nova Scotian. Yesterday. Good Friday, was kept
holy, and business was entirely suspended.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, April 7.—The Liverpool Produce
Market c'osed the week's business quiet. Messrs.
Richardson, Spence & Co, report Sugar closed dull.
The prices are somewhat easier, but the quotations
by the last steamer are unchanged.

CONSOLS AND MONEY.

LONDON, April 7.—The money market continues be more active, and at a fair demand. The bank rates were generally well maintained hroughout the week.
The English funds continue to evince more active-

ness; no special change has taken place since the sailing of the last steamer.

Consols for money closed at 94 3-8a94 1-2. Consols for account closed at 94 1-2a94 5-8. HAVRE COTTON MARKET ness week amounted to 5000 bales

The Market closed generally dull and unchanged.

Orleans Tres Ordinaire closed at 105 francs., Bas at

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

By this arrival we have advices from the North Pacific to the 30th. The English Home Government had ordered a company of the Royal Marines to San Juan Island, for the purpose of joint occupancy, in accordance with the proposition of Gen. Scott. They have selected their camp ground on the north end of the island, some six miles from the

THE TREATY WITH SPAIN.

THE TREATY WITH SPAIN.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The treaty to be negotiated by Mr. Preston with the Spanish government, provides for the ascertainment and settlement of certain pending claims.

New York, April 18.—The Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, some days in session here, have rejected the resolution excluding slaveholders from membership in the church, by a vote of 125 nays to 12 ayes.

NORDOWN, JR., PROTECTED IN OHIO.

ACTUAL ATTER 9 E S.

In Yorktown, Texas, on the 31st of March, by Rev. H. S.

Lafferty, Mr. WILLIAM S. PERKINS, of Mobile, Ala., and Miss MARY ANN LANSHIN, of Yorktown.

On the 17th inst, by Rev. B. Harris, Mr. ROBERT H.

MAJORS, of Waco, and Mrs. LUCY P. SMITH, of Hays co.

JNO. BEOWN, JR., PROTECTED IN OHIO.

WASHINGTON, April 18 —The U. S. Marshal of Ohio has sent a message to the Harper's Ferry Investigation Committee of the Senate, in which he states that the inhabitants of Ashtabula county are ready to resist by force of arms the authority of the Senate in the arrest of John Brown, Jr., the contumacious Harper's Ferry witness.

MESSRS. PRYOR AND POTTER ARRESTED.
WASHINGTON, April 18.—Messrs. Pryor and Potter met on Monday last in one of the principal streets of this city. It was feared that from the words passed between each other a street fight would take place, and they were invaded. place, and they were immediately arrested by the police.

ADAM'S EXPRESS ROBBED.

Bridgeort, Conn., April 18.—The safe of the Adams Express, placed on the baggage car, and bound for a neighboring city, was thrown off and robbed of \$16,000.

Brokers' Circular.

Fair Orleans 7 3-4, Fair Mobile 7 1-4, Fair Uplands 7, Middling Orleans 6 5-8 Middling Mobile 6
1-4. Midling Uplands 6 3-16.

The amount of cotton now in the port of Liverpool is estimated at 900.000 bales, of which 731,000 bales are of American production.

London, April 5.—The English funds continue to be gaining strength every day t a slight advance is THE TEXAS SENATOR AND THE BRITISH MINISTER

London, April 5—The English funds continue to be gaining strength every day; a slight advance is again reported. Consols for money closed at 94 3.8 Lord Lyons. (Mr. Seward and the British Minisagain reported. Consols for money closed at 94 3-8 to 94 5-8.

Lord Lyons. (Mr. Seward and the British Minister were conversing at this moment on one of she sofas in the Senate Chamber. Lord Lyons looked up somewhat surprised at being thus unceremoniously called by name, and Mr. Wigfall spoke of the gignificance of the fact that the British Minister and the Senate Chamber. Lord Lyons looked up somewhat surprised at being thus unceremoniously called by name, and Mr. Wigfall spoke of the significance of the fact that the British Minister and the Senator Chamber. Lord Lyons looked up somewhat surprised at being thus unceremoniously called by name, and Mr. Wigfall spoke of the significance of the fact that the British Minister were conversing at this moment on one of short sofas in the Senate Chamber. Lord Lyons looked up somewhat surprised at being thus unceremoniously called by name, and Mr. Wigfall spoke of the significance of the fact that the British Minister were conversing at this moment on one of short sofas in the Senate Chamber. Lord Lyons looked up somewhat surprised at being thus unceremoniously called by name, and Mr. Wigfall spoke of the significance of the fact that the British Minister were conversing at this moment on one of short sofas in the Senate Chamber. Lord Lyons looked up somewhat surprised at being thus unceremoniously called by name, and Mr. Wigfall spoke of the significance of the fact that the British Minister were conversing at this moment on one of short sofas in the Senate Chamber. Lord Lyons looked up somewhat surprised at being thus unceremoniously called by name, and Mr. Wigfall spoke of the significance of the fact that the British Minister were conversing at this moment on one of short sofas in the Senate Chamber. Lord Lyons looked up somewhat surprised at being the sofas in the Senate Chamber. Lord Lyons looked up somewhat surprised at being this sofas in the Senate Chamber. Lord Lyons looked up somewhat surprised at being this sofas in the Senate Chamber. Lord Lyons looked up

It is said that Gen. Cushing will not attend the Charleston Convention. I hear that Sen-ator Wigfall has written a letter to Lord Lyons, expressing regret for using his name in debate during the presence of that gentleman in the Senate Chamber. He attributes the inconsiderate remark to the plain, off-hand style that prevails in the Southwest. Lord Lyons return-ed a very handsome and friendly note in reply.

NEIGHBORS WORTH HAVING.—The LaGrange Geo.) Reporter of the 13th records the follow-

on Saturday afternoon last Mrs. E. T. Mal-On Saturday afternoon last Mrs. E. T. Mallory's residence, tive miles south-west of this place, together with kitchen and all the outhouses, except a negro cabin, was burned to the ground. The neighbors, we learn, have combined and have nearly erected new buildings for Mrs. M., furnishing her with the materials with which to build, and doing the work themselves. We understand that on Monday and Tuesday last there were between fifty and one uesday last there were between fifty and one hundred hands employed in replacing Mrs. M.'s loss. Such neighbors are worthy to be honored.

Review of the Cotton Market. No material change in prices for the better grades has re-cently taken place; but a large portion of the Cotton now ing increased difficulty on the part of factors to effect sales

Receipts of last week, 3,213 bales; sales, 2,700 bales. We quote: Low Middling, 929%c; Middling, 10%210%c; Strict Middling, 10%211c. Quotations for the lower grades are nominal. MATHER, HUGHES & SAUNDERS Galveston, April 24, 1860. Cotto

New Orleans Markets.

New Orleans, April 21, 1860.

Corron—Operations were restricted by the poor assortment offering, but still the sales summed up 7,5000. Prices unchanged.

We continue to quote as follows:

SUGAR—Fair to fully fair 6% 67% c. per pound. FLOUR—Superfine \$7.25; Extra \$8.50 per bbl. CORN—For printe lots, 75285c per bushel.

Aew Adbertisements.

Vorks of James Armenius, 3 vols, royal 8

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

"The East Texas Clarion."

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

\$25 Reward.

La little inclined to roan color about the flanks; branded KL on the left hip; medium size, half breed.
Also, one Mare, 3 years old, of a dark mouse color, her head of a lighter color than her body, some white on one of her hind feet; branded AC on right shoulder; half breed.
I will give \$20 for their delivery to me, or \$5 for certain information that will lead to their recovery. Address apl 19-3w

Rev. C. A. GROTE, Bastrop.

Marriages.

Agent's Motices.

JAMES W. SHIPMAN, Book Agent. To Whom all Business Matters must be Addressed LETTERS AND FUNDS RECEIVED FOR ADVOCATE

From 17th to 23d April, inclusive. A—C. C. Arnett, \$2; Dr. H. J. Aringer, \$2. B—F Butler, \$2; D. G. Bowers, \$3 50. D—A. R. Dickson. P—A. F. Felder, \$4; W. Fulton, \$2. G—F. C. Gregory, \$3 75. H—W. F. Harris, \$8 53; F. H. Hall, \$2 00.

T—Geo, W. Thatcher, \$2. W—J. M. Whipple, 2 n s; Thos. P. Windsor, \$2; Thos Whitworth, \$6, 2 n s; Jno. R. White, \$2 50.

BRICK WITHOUT BURNING .- Th

CHILDREN TEETHING.

MRS. WINSLOW, ced Nurse and Female Physician, presents SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING, nich greatly facilities the process of teething, by softening gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAI a spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve Griping in the Bowels, and Wind Colic,

Griping in the Bowels, and Wind Colic, and overcome convusions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY IN THE W-RLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOT THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany cach bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERMENS, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y. Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.

PRICE ONLY 25 cents PER BOTTLE.

ap 12-1y] At wholesale by JOHN WRIGHT, New Orlean

A SChool Wanted.

A N UNMARRIED gentleman, of Virginia, who is a firsthonor graduate of a most popular Southern College, desires a situation as Teacher; either as Principal or Professor
of Mathematics, Latin, or Greek, in some Institution of the
grade—male or female. For qualifications, morally or intellectually, the best of reference can be had.
For particulars, address
Republican Grove, Halifax Co., Va.

ap 12-3w

M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE! ANOTHER MEDICAL WITNESS.

The is no small evidence of the intrinsic value of this great Vermfuge, when even physicians, who are generally prejudiced against patent medicines, voluntarity come forward and testify to its triumphant success in expelling worms. Read the following:

Harrisonville, Shelby Co., Ky., April 2, 1849.

Messis, Fleming Bros:—I am a practicing physician residing permanently in this place. In the year 1843, when a resident of the State of Missouri. I became acquainted with the superior virtues of Dr. M'Lone's Vermifuge, prepared by you. At some more leisure moment, I will send you the result of an experiment I made with one vial, in expelling upwards of 900 worms.

The Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE manufactured by FLEMING BROS. Of PITTSUGAN PA. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of the Station of the Stati ANOTHER MEDICAL WITNESS.

ble drug stores. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS. Charles T. Kavannaugh. ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW, BELLVILLE, Austin Caunty, Texas.

PLANTERS' HOUSE,

TO CANVASS for the "WORLD'S MASONIC REGISTER." Industrious and competent persons can expect renuncrative employment. None but members of the Masonic Order need apply. Good references required.

LEON HYNEMAN,
Masonic Mirror Office,
Philadelphia, Pa.

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

WOOL BAGS.

Montgomery, Texas,

The Hoffman Wool Bag, HOFFMAN, IRELAND & EDEY, Texas Wool Commission House, No. 26 Front street, NEW YORK.

For sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by

Messrs, MILLER, MONTGOMERY & Co., Galveston.

BAUGHN & WALKER, Lavaca, To whom all orders should be addressed. The advantages of the ready-made, strong Wool Bag will be immediately seen by the wool shipper. DANIEL DEALY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, BOOKS and STATIONERY, Paints, Oils and Window Glass, Together with all popular Patent Medicines, Brushes, Perfumery, &c. Also, Henry R. Costar's RAT and ROACH EXTERMINATOR, and ELECTRIC POWDERS to destry isosets, with every other article found in a first class drug store.

INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN. INCORPORATED 1819. CAPITAL ONE MILLION. Cash Assets, \$2,030,423 So.

THE Ætna Insurance Co. has transacted an extensive and eminently successful business for the past FORTY YEARS, and, during that period, paid losses of over TWELVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, foreibly demonstrating the ability of the Company, and the necessity of insurance. Its Capital and Surplus, (\$2.-030,423 S0) is principally invested in U.S. Treasury Notes, State Bonds, and the most secure and reliable Bank Stocks in the United States. FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS accepted at terms consistent with solvency and fair profit.

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

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

Losses Promptly Adjusted and Pald at Agency where Policy is issued. E. P. HUNT, Agent, Galveston A. C. CRAWFORD.

Crockery, China and Glassware, Willow and Wooden Ware, &c., Iron Building, Strand, Galveston. Texas. WOULD invite the attention of House-keepers, Plante and purchasers generally, to his large stock of Goo nostly of his own importation, consisting, in part, of WHITE GRANITE-CHINA WARE, A full and complete assortment, new styles.

FRENCH CHINA

White and richly decorated DINNER, TEA, and TOILET WARE, in sets and separate; Ornaments, Vases, Motto dugs, Card Trays, &c., &c. Crystal and Flint, Cut and Pressed Ware.

Crystal and Flint, Cut and Pressed Ware, for TABLE, BAB and GENERAL USE; Lamps, Globes, Shades and Chimneys, Lanterns, Hall and Side Lamps, Confectioners' Jars, Bar Tumbiers, Beer Mugs, Decanters, &c.

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

Flues, &c., &c. WILLOW WARE. Childrens' Wagons, Cabs., Gigs. and Chairs; Clothes, Market and Traveling BASKETS; Brooms and Brushes, all descriptions; Feather Dusters, Looking Glasses, etc.

WOODEN WARE. Brass and Iron bound CEDAR TUBS, Churns, Pails, Pig-gins, Painted Tubs and Buckets, Ooak Well Buckets, covered Pails, Clothes Dryers.

SILVER PLATED WARE.

large assortment—Tea and Coffee sets, Casters, Urns, e Pitchers, Goblets, Cups, Molasses Cans, Egg Boilers, Faiters, Cake Baskets, Candlesticks, Ladles, Spoons, Forks nives—COMMUNION SETS. PLANISHED and JAPANNED WARE. nafing Dishes, Urns, Coffee and Tea Pots, Jelly Moulds, ollet Ware, Water Coolers, Cash, Deced, Cake and Spice ages, Lanterns, Ice Cream Freezers, Waiters, &c., &c. TABLE and POCKET CUTLERY.

FRENCH and ORNAMENTAL CLOCKS. Breat variety. Silver Cal. Bells, etc.

MECHANICAL TOYS

E. L. NEWTON, RICHARD BOGGS.

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

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

RECEIVING, FORWARDING,

LAW, COLLECTION, EXCHANGE GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE

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

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

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

Collections in Eastern and Middle Texas by the reciprocal aid of efficient resident Attorneys, receive special attention. ention.

Cuts at Tyler, or the Courts at Tyler, or the Courts of Anderson, Houston, Cherokee, Smith, Henierson, Kaufman, Dallas, Ellis, and Freestone counties, will

Note Personal attention.

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

FUNDS REMITTED on the day received, in Sight Exchange. Deposits Certified for payment on Call.

Taxes paid on Land for non-residents.

General Agency for Land, Insurance Companies, Iron Safes, Sewing Machines, Publishers, &c.

REFERENCES.

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

New Orleans—McKleroy & Bradford, J. Burnside & Co., Slark, Stauffer & Co., Theo. F. Searing & Co.,

Galveston—Ball, Hutchings & Co., Rev. J. W. Shipman, Geo. Butler, Wm. Hendley & Co., R. & D. G. Mills, Shepherd, Shaw & Co., Ballinger & Jack.

Houston—B A. Shepherd.

Austin—Swenson & Swisher.

Nacogdoches—Dr. J. H. Starr.

Palestine—Howard & Mills, John Murchison, Iglehart & Runnels.

Shreveport, La.—B, M. Johnson.

feb23-6m.

FRANCIS D. ALLEN'S BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE. NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL DEPOT. MARKET STREET. (Next door to the Post Office,)

Shreveport, La.-B. M. Johnson.

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

Miscellaneous Books.

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

School Books and Stationery—The most complete Stock in the State.

Classics and Largeurges—Latin, Greek, Sondale

Classics and Languages—Latin, Greek, Spanish French and German. Rlank Books-Half and full bound; of all sizes, and varieties.

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

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

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

Pocket Dinvies (*† 1860. Forty-four different kinds. Stereoscopes and Views-Foreign and Domestic.
Music and Music Books-A large assortment of the tandard Music of the day Gold Peus—In Silver Cases and Desk Holders. War

Gold Peus—in Silver Cases and Desk Holders, Warranted in every particular,

Steel Peus—Gillot's, Annigam, Aibata, Washington, etc
Chess Mcn—lvory, Ebony, Rosewood, Boxwood, and
Bone. Chess, Backgammon and Chequer Boards.

Albums—Different sizes and styles of binding; manufactured of superfine paper, assorted colors, and illustrated.

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

BIBLES—All sizes and in all styles of binding.

Prayer Books—A large variety. Episcopal and Catholic, tegether with demonimational HYMN BOOKS generally,

Juvenile and Toy Books, For the "Little Ones at
Home," of all varieties, sizes styles and colors. Also, printed on Lines.

Javenile and Toy Rooks, For the "Little Ones at Home," of all varieties, sizes styles and colors. Also, printed on Linen.

Yonkum's History of Texus,
From the First Settlement; in 1685, to Annexation, in 1846; with Portraits, Maps and Fians. Also, an extended Appendix. 2 vols. svo., 1630 pages, strongly bound in sheep, Sent by mail, free of postage, for \$5.

A General Variety of Stock,
Comprisin,, among others, the following leading articles:—Almanaes, Bills of Lading, Blotting Paper, Sand, Composition and Copy Books, Chalk Crayons, Cash Boxes, Card Cases, Dominoes, Expeditious Calculators, Engravings, Inks, (Black Blue, Red and Blue-black,) Ink Stands and Erasers, India Rubber and Bands, Indelible Ink and Pencils, Ivory Folders, India Ink, Ivory Tablets, Lead Pencils, (of all colors,) Mucliage, Pen-holders, Prints, Portfolios, Portmonies, Pocket Books, Purses Pictures, Perforated Board, Pen and Pocket Knives, Pencil Leads, Quills, Quill Pens, Rulers, Ready Reckoners, Reference Files, Scaling Wax, Song Books, Scrap Books, Straps Books, Straps Books, Straps State, Warfers, Wallets, Writing Desks, &c., &c., with thousands of things too numerous to mention.

market easily.

Books Scut by Mnii,
All orders promptly attended to, and Books forwarded by
mail, free of postage, on reception of advertised prices.

Mngnziues and Newspapers.

Subscriptions received, or single copies for sale, of thel ead
ing Magazines and Literary Newspapers of the day,
Gaiveston, Texas, Feb. 1860. FRANCIS D. ALLEN

Paper Ruling, and Blank Book Manufacturing.

Honston Adbertisements.

J. T. Ferguson.
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Houston, Texas. Prompt attention paid to the collection of debts. [jan2

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

Manufactuer of Steam Engines, Boilers, Saw Mil all kinds of Plain Castings for Gins; and all of work that may be done at a first-class Foundry and Machishop executed with dispatch, and upon the most reasonaterms. Shop executed with dispatch, and upon the most reasonable terms.

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

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

REFRENCES:

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

BUSH, WILSON & CO., (Successors to Bush & Hargrove.)

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

ALLEN & FULTON (Successors to Allen, Bagby & Co.,)
COTTON Factors and General Commission Merchants
Maine and Commerce streets, Houston, Texas, will Store
and Forward Cotton and Merchandise, sell on commission or
advance on the same for shipment.
Orders for Planatation Supplies promptly responded to when
accompanied with Cash or Produce. (Dec. 10, 1857)

THE BRICK WAREHOUSE, Taylor's Old Stand, Houston H. D. TAYLOR.
T. M. BAGBY, TAYLOR & BAGBY, Cotton Factors and General Commission Merchants. The strictest care given to the selling of Cotton. All shipments promptly attended to June 46-1y

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

(OTTON 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, Hidee, 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.

an., 5th. 1857.

IN

CHARLES S. LONG COPE, COTTON FACTOR AND COMMISSION, FORWARD COTTON FACTOR AND COMMISSION, FORWARD ING, AND RECEIVING MERCHANT.
Commerce Street, Houston, Jexas.
Personal attention given to selling and shipping of Cotter and other produce. Orders for supplies promptisationded, when accompanied with produce or cash.
Aug. 18, 58, 19.
C. L. Spencer

SPENCER & LEE,

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

Moore's \$30 Sewing Machines for sale.

REFERENCES—Horrell, Gayle & Co., New Orleans, Rev. V. Shipman, Galveston, Peel & Dumbie, Houston, W. Jurchins; Houston, Brown & M'Millen, Washington, T. d., Gibbs, Huntsville, Downs & Son, Waco, Rev. R. Aler nder, Belton. I. york & Phil. Idbertisements.

F. E. DANA, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC. AND COMMISSIONER FOR TEXAS, ILLINOIS, OHIO INDIANA, IOWA, THE EASTERN, AND OTHER STATES. 67 Wail Street, New York.

Aaron L. Reed Reid & Tracy, Reid, Sprugue & Co., Importers and Dealers in

James J. Tracy

No 26 Front Street, New York

GEO. CARROLL W. N. HERRICK BENJ. F. MEAD.

Carroll. Herrick & Mead,
(Late Pierson & Carroll.)

WHOLESALE DEALERS in Gentlemen's and You'be'
Clothing, 49 Chambers street, New York dec2*5sy G A. TROWBRIDGE & CO.,

Importers of 4 Wholerale Dealers in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

CONDICT. JENNINGS & CO. SADDLERY AND HARNESS, 34, WARREN STREET, NEW YORK.

WACO, NCLENNAN COUNTY, TELAS,
Will promptly attend to Land matters of every char
acter, in the counties of McLennan, Fails, Bell
Coryell, Bosque, Erath, Palo Pinto, Hill and Limestone.

Business Cards.

R. P. Harrison, Columbia Geo. H. Trabue, Galveston HARRISON & TRABUE, (Successors to E. S. Bolling & Co.,) Auctioneers & General Commission Merchants, Strond street, Galveston.

A LWAYS on hand and daily receiving large stocks of Dry
Goods, Clothing, Hosiery, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,
Hardware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Furniture, Wood and
Willow Ware, Crockery, Stone and Glass Ware, Groceries,
Produce, Cigars, Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Goods,
Yankee Notions, &c.

Regular Auction Sales every Monday and Thursday. Will attend strictly to all business entrusted to their care, County Merchants, Pedlars, and others furnished on the nost reasonable terms. nost reasonable terms.

Particular attention given to the Sale of Country Produce.

REFER TO—T. H. McMahan & Gilbert, E. B. Nichols & Co... R. & D. G. Mills; Ball, Hutchings & Co.—Galveston. L. Underwood, Judge S. W. Perkins, John Adriance, J. W. Brooks—Columbia.

Brooks—Columbia.

B. Boulds Baker,
Washington Co.

HAKER & BOLLING,
Cotton Factors, Gen'l. Commission & Forwarding
Merchants and Collecting Agents,

Galveston, Texas,

W ILL give personal and prompt attention to business intrusted to them [Filtheral advances made on consignments for sale or shipment.

All consignments by insurable boats or vessels will be covered by our Open Policy unless otherwise instructed.—[ap 12] Co-Partnership Notice. G. W. STROTHER, D. C. STONE,
Galveston Louisberg, N. C.

Galveston Louisber STROTHER & STONE, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, Galveston, Texas.

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

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

G. W. STROTHER,

Galveston, Mar. 17, 1860-22

DEWITT C. STONE,

JOSEPH STOW,

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

U. TYSON, Real Estate and Merchandise Broker GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT One Door West of 1. Dyer, Strand, Galveston, Texas.

Fifty thousand acres of land for sale in the interior of Tex-ns, on favorable terms. Will exchange Lands for Negroes of Merchandise. mar 1-ly J. S. & J. B. SYDNOR, Auction and Commission Merchants, Strand, Galveston. Strand, Galveston.

Regular Sales every Tuesday and Friday,-febl6

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

COTTON FACTORS, Commission Merchants & Dealers in Exchange, nov 24 Strand, Galveston, Texas Sign of the Cotton Bale.

DRY GOODS. BUCKLEY & BYRNE, jan12 TREMONT STREET, Galveston, Texas

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

JOHN WESTCOTT, WHOLESALE DEALER IN BOOTS & SHOES.
(Sales Room over the Store of Andrews & Grover
Strand, Galeeston. Dealers and Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock, which comprises a full and complete assortment—selected expressly to meet the wants of the trade. wants of the trade.

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

sept 3-1y

NOTICE. B. A. SHEPHERD, of Houston, and JAMES B. SHAW, **SHEPHERD, SHAW & CO.**

· PEEL, DUMBLE & CO., Consignments solicited. Office in Osterman's Build-g, Room 2. dec 1-tf

A. S. LABUZAN, (Formerly of Mobile, Alabama.

COTTON FACTORS, GENERAL COMMISSION, RECEIVING AND FORWARD I IBERAL cash advances made on consignments to us for sale or shipment to our friends in New Orleans, Mobile, New York, Boston, or Liverpool. Bagging, Rope and Plantation Supplies, furnished our patrons. june 9-1f

G. W. McMaran,

T. G. Sanford,
Wharton County.

G. W. McMahan & Co., COTTON FACTORS COMMISSION MERCHANTS, John Dean Willis Randle Fred. E. Santord

Dean, Randle & Co.

(Late Dean & Cramer.)

AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, feb759 Galveston, Texas.

A. B. Block, J. T. Ware. S. W. Pipkin Block, Ware & Co. WHOLESALE GROCERS,

COTTON FACTORS,

T. NATHER & WM. SAUNDERS, JR., late of Hayneville, Ala. C. R. RUGHES, Galveston, Texas.

Mather, Hughes & Saunders,

COTTON FACTORS,

'Do you love God?" she asked.

"Do you love your mother?"

"Do you love your friends?"
"No! I don't love God, nor my mother, nor nobody, and I'm not coming any more to the Sabbath School." The old lady's heart was touched, and she

said:

"Why, if any of my sons should say he did not love his mother, it would break my heart!" and the thought of the condition of the boy so overcame her that she burst into tears and wept over him. He, too, was affected. He, too, burst into tears, and from that moment that boy and that old lady were united in heart. At the close of the school, he said to the superintendent:

the superintendent:
"I love that old lady, and I'm always coming to this school, and she shall be my teacher!" That class was pointed out to me as a model class, in a very large school. It was love that bound that boy's heart so closely to that of this teacher, and he was only the representative of

HOW A CHIP WAS MADE TO SPEAK. The Rev. J. Williams, in his, "Narrative of Missionary Enterprise," gives the following inte-

resting anecdote:—
"In the erection of this chapel, (at Rarotonga,) a striking instance occurred of the feelings of an untaught people when observing for the first time the effects of written communications.

As I had come to work one morning without

"How can this speak? Has it a mouth?"
"I desired him to take it immediately, and not spend so much time in talking about it.—
On arriving at the house, he gave it to Mrs.

Williams, who read it, threw it away, and went to the tool-chest, whither the chief, resolving to see the result of this mysterious proceeding, followed her closely. On receiving the square from her, he said,—

"Stay, daughter: how do you know this is what Mr. Williams wants?"

"Why, she replied, did you not give no a "Why, she replied, did you not give no a however perfect may be its edges, when press-

this.
"I guess you are mistaken, I don't think I dropped anything."
"Yes you did," the little boy replied, "I saw it drop from your hand."
The conductor took the money, merely re-

tunity of giving a few words of encouragement and counsel to my young friend. I gave him also a little book, and we separated. But I expect to hear from that boy again.—S. S.

ty-five miles round, and contained three hundred and fifty thousand citizens, and four hundred thousand slaves. The temple of Delphos was so rich in donations that it was plundered of five hundred thousand dollars, and Nero carried away from it two hundred statues. The walls of Rome were thirteen miles round.

DON'T GIVE UP .- "I can't do it, father. Indeed I can't."
"Never say can't, my son; it isn't a good word." "But I can't father. And if I can't, I can't. I've tried, and tried, and the answer won't come out right."

"Suppose you try again, Edward," said the father to the discouraged boy.

"There is no use in it," replied the lad.

"What if you go to school to-morrow without the correct answer to the sun?"

"I'll be put down in my class," returned Edward.

His father shook his head, and his countenance

assumed a grave aspect. There was a silence of a few moments, and then Edward said confidently, "I will try, and I know it will come out right next time."

And so it did. One more earnest trial, and

And so it did. One more earnest trial, and his work was done. Far happier was he after this successful effort than he could have been, if, yielding to a feeling of discouragement he had left his task unaccomplished.

And so all will find it. Difficulties are permitted to stand in our way, that we may overcome them; and only in overcoming them can we expect success and happiness. The mind, like the body, gains strength and maturity by vigorous exercise. It must feel and brave, like the oak, the rushing storm, as well as bask amid gentle breezes in the warm sunshine. gentle breezes in the warm sunshine.

BACKBITING.—The longer I live the more I feel the importance of adhering to the following rules, which I have laid down for myself in relation to such matters:

1. To hear as little as possible what is to the probable of others.

prejudice of others.

2. To believe nothing of the kind until I am substantially forced to it.

3. Never to drink into the spirit of one who

circulates an evil report.

4. Always to moderate, as far as I can, the unkindness which is expressed toward others.

5. Always to believe that if the other side were heard a very different account would be given of the verter. given of the matter.

USEFULNESS OF DIAMONDS.

of an untaught people when observing for the first time the effects of written communications. As I had come to work one morning without my square, I took up a chip, and, with a piece of charcoal, wrote upon it a request that Mrs. Williams would send me that article. I called a chief, who was superintending his portion of the work, and said to him,—

"Friend, take this, go to our house, and give it to Mrs. Williams."

"He was a singular-looking man, remarkably quick in his movements, and had been a great warrior; but in one of the numerous battles he had fought he had lost an eye, and, giving me an inexpressible look with the other, he said,—

"Take that! She will call me a fool, and scold me, if I carry a chip to her.'

"No,' I replied, 'she will not: take it, and go immediately, for I am in haste.'

"Perceiving me to be in earnest, he took it, and asked,—

"What must I say?'

"I replied,—

"You have nothing to say: the chip will say all I wish.'

"With a look of astonishment and contempt, he held up the piece of wood, and said,—'

"How can this speak? Has it a mouth?'

"I desired him to take it immediately, and idamond point.

make micrometers, there is no substitute for the diamond point. The rough diamond is called bort, and the "points" used for glass-cutting are fragments of the borts. Great care and skill are necessary

you have to do is to return as fast as possible."

"With this the chief leaped ont of the house, and, catching up the mysterious piece of wood, he ran through the settlement with the chig, in one hand and the square in the other, holding them up as high as his arms would reach, and shouting as he went,—

"See the wisdom of these English people: they can make chips talk!"

"On giving me the square he wished to know how it was possible thus to converse with persons at a distance. I gave him all the information in my power; but it was a circumstance involved in so much mystery, that he actually tied a string to the chip, hung it around his neck, and wore it for some time. During several following days, we frequently saw him surrounded by a crowd, who were listening with intense interest while he narrated the wonders which the chip had performed."

"Hith this the chief leaped ont of the house, and afford the most beautiful prismatic appearance—all the colors of the rainbow flash from them as from the silvery interior of a pearl oyster shell.

Diamonds are also employed for drill points to perforate rubies, and bore holes in draw plates for fine wire, and also for drilling in hard steel. Some inquiries have been made recently in regard to using them for dressing millstones, as a substitute for steel picks. We apprehend that they are altogether too expensive to be used for this purpose at present; but if some of our inventors would make the discovery of manufacturing diamonds as cheaply as we make charcoal, which is of the same composition, we might be able to recommend them to our millers. The coke obtained from the interior of gas retorts in many cases is found so hard that it will cut glass; but as its point endures but for a short period, it nannot be made available as substitute for the natural diamond for such

"You are a fine little fellow."

Few of the passengers noticed that little act, yet to me it had a meaning. It was truly a pleasant thing to witness such an instance of politeness and honesty. I felt sure that the Sabbath-school had had something to do with that boy's training. So I asked him:

"My son, do you belong to a Sabbath-school"
"O yes, sir," he replied with animation.

My judgment was correct. I took the opportunity of giving a few words of encouragement and counsel to my young friend.

motherless children to take care of. She said to him, "Train them up for God, and meet me in hea-

Galbeston Adbertisements.

Galveston Male Academy.

Rooms under Morian Hall.

Hours, from 8 A. M till 2 P. M.

Tuition in Common English studies,

"Higher English, Ancient Languages, &c.,
gages, &c.,
or Prospectus, or to obtain an interview with one of the eachers, address the undersigned.

JAS. K. HULL, A. B.,
C. W. LEFFINGWELL.

Anderson & Blessing's Photographic and Ambrotype Rooms,

Tremont street, Galveston.

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

Ambrotypes and Melainotypes, all sizes and prices.

Ferfect satisfaction warranted.

ANDERSON & BLESSING, dealers in Ambrotype and Photographic Stock and Chemicals. All orders promptly attended to.

Celebrated 38 Prize Medal Pianos. T. A. E. BOHNSTEDT, Agent for the above justly celeto brated firm, having established a Repository for Pianos
in the retail store of Messrs. Armstrong & Bro., Tremon
street, Galveston, begs to invite the attention of the citizens
of the State to the 16 different styles of Instruments kept on
hand, varying in price from \$275 to \$1,100, including cover
and stool.

ORDERS FOR TUNEING & THOROUGH REGULATING

New Fall and Winter Goods.

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. VELVET and CLOTH CLOARS, of latest style and design.

SHAWLS—Bay State, Stella, Rocky Mountain, &c.

Ginghams, Calicoes, Domestics, Sheetings, Towelings,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, and Pant
Stuffs of every description.

FOR PLANTATION USE—Russets, Kerseys, Negro Hats,
Blankets, Linseys, &c.

CARPETINGS—Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply, and Ingrain,
and all kinds of House Furnishing Goods.

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.

L. H. WOOD & CO., Brown & Kirkland, Strand Street, Galveston, Texas.

MPORTERS AND DEALERS IN all kinds of Foreign at

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 asxi sizes Steel Corn Mills, 2 tons Slab Steel, 50 Corn Shellers.
50 tons Hollow-Ware, 1000 boxes Window Glass, 100 Mouse Hole Anvils, 50 dozen Ames' Spades, 50 Wilkinson's Anvils, 50 dozen Ames' Spades, 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 Cape, 1000 Cast Plows, 1000 cols Manila Rope, ass'd sizes; 1000 Hall's Plows, 50 dozen Horse Collars, 20,000 Zinc Paint, 50 dozen Horse Hames, 10,000 lbs. White Lead, 50 dozen Bind Bridles, 10 bbls. Rolled Lindseed Oil, 50 dozen Cotton Cards, 10 bbls. Rolled Lindseed Oil, 50 dozen Cotton Cards, 10 bbls. Rolled Lindseed Oil, 50 dozen Cotton Cards, 10 bbls. Rolled Lindseed Oil, 50 dozen H. Collin's & Co's Axes, 10 bbls Spt's Turpt'n, 50 dozen H. Collin's & Co's Axes, 5 bbls. Whiting, 400 planters Hoes, 5 bbls. Vellow Ochre, 1000 pairs Trace Chains, 5 bbls. Spanish Brown, 500 boxes Tin Plate, 2 bbls. Donary Varnish, 1000 bbs. Block Tin, 3 bbls. Copal Varnish, 50 kegs Bar Lead, 3 "Japan do, 20 colls ass'd size Lead Pipe, 200 lbs. Paris Green, 10 rolls Sheet Lead, 100 lbs. Chrome Green, 10 pounds Chrome Xellow.

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

MARBLE YARD.

ALLEN & CO.,

MARBLE DEALERS AND IMPORTERS of Italian Marble Direct from Italy. Centre Street, Galveston, Texas

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

MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND HEAD STONES, FURNI-

TURE MARBLE, IMPOSING, PAINT AND HEARTH IRON RAILINGS FURNISHED. Orders promptly executed on the most favo

PURNITURE.

BEDSTEADS, Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut.
do. do. 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.
A fine stock of Foreign and Domestic Carpeting, Oil cloth and Cocoa Matting.

f 1000 pr Trace chains, 1000 Plows, assorted 10 cashs Ox chains. 1400 dozen Hose assorted, 1500 do Zinc Paint. 1500 do Carry combs, 1500 do Carry combs, 1500 do Carry combs, 1500 do Carry combs, 1500 do Horse collars, 1500 do Horse hames, 1500 do Horse hames, 1500 do Horse collars, 1500 do Horse hames, 1500 do H

New Spring and Summer Goods, CLOTHING EMPORIUM

Miscellaneous Adbertisements.

SOAP! SOAP!! AGENTS WANTED to Sell Individual Rights to Make and Use RORABACK'S COMPOUND Chemical Toilet and Washing Soap.

A Rare Chance! No Capital Required! Energy and Industry alone wanted! For particulars apply to either F. C. WILKES,

B. L. PEEL,

As to the merits of the soap we give two voices from ho No. 1, from Col. John Brown.

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

Galveston, Texas, Feb. 23, 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 the 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 totlet 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, not 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 Tolet, 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.

[mar 1] S. W. PiPKIN.

Premature Loss of the Hair, which is so commo

Dolbear Commercial College OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS,

nded in 1832—Chartered by the Legislature of Louis with Agricultural and Mechanical Departments the new and spacious Iron Edifice, known as

STORY BUILDING,
S. E. Corner of Camp and Common Street

ENTRANCE ON BOTH STREETS. OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

RUFUS DOLBEAR, President.
MATHEMATICAL DEPARTMENT—GEO. B. BRACKETT, Prof.

BOSKEEFISO DEPARTMENT—RUFUS DOLBEAR, Lecturer, and J. W. BLACKMAN, Professor.

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



Are the Best, the most Da-rable, the Simplest and THE MOST RELIABLE SEWING MACHINES

r this scrutiny the customer is best convinced, and w urt it as sure to result in our decided favor; because, frot e severest test of a long trial, wherein it has been

Educational.

Asbury High School,

Thompsonville, Gonzales County, Texas.

Mrs. MARY C. HILL, Principal.

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

Rates of Tuition, per Session of Five Months.

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

Geography, Higher Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Composition.

Higher Sciences and Mathematics, Latin, French, and Spanish. Spanish. Drawing and Painting, each Music on Piano or Guitar. Jocal Music

Vocal Music gratis

Tuition charged from date of entrance. No deduction, except in case of protracted sickness. Board can be had it private families at from \$\$ to \$10 per month.

The Building is a large two-story edifice, situated in the northern part of Gonzales county; in one of the healthies portions of Texas. To parents who wish the advantage of a retired locality, and who are desirous of securing to their children the advantages of a sound moral discipline and it thorough education this Institution affords many advantages mar 1-ly P. THOMPSON, Sec. B. T. Chappell Hill Female College.

THE NINTH SESSION of the Chappell Hill Femal College commenced on the first Monday in Feb., 1866.

Mrs. MARY C. HALSEY, Principal.

Mrs. SARAH B. CHAPMAN.

TERMS
Tuition in the Collegiste Department, pression \$20 to \$25

Preparatory 15 60

Primary 12 50

Incidental expenses, per session, 1 00

Board, Washing, Lodging, Fuel and Lights 62 50

EXTRA CHARGES:

Music 25 00

Embroidery
Perspective Drawing, also an easy method of Sketching from hature, including Poonah
Shading, a new and beautiful style, press 15 00

For further information address the Principal, feb23, 1860

M. C. HALSEY.

Bastrop Military InstituteTHE Sixth Session will open on Monday the 33d Jan., 1860, under the superintendence of Col. R. T. P. Al-LEN, 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, fully adequate to the wants of the lecture room. The success of the Institute has been most gratifying, indeed almost unprecedented, and the Board of Trustees do not hesitate to recommend it as unrivaled in the State for thoroughness of instruction and perfection of government.

The lastitute charge tertuition 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 askatever.

The for further information, address the Superintendent.

S. W. SIMS, President.

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

San Antonio Female College.

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

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Law, &c., and M. B. McCartify. Prof.
French Department—Marc Roux. Prof.
Department for Permanship—Rufus Dolbear, Lecturer, J. B. Grifffill, Prof.
Spanish Department—Manuel Marino, Prof.
German Department—Manuel Marino, Prof.
Latin and Greek Department—M. Marino, G. GESS.
NER. Professors.
Italian Department—M. Marino, G. GESS.
NER. Professors.
This is the only chartered Commercial College in the Southwest, and the oldest in the United States, and has stood for More Than a Quarter of a Century.
on its own merits alone.
Board can be had with the Professors, or other good families, speaking English, French, Spanish or German, from \$5 to \$6 per week.

N. B.—To prevent mistakes, or impositions, Students intended for this College should bring this advertisement or special directions, as there are every winter temporary rooms open for a few months; all, of course, making womberful pretensions and promises, and posting fluming placards to enlighten the people of New Orleans and the South. When three or more form Clubs, and enter at the same time, ten per cent, will be deducted from tuition.
Catalogues, with terms, opinions of the press and leading men of the nation, etc., sent to all who desire them, by addressing.

German Tracts.

Second class.

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Regular course, (including Latin).

25 00
Drawing.

10 00
Drawing.

10 00
Drawing.

12 00
Drawing.

12 00
Drawing.

13 00
Drawing.

14 00
Drawing.

15 00
Drawing.

16 pretice., charged to all).

10 00
Drawing.

12 00
Drawing.

12 00
Drawing.

13 00
Drawing.

14 00
Drawing.

15 00
Drawing.

16 perman, or Relation, or Regular course, (including Latin).

18 00
Drawing.

19 00
Drawing.

10 00
Draw

At Vent's Station, Parker County, Texas.

THE Second Session of this Institution will commence on
the First Monday in October, 1899, under, the superinendence of J. N. B. HENSLEE as Principal, with a compe-

REV. A. G. MILLER, M.A., Principal of Preparatory Department.
WM. F. NORSWORTHY, M.A., Tutor.
W. J. CRERAR, Professor of Vocal and Instrument

Of the Texas Conferences,

Trabel and Transportation. SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

New Orleans, Texas, Florida and Havana U. S. Mail Lines.

THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMED that this Company's superior Steamships will run between Texas and New Orleans the coming season via the Mississippi River, and Berwick's Bay via the Opelousas Railroad, carrying the United States Mails, as follows: New Orleans to Galveston and Indianola.

New Orleans to Galveston and
Indianola.

From Levee, via River.—Leave New Orleans SUNDAYS, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Galveston TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston TUESDAYS, at 18 A. M.; leave Galveston TUESDAYS, at 18 A. M.; leave Galveston TUESDAYS, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Indianola, WEDNESDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, THURSDAYS, at 8 A. M. or 2 P. M.; arrive at Galveston, FRIDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, FRIDAYS, at 10 A. M.; arrive at New Orleans, at Levee, SUNDAYS, at 4 P. M.

From Berwick's, via Raitrond.—Leave New Orleans, WEDNESDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Galveston, THURSDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Galveston, TUHURSDAYS, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Indianola, FRIDAYS, at 2 M.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 8 A. M.; elave Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, SATURDAYS at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, THESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, TUESDAYS, at 10 A. M.; arrive at New Orleans, THURSDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, TUESDAYS, at 10 A. M.; leave Galveston, TUESDAYS, at 10 A. M.; arrive at New Orleans, THURSDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, SUNDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, TUESDAYS, at 10 A. M.; arrive at New Orleans, THURSDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, TUESDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, TUESDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Berwick's, THURSDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Berwick's, THURSDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Berwick's, THURSDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Berwick's, THURSDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Berwick's, THURSDAYS, at 12 M.

New Orleans to Galveston, via From Berwick's, via Ratiroad, MONDAYS, at Examine at Sabine TUESDAYS, at 8 a. M.; leave Galveston WEDNESDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Sabine THURSDAYS, at 8 a. M.; leave Sabine THURSDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Berwick's FRIDAYS, at 12 M.

New Orleans to Brazos Santiago,
via Indianola.

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

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

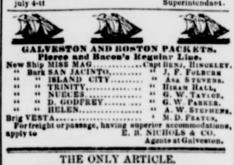
E. B. NICHOLS & CO.
or JAS. II. LOCKHART.
HENRY N. CALDWELL, Indianola. J. C. HARRIS, President New Orleans.

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

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, Trains will leave 20 minutes after 8 A. M., connecting at Bickmond with stages for San Antonio, Columbus, &c.

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

J. A. WILLIAMS, july 4-til



UNRIVALLED IN MARKET. HOME AND EUROPEAN DEMAND.

HUNTSVILLE, WALKER CO, TEXAS.

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

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

The experience and success of the present organizat warrants us in saying, in point of thorough mental distince, systematic course of study, correct general deporting and strict moral training, this school is second to none in state. The coilege editice is chaste and commodious, issued and furnished in the most modern and elegant at combining comfort and attractiveness with convenience healthfulness. Our apparatus, to which particular atten is invited, is the most complete and extensive in the Se amply sufficient to illustrate any principle of science.

The Musical Department will be under the directio Prof. F. H. Lindsay, who enjoys, in his profession, a ref tion equaled by few and snrpassed by none.

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

COLLEGE DEFARTMENT \$20.00

English Branches
Ancient and Modern Languages, each 6 00

Music—Piano and Guitar—each 25 00

Use of " 3 00

Drawing, Embroidery, Wax Work—each 6 00

Painting
School Room expenses 15 00

For Catalogues or more definite information address the President.

J. A. THOMASON, Pres't.

MAKE THE LOCK STITCH, are perfectly simple, and easily understood and kept in order; they are now fast

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Cook & Collier,

Professional Cards.

AND AGENTS FOR THE COLLECTION OF CLAIMS, COLUMBUS, Colorado County, Texas.

Will give immediate attention to all business intrusted to heir care. [37 All letters addressed to the firm will be remarkly answered. heir care. All letters addresses.

rompily answered.

References given in New York, New Orleans, Nashville,
Mobile, Houston, and Galveston, and generally in Wesiera
dec 15-78

Texas.

Aycock & Stewart,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW, AND GENERAL LAND AND COLLECTING AGENTS, Marlin, Falls County, Texas.

Marlin, Falls County, Texas.

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

REFERENCES.—Wim. M. Rice & Co., A. J. Burke, Hon. E. A. Palmer, Houston; J. B. & G. A. Jones, Gaiveston.

June9-1y.

J. W. Nowlin NOWLIN & HERRING. ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

WACO, TEXAS,

PRACTICE in all the Courts of the 19th Judicial District
and in the Federal and Supreme Courts at Austin
june16-1y

ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW, BROWNSVILLE, Cameron County, Texas.

Wm. R. Jarmon. Webb & Jarmon, LAWYERS, COLLECTORS AND LAND AGENTS, WILLAS, COLLECTORS AND LAND AUENTS,

LA GRANGE, Fayette County, Texas.

Will practice in the Counties of Fayette, Bastrop, Travis,
Caldwell, Gonzales, Lavaca, Wharten, Fort Eend, Austin,
Colorado and Washington, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts at the cities of Austin and Galveston. Collections and Remittances promptly made: Lands located,
bought and sold; patents obtained, titles perfected, and
taxes paid all over the State.

REFERENCES:

New York:—E. C. Estes, J. H. Brower & Co., Howes, Hyatt & Co., John Savery & Sons, Martin & Paul, S. Paul. Philadelphia:—Haddock, Reed & Co., J. B. Lippincott & Co., Hieskell, Hoskins & Co., Goodrich & Co., Taylor Baddon & Co. Boston:—Perkins & Co., Goodrich & Co., Taylor Baddon & Co. Boston:—Pierce & Bacon.

Galveston:—Carrea & Trabue, Dean, Randle & Co., Matter, Hughes & Saunders, Briggs & Yard

Houston:—B. A. Shepherd, A. J. Burke, Peel & Dumble.

Austin:—Col. S. Crosby, S. M. Swenson.

Memphis:—Sam. Tate, Pres. M. and C. Railroad; Jas. Penn, Cashier P. Bank, Tenn.

Nashville:—John L. T. Sneed.

Somerville, Tenn.—Hon. Thos. Rivers.

James W. Wynne. LAWYER AND LAND AGENT,

REFERENCES.—Peet & Dumble, Houston; James W CHARLES E. TRAVIS. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. CHAPPELL HILL, WASHINGTON CO., TEXAS. John T. Harcourt

HARCOURT & ROBSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. COLUMBUS, COLORADO COUNTY, TEXAS, COLUMBUS, COLORADO COUNTY, TEXAS,

VILL practice Law in partnership in ail the counties of the 1st Judicial District—in the counties of La vaca and Gonzales in the 16th Judicial District, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Galveston and Austin.

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

Nov. 2, '56,-1 y

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

Bonner & Bonner,

CHEROKEE COUNTY, TEXAS.

WILLattend promptly to all business confided to them in the counties of Cherokes, Rusk, Anderson and Smith—Eastern Texas—and in the Supreme and Federal Courts. Particular attention given to Collections, and in vestigation of Land Titles, and will act as Agent in the sale of Lands. Prompt remittances by Exchange on New Orleans, and the Northern and Eastern cities, of all collections made by us.

Ben. T. Harris,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Bellville, Austin County, Texas.

PRACTICES in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Austin and Galveston, and in the District Courts of Austin and Galveston, and in the District Courts of Austin and Galveston, sand in the District Courts of Austin and Galveston, Spacete, Fort Bend, Matagerda, Wharton and Washington countries.

Caldwell, Burleson county, Texas.

A. M. POTTER & W. S. CARRUTHERS, DENTISTS. EDWARD ING, D.D.S.,

DENTIST,

Refers to-S. B. Huribut, M.D., James Soriey, Esq., E. T. Austin, Esq., Messrs. Briggs & Yard, Ballinger & Jack, Fucker & League, Rev. J. W. Shipman. jan12-1y

and joyful to look at t

which were

prove fa

Little 1