# TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

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

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## GALVESTON, TEXAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1860.

# The Texas Christian Adbocate. OFFICE, STRAND, GALVESTON.

and fifty cents if paid within six menths, and three dollars i

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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#### OPPOSITES ONCE MORE.

MR. EDITOR:-As you did not exactly relish our own taste, we would say that substantials, with a pure English coating, are most congenial with our propensions. We, too, love genuine poetry and pure philosophy, if served up and set forth in a proper dish. Propriety and good taste have said that there is a fitness in things, which the fixed laws of utility and congeniality have made prudent for us to observe: hence it would not seem befitting to decorate the subspace of the interval of the interval of the seem of them to Georgia: they are planted and are doing well.) The great difficulty in eating heartly was, the foreign ingredients in the form of flies. Since the days of Moses and Pharaoh, no such swarms have been seen as do congregate in Arizona. They are not good for food, our own taste, we would say that substantials, stantials of life in a fancy dish festooned with flowers, and a festive robe might not be at home turned out nix.—Now, how is it? Is a person in the temple of God. German or Gallie colorings may tastefully adorn poetry or philosophy, preaching? I made the assertion once, through but Christianity might be more readily identifled and appear more lovely in her simple robe of truth. Since the days of the schoolmen, she or district. We cannot be responsible for all a penses of the line must be enormous. The stamay have appeared too often in public from a preacher's work; but we are willing to do what foreign wardrobe.

It has been said, by some one, that writing is "a necessity with some men"-what is in the mind must be revealed. Genius, like stars must shine in its own native hues; and a tender heart could but shed a tear over the privation of that one which has no befitting firmament in which to reveal its radiance! Poetic inspiration is perhaps the nearest akin to the divine. When the glowing symbols of divine truth enrapturing and all pervading glory threw him into an ecstacy, and he was commanded to write, but only "according to the vision"-that is, make a duplicate of what you see, or, as the let the poet write, when the visions of poesy are before him, but let him give us an exact counterpart of what he sees, and, if it be not a contradictory "opposite" of the divine, reason and faith may admire- But if, in his visions, he should see that the conflicting theories, Calvinian and Arminian, are simple "opposites," and hold a mutual and equal claim upon the credence of mankind, an Arminian may doubt the reality of the vision, or conclude it was withdrawn too soon, or the eye grew weary and closed before the two "opposite" pictures were clearly outlined upon the mind. While we can but commend the devout charity of the editor's last article, we at the same time rejoice to hear him say, "that Arminianism is the best system of theology in the world we profoundly believe;" for, after all his "opposites," we are thereby authorized to claim him as a brother Arminian.

What if the leading idea of both systems sovereignty and agency, is received, in a sense by both? Does that make them both true? We think not. There is certainly a wide difference in their respective definitions of divine sove reignty and human free agency. Calvinism teaches that the sovereignty of God is arbitrary and absolute in the moral as well as in the na tural world-that the essential will of God is infallibly done throughout his entire universe, in nature, providence and grace. This is the Calvinistic idea of sovereignty, and according to it "whatsoever is is right." Sin "is," therefore sin "is right," Now, what is the Calvinistic idea of free agency? If it allows any agency in man, it is any thing but a free agency .-They may say man is an agent, but they mean by that saying the agency of a stone, or at best an automaton. These cannot be the Armenian ideas of sovereignty and agency. But perhaps the editor replies, these are "the details where they contradict each other, and here they are not opposites," If so, we ask, is not our definition of a thing contained in our idea of that thing? Is not my definition of a house contain ed in my idea of a house? And is your definition of sovereignty and agency contained in your idea of them respectively? If so, the Ar minian idea of sovereignty and agency must contradict the Calvinistic. But if the editor should contend that we misapprehend him here and state that all he meant by the "idea" of the two systems was that each acknowledged that there was a divine sovereignty and a human agency, without any definition, and that they only disagree when they begin to define the fact, we answer, that we regard that as being tantamount to having an idea and not having i at the same time, for our definition of a thing is contained in our idea of that thing.

We may be justly ranked in the catalogue croakers." but that is an ugly name, and if it has any poetry or philosophy in it, we have no

stop. I insist upon order.

Mr. Thiron.—I will tell you the reason why exhibit this weapon. When that territory (pointing to Kansas) was in danger of falling to Kansas) was in danger of falling to the hands of the Slave Power, Mr. Beecher's heart was touched to such a degree that he went round among you all, and by personal and the connection clearly indicates the sense in which we used the phrase "opposite." Perhaps we would have been less vulnerable if we had said, two opposite propositions cannot both be true, when the truth of one necessitates the falsehood of the other. We regard the leading idea or proposition of the two systems, Calvinian and Arminian, as being of such a contradictory nature, that the truth of one necessitates the falsehood of the other. But we are reminded of the limitation of our faculties.

We cordially receive the editor's last expositions of the weapon in the last constant we contained we could lost two why in this weapon. When that territory falling days longer. The little girl, however, was very hungry and must have something. I cut a small slice from the loaf and said to "mine host," "what days longer. The little girl, however, was very hungry and must have something. I cut a small slice from the loaf and said to "mine host," "what days longer. The little girl, however, was very hungry and must have something. I cut a small slice from the loaf and said to "mine host," "what days longer that he went round among you all, and by personal like the maney of this of the seapon. When the two dozen others, to guard the liberties of Kansaa. But at this moment, sir, at this very moment, the Cherokee country is in equal peril of coming into the but this weapon. When the very moment, the Cherokee country is in equal peril of coming into the loaf and said to "mine host," "which was sent, with two dozen others, to guard the liberties of Kansaa. Park is a but at this moment, sir, at this very moment, the Cherokee country is in equal peril of coming into the loaf liberties of Kansaa. Park is a s

We cordially receive the editor's last exposition of the graces of faith and hope—that they both are both active and passive. In regard to both are both active and passive. In regard to both active and passive. In regard to both active and passive. In regard to ringlette from her cleans here.

stowment and passive reception of the divine blessing, there must exist in the heart a faith not dead or inert, but alive, and actively taking hold of the promised blessing, which is thus bestowed, but passively received.

TERMS .- Two dollars Per Annum, in advance; two dollars Finally, as our worthy editor has been honor ed by an association with the great apostle who was "favored with two eyes, at a convenient distance apart," it might be reasonably supposed that he could tread the path leading between two "opposites," and leave such indelible footprints, that his unfortunate cycloptic brother might follow on without hazarding a misfortune by an inclination to either side. H. A. G. Columbia, Texas.

#### ONE OF THE LETTERS.

J. W. Shipman, Esq., Agent Texas Chr. Advocate. Dean Sin:—Enclosed I send you \$2, for anther year's subscription to the Advocate .- I am sometimes half amind not to subscribe to the Advocate. You ask why? Because you have turned us out this year without a preacher. The fact is, our country has never been finds the fare is scanty. I never fasted so much nor so long. The only chance for a meal was sunshing the fact is the fact is the fact is controlled in the fact is controlled i fairly respected in that particular. The first at the station, where we changed horses. In these stables the hostler lives. Here he sleeps, preacher sent was ----; the second -----. our "cadaverous" dish of "opposites," we have concluded to give it another wading. We do he never filled, and that was the last of him.—

Skin on them and Mexican beans. The last not know that Gallic is more palatable to us The third and last was the Rev. Thomas Myers seemed to be the staple food of the country than German diet. If we can judge rightly of and his excellent old lady. Well, to go back: No. 1 preached two or three times, for which this settlement paid him \$65. No. 2 did not

we promise. Try us. GEO. W. TODD.

Mason, Mason county, March 14, 1860.

MODEL EXAMINATION.

the Advocate, that we would go to preaching.

Model Teacher,-Class in Grammar please come forward. Can you tell us how many parts of speech ? 1st Student,-There are twenty-nine.

Model Teacher .- Yes, that is correct, there are nine. Tell us their names. verb, Articiple, Disjunction, Preposition, Syn-

tax. Prosody, and ----Model Teacher .- That'll do. (To the audience.) I can assure you that this class has not in several ways. editor might phrase it, an "opposite." Then been drilled for the occasion. They are able to answer any question on this study as readily from fourteen to twenty miles. Water priviand correctly as they have those already propounded. (Tremendous cheering by the audi-

> Model Teacher .- (To the class.) The class will now state whether they have been drilled

> 1st Student,-No, sir, we aint, (Prolonged cheering by the audience, while the class retire.)

lyn. It is part of a debate upon a resolution to withdraw the support of the Church from the American Board of Foreign Missions upon the California, and, bating some bad qualities, are a California, and, bating some bad qualities, are a found to be exceeding great; in consideration found to be exceeding great; in consideration ground of the "complicity of that corporation with American slavery." Mr. Beecher denied hardy, but cannot be "broken," as the phrase is. We had a frolic every time we changed. the "complicity" and advocated the continnance of the connection between his Church and the Board. Mr. Tilton took opposite ground, and, in the course of his remarks, said:

Now, sir, tell me how that beautiful country that lies north of the Cherokees was saved to freedom? (Pointing to Kansas.) Mr. Beecher can tell! It was done by the rousing of the whole North to the necessity of making Kansas a free State. It was by the universal excitement created in the North that Kansas was saved. And who was it that saved it? I will tell you a story of a green bag. (Mr. Tilton here produced a green bag, which, on being opened, was found to contain a Sharp's rifle, which he held up to the audience.) I wish to remind Mr. Beecher how he helped to make

Kansas a free State,

Mr. Garbett—I rise to a point of order. The gentleman's remarks are not to the question.— What relation has this rifle to the American

MR. TILTON,-I will tell you! This instrument—well dinted, as you see, by long use—was dedicated by the pastor of this Church to the cause of freedom in Kansas.

Mr. Garbett continued his interruption on

the point of order, but was called to order by the chair.

Mr. Thron.—This was one of the original twenty-five rifles for which Mr. Beecher, during the Kansas excitement, went around among the members of his Church, making personal solicitation and continued appeal to every one, saying: "Give me money to buy twenty-five ritles for Kansas." This rifle has performed its nission; it has done good service there.-

A GENTLEMAN.—Is it loaded? (Laughter.) A GENTLEMAN.—Is it loaded? (Laughter.)
MR. TILTON.—No! (laughter) only with an argument! I will not stop to tell you the history of this weapon; only that it was carried three months by Capt. John Brown. (Applause and hisses.) It was present at the battle of Ossawatomie. (Loud applause, followed by hisses and renewed applause.)
The Chair.—Gentlemen are provoking by their hisses the very thing they are trying to stop. I insist upon order.
MR. TILTON.—I will tell you the reason why I exhibit this weapon. When that territory

ACROSS THE CONTINENT. No. IX.

The Route—General Description—The over-land Mail—Untameable Beasts—Pimos Indians —Something to Eat—The Desert—Hot, Crust-

ed and Unwashed. Mr. EDITOR:-It would be a dull, monotonous task to describe in detail the route to California. The points of interest are few and far between.

If any one, familiar with the local history of the country, had been with us, we might have learned much of adventures—Indian skirmishes and the troubles of emigrants—but our drivers seemto know. To make time and get their wages was their sole concern.

ful cliffs, yawning precipices, of valleys, canons,

The mode of preparation is as follows: In the this year, or some other good man. But it turned out nix.—Now, how is it? Is a person compelled to join the church before he can have they are abominable. But, when a man has fasted three days and nights, as I did, if he shuts his eyes, the beans taste very well.

> penses of the line must be enormous. The stages, the horses, (of which there are about 1200.) the drivers, at high wages, the stations, with men to keep them, the provisions for the men and the provender (hay and barley) for horses, all of which must be imported, constitute a very heavy tax upon the company. The six hundred thousand dollars paid them by the government must be well nigh absorbed by the expenses.—
>
> The travel, however, is much greater than one would suppose, and adds no little to the income of Butterfield & Co. The line ought to be a daily one. It would be economy in Congress, and a boon to California, to abandon the steam ship monopoly, and confine the mail service for ship monopoly, and confine the mail service for pro-pect of saving souls from death. But when are called. Under such an arrangement, the time from St. Louis to San Francisco could be Twelve came the first Thursday night; forty t reduced to fitteen days. I came to San Antonio, in Texas, in seventeen, and much time was lost

The stations are arranged at distances varying wells which have been dug are a great relief to the government and emigrant trains, Nevertheless, such are the irregularities of distance, and such the quality of the water in many places, that passengers usually furnish themselves with canteens, so as to have a tolerable article, f possible, always on hand. In hot weather in spite of all precautions, the traveler somees suffers with thirst. The temperance societies might learn the liquor lovers they are try-

is. We had a frolic every time we changed.— In both horses and mules, the old Spanish bloed, originally bad, seems to have taken on other vicious qualities, in the wild freedom of the plains, through many generations, and now perseveringly resists subjection to the service of man. In every team, two or four men are ne-cessary to hitch the leaders. When the driver —who is always mounted beforehand—cries "let them go," such rearing and pitching the eastern traveler never saw before. Within a mile they grow quiet, and make their run with-out farther ado. Yet the next time they must be broken in again. The average speed for the whole distance is seven miles an hour. From

ten to fourteen is frequent,
One morning about sunrise we reached the Pimos villages. Here lives a tribe of Indians, harmless, inoffensive, and entitled to the notice of the church. They might be Christianized. cation, or from occasional contact with the white man, while retaining much characteristic of their race, they are both an agricultural and pastoral people. They have their herds of horses and cattle, and their fields of grain. The most of their habitations are curious structures.

They resemble an inverted pot. Small poles are procured and bent, each end stuck in the earth and then wattled with small twigs and then thatched with grass. A hole large enough to admit a man's body is left on one side. The whole fabric is about four feet high and in diameter about four Aller could stretch aircrease. meter about five. No adult could stretch nim-self in one of them, and he must make a sort of crescent of his body and limbs to get all in. The village is dignified with one or two log cabins. On reaching the Maricopa Wells beyond this little Indian town, we stopped to change our team and the driver pointing to a little shanty, announced that we could get something to eat up there if we wished. We were all hungry, and made haste to reach the breakfast house. A and made haste to reach the breakfast house. A table not much larger than the crown of my hat was set out and on it were an old tin pot filled with flies and steezed peaches, a dish of beans and flies, and a loaf bread old enough to be musty, but too dry mould. On inspection, my appetite declined the refreshments, my wife followed my example and we concluded we could fost two days longer. The little girl, however, was very hungry and must have something. I cut a small slice from the loaf and said to "mine host," "what do you charge for this bit of bread?" "Well I guess a dollar is about far." Disputing his judgment and giving him some good advice,

ish bayonet, the cactus, the broad leaved, the spiral, the pillared, some of them of immense size—constitute the prevailing growth—and the apple as it is called, which grows on one species and the bulbous root of another are the staple food of the half-starved Indians. The Indians the provided half-starved Indians. The Indians is the provided half-starved Indians is the provided half-starved Indians.

and is the most dreaded of all the route. Hot, dry, dusty—intensify these adjectives beyond anything known in the East, and a tolerable idea ted together with the avowed design to overthe troubles of emigrants—but our drivers seemed strangely ignorant of every thing we wished to know. To make time and get their wages was their sole concern.

While there is much to admire in the scenery, the describe it is impossible. I wight waite of the skin. Not to wash, leaving the dust to form the base and the floating clouds of dust have a very unpleasant effect upon the eyes and the skin. Not to wash, leaving the dust to form the base are with the avowed design to every through a vowen design to every through the avowed design to every the avowed design to every through the avowed design to every the avowed design to every the avowed design to every through the avowed design to every the av to describe it is impossible. I might write of mountains, high and low, of fantastic forms, awand another country. I had been forewarned Sunshine, May 28, 1860.

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF METHODISM.

1. Let us consider this matter from the very beginning. Two young clergymen, not very remarkable any way, of middle age, having a olerable measure of health, though rather weak than strong, began, about fifty years ago, to call sinners to repentance. This they did, for a time, in many of the churches in and about London. But two difficulties arose: First, the churches were so crowded that many of the pa rishioners could not get in. Secondly, they preached new doctrines—that we are saved by faith, and that "without holiness no man can see the Lord." For one or other of these reasons they were not long suffered to preach in the churches. They then preached in Moor-fields, Kennington Common, and in many other public places. The fruit of their preaching quickly appeared. Many sinners were changed both in heart and life. But it seemed this could not continue long, for every one clearly saw these preachers would quickly wear themselves out, and no clergyman dared to assist them— But soon one and another, though not ordained, offered to assist them. God gave a signal bless-ing to their word. Many sinners were thorough-ly convinced of sin, and many truly converted

saved?" they were desired to meet all together next; soon after, a hundred. And they contin ued to increase, till, three or four and twenty

3. But how should this multitude of people be kept together? And how should it be know whether they walked worthy of their profession hey were providentially led, when they were thinking on another thing, namely, paying to public debt, to divide all the people into litt mpanies, or classes, according to their pla of abode, and appoint one person in each class to see all the rest weekly. By this means it was quickly discovered if any of them lived in any known sin. If they did, they were first admonished, and, when judged incorrigible, ex

HISTORY OF A SHARP'S RIFLE.

We find on our a table a pamphlet containing a speech delivered some months ago by Theodore Tilton, in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. It is part of a debate upon a resolution to withdraw the containing a speech delivered some months ago by Theodore Tilton, in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. It is part of a debate upon a resolution to of which they were gradually spread to all the societies in the kingdom.

5. In order to increase the union between

the preachers, as well as that of the people they were desired to meet all together in Lon don, and, some time after, a select number of them. Afterwards, for more convenience, they met at London, Bristol and Leeds, alternately They spent a few days together in this gener conference, in considering what might mo-conduce to the general good. The result was immediately signified to all their brethren, and they soon found, that what St. Paul says of the whole church may be, in a measure, applied t every part of it: "The whole body, being fitl framed together, and compacted by that which every joint supplieth, maketh increase of the body to the editying of itself in love."-(Epi

6. That this may be the more effects done, they have another excellent help, in the constant change of preachers, it being their circuit more than two years together, and few of them more than one year. Some, indeed have imagined that this was a hindrance to the work of God; but long experience, in every part of the kingdom, proves the contrary. This has always shown that the people profit less by any one person than by a variety of preacher

Such are the spiritual helps which God he stowed on this his vineyard with no sparing bestowed on this his vineyard with no sparing hand. Discipline might be inserted among these, but we will speak of it under a separate head. It is certain that, in this respect, the Methodists are a highly favored people.—Nothing can be more simple, nothing more rational, than the Methodist discipline: it is entirely founded on common sense, particularly applying the general rules of Scripture. Any person determined to save his soul may be properson determined to save his soul may be united (this is the only condition required) wit them. But this desire must be evidenced by three marks: avoiding all known sin; doing good after his power, and attending all the or-dinances of God. He is then placed in such a

dinances of God. He is then placed in such a class as is convenient for him, where he spends about an hour in a week. And, the next quarter, if nothing is objected to him, he is admitted into the society; and therein he may continue as long as he continues to meet his brethren, and walks according to his profession.

Their public service is at five in the morning, and six or seven in the evening, that their tem poral business may not be hindered. Only on Sunday it begins between nine and ten, and concludes with the Lord's supper. On Sunday evening the Society meets, but care is taken to dismiss them early, that all the heads of families may have time to instruct their several lies may have time to instruct their severa households. Once a quarter, the principa households. Once a quarter, the principal preacher in every circuit examines every mem ber of the societies therein. By this means, it the behavior of any one is blamable, which is frequently to be expected in so large a body of people, it is easily discovered, and either the offence or the offender removed in time.

Whenever it is needful to exclude any disorderly member out of the society, it is done in the most quiet and inoffensive manner, only by not renewing his ticket at the quarterly visita-

not renewing his ticket at the quarterly visit not renewing his ticket at the quarterly visita-tion. But in some cases, where the offence is great, and there is danger of public scandal, it is judged necessary to declare, when all the members are present, "A. B. is no longer a The great condition of salvation is to be wil-

also manufacture from these roots a pungent highly intoxicating liquid of which they are said to be very fond.

asleep; and would he not fight, that his kingdom might not be delivered up? If the word of the apostle be found true in all ages and nations, From the Pimos village to Yuma on the Colorado the distance is about two hundred miles and is the most dreaded of all the route. Hot, In truth, the god of this world was not asleep. Neither was he idle: he did fight, and that with all his power, that his kingdom might

and another country. I had been forewarded that with all bis power, that his kingdom might on this point and my face was a stranger to the delivered up. He "brought forth all his water, two weeks. Some of the passengers up would bear no resemblance to these wild, desolate unique, picturesque regions. My account must be very general.

After leaving El Paso, for twelve hundred miles the fare is scanty. I never fasted so much nor so long. The only chance for a meal was nor so long. The only chance for a meal was suffered. How 28, 1860.

And another country. I had been forewarded that with all bis power, that his kingdom might not be delivered up. He "brought forth all his water, two weeks. Some of the passengers to deal was not be delivered up. He "brought forth all his hosts of war." First, he stirred up the beasts of the people. They roared like little and defenceless flock on encount must be very general.

After leaving El Paso, for twelve hundred miles the fare is scanty. I never fasted so much nor so long. The only chance for a meal was suffered. Hydropathy will not do in Arizona. "Cleanliness may be next to godlines," but while travelling I prefer dust to ligher, till deliverance came in a way that none expected. God stirred up the heart of our late careful with all bis power, that his kingdom might not be delivered up. He "brought forth all his hosts of war." First, he stirred up the beasts of the people. They roared like little and defenceless flock on in Arizona. "Cleanliness may be next to godlines," but while travelling I prefer dust to lighter, till deliverance came in a way that none expected. God stirred up the heart of our late of the preventive.

Sumskine Haw with all bis power, that his kingdom might on the delivered up. He "brought forth all his hosts of war." First, he stirred up the beasts of the province expected. God stirred up the heart of our late gracious sovereign, to give such orders to his magistrates as, being put into execution, effectually quelled the tumult of the people. It was about the same time that a great man applied personally to his majesty, begging that he would please to "take a course to stop these runshess."

At all times. Nothing can separate the soul from an interior communion with him, and open a chasm between us and the Holy One, but unbelief, a want of that confiding spirit, that loving trust in him, which hath great recompense of reward. This faith was man's original state, and salvation is the reproduction in the confiding spirit, that loving trust in him, which hath great recompense of reward. This faith was man's original state, and salvation is the reproduction in the confiding spirit, that loving trust in him, which hath great recompense of reward. This faith was man's original state, and salvation is the reproduction in the confiding spirit, that loving trust in him, which hath great recompense of reward. This faith was man's original state, and salvation is the reproduction in the following trust in him, which hath great recompense of reward. This faith was man's original state, and salvation is the reproduction in the following trust in him, which hath great recompense of reward. This faith was man's original state, and salvation is the reproduction. please to "take a course to stop these runabout preachers." His majesty, looking sternly upon him, answered without ceremony, like a king, I tell you, while I sit on the throne, no man shall be persecuted for conscience' sake.' But, in defiance of this, several who bore his

majesty's commission have persecuted them from time to time, and that under the color of Conventicle Act; one in particular, in Kent, who, some years since, took upon him to fine one of the preachers and several of his hearers. But they thought it their duty to appeal to his majesty's Court of King's Bench. The cause tercourse with his all-pervading presence .was given for the plaintiffs, who have ever since been permitted to worship God according

I believe this is a thing wholly without precedent. I find no other instance of it, in any age of the church, from the day of Pentecost to this day. Every opinion, right and wrong, has been tolerated, and almost in every age and nation. Every mode of worship has

be leading events of Arminius' life, an apprelative estimate of his opinions and character, and an outline of his posthumous influence in the theological world. It is one of those sterin which it appears its position and reputation. So comprehensive and satisfactory an account of Arminius and his system has never a account of manna. Arminius and his system has never before been ve in detail than Mr. Warren, the writer has produced a monograph of permanent value to in a state of inward communion with God, friends and foes. We reproduce the following perceived, perhaps, from his own efforts:

both in England and this country; of the general Baptists, and of many minor sects, on both sides of the Atlantic. All the branches of the ing all else and thyself." (Neander's History great Methodist family throughout the world embrace it heartily. This last body claim that the theological opinions more prominent among them, and more free from admixture with other. (Neander's History of Christianity and the Church, vol. iv. p. 413.) doctrines than other denominations, are sub-tantially the Arminianism of Arminius. John again: shouldst then let thyself be strung to Wesley, who was always bold enough to do a true and right thing when he thought it to be such, did much to rescue the name of Armin sink thyself into the deep, unfathomable mercy 'us from obloquy. "One might as well cry,
'Mad dog,'" says he "as to call a man an Arminian." Yet when he established a monthly
periodical for the benefit of his people, he called

the Arminian Magazine.
To the practical mind of Wesley, indeed, it was morally impossible to do otherwise than adopt the theological views of the Leyden Reof Huntingdon's preachers, and the result was a long and lierce controversy. The doctrines of man's lost condition, of general redemption, and a "free salvation," were the chief points of theology involved in the sermons of the fervent ittnerants, as they called to their multitudinous assemblies to repent and believe, appealing always to their own consciousness of power to choose or reject the offered remedy. It is an anomaly in the religious world, -not, however, have nothing in their articles of faith which denands it of them, they are the most earnest and persistent defenders of Arminianism, and most alous of any encroachment on what is to ever inister a compact, well-defined, and positive minister a compact, well-defined, and positive, though unwritten creed. The twenty-five articles of the Methodist Church in America were taken substantially from the Articles of the Church of England. Nearly half of them were designed to guard against Papistical doctrines and usages, and are now virtually of no importance. Nor do the remaining articles exclude any shade of evangelical belief from the Methodist communicity. In fact, broad as is the plat form of these Articles, it is not necessary that a candidate for membership subscribe to them.
Only one condition is required in these societies,
—a desire to "flee from the wrath to come, and
to be saved from their sins." This desire must be evidenced by a life corresponding to certain moral rules; and though the member is also bound not to inveigh against the general sentiments held in the denomination, he is at liberty to enjoy whatever opinion he pleases, provided his life be holy. Yet there is probably a greater

his life be holy. Yet there is probably a greater unanimity of clearly defined theological opinion in no other denomination, than in this; and this sentiment is substantially Arminian.

Most of the denominations who hold this doctrine at the present day, do not adopt all the views of Arminius. His notions respecting original sin, as we have seen, were those entertained by the Calvinistic thologians of his time, and by others before them. They are not received by the anti-Calvinistic churches of the present. The progress of the Arminians, however, in this respect, has been no greater than that of a majority of their opponents. In fact, Calvinism itself has undergone a wonderful change, at least in its exoteric statement of doctrine. The genuine theology of the great General change, at least in its exoteric statement of doctrine. The genuine theology of the great Genevan Reformer now holds sway in but few localities. In a modified form it is the creed of the Scotch Presbyterians, of the English Independents, of the Dutch, Swiss, and French Reformed Churches, of the Calvinistic Baptists in English and America, and of the Presbyterians, Orthodox Congregationalists, and a few smaller denominations in this country. But the Calvinism of the modern Calvinists would have more ism of the modern Calvinists would have more horribly shocked the friends of Gomarus than the Arminianism of Arminius.

It is absolutely impossible that a true religion should not present a great number of mysteries. It teaches more truths than all others; but each of these truths has a relation to the infinite, and,

FULL SALVATION.

ling to be saved, and to be saved without doing any thing to merit it. God needs no entreat ing to make him willing to restore us fully to lost holiness, as if it were a work which he was reluctant to undertake. If we would be fully saved, and abide in the peace of God, we fully saved, and abide in the peace of God, we must banish all such jealons feelings of him, and maintain a constant assurance that he loves us and desires our highest good. He is not only good, but is goodness itself—he not only loves us, but he is pure, unbounded lave itself. This maintain a constant assurance that he loves us and desires our highest good. He is not only good, but is goodness itself—he not only loves us, but he is pure, unbounded love itself. This love is always available to the soul. It is coextensive with himself all space. It is the all surrounding element of the soul. Such a being is not subject to any sudden caprice of passion or feeling. His love is not a transient emotion, changeable as the form of a floating summer cloud, but an unchanging nature. He loves us when we are fearful he does not, and unbelief has forced a barrier between us and his infinite Spirit, and shut us out from the enjoyment of his love. It is only a want of affectionate conconfidence it has lost, and maintains an un-doubting persuasion of his unchanging and

Then we can say,-

I meet the object of my love." It is faith that opens the heart, and the infi nite Spirit again tlows into it, as says Christ, "Behold I stand at the door and knock; if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in unto him, and will sup with him, and he with me." Here is a sensuous image of spiritual delights. To feast with Christ, to re-cline at the table of God, is not only to be made a partaker of the divine nature, but to share the bliss and unutterable repose of the divine Mind. It is the finite spirit drinking from the fountain of God's own pleasures.— This is more than the fabled ambrosia and nectar of the Greek mythology-it is a peace unknown the sensual mind, a joy unspeakable. The attitude of Christ before the door of the heart, calling with his voice, and knocking to on his part to enter. When free will ceases all Such is a spec resistance, and gives way before his infinite love, that yearns over us to do us good, and ends all its inward strugglings to grasp salva ity is degraded into a creed of fear; and, to the sinks into the bosom of the divine love, then God comes into its hidden recess, and fills all prevailing motive of his so-called religion.

its powers, just as, when an artificial embank ment gives away, the ocean overflows the land When we cease to bolt Christ out as a thief

ublished in an American Quarterly. Less tinguished Christian teachers of the middle age, there seems to be an apprehension of the way in which the soul must reach its supreme good perceived, perhaps, from his own efforts after of God, with a humble, submissive will, under God, and all creatures, and know then that Christ alone would give it thee, out of his great kindness, and free goodness, and love, and com-passion."—The Happy Islands, or Paradise

## UNITARIANISM A FAILURE.

Mr. Martineau, one of the most prominent

"I am constrained to say that neither my in tellectual preference nor my moral admiration goes heartily with the Unitarian heroes, sects, or productions of any age, Etionites, Arians, Socinians, all seem to me to contrast unfavorably with their opponents, and to exhibit a type of tho't and character far less worthy, on the whole, of the true genius of Christianity. I am conscions that my deepest obligations, as a learner from others, are in almost every department to writers not of my own creed. In philosophy I have had to unlearn most that I had imbibed from my early text-books, and the authors in chief favor with them. In Biblical interpretation, I derive from Calvin and Whitby the help that fails me in Crell and Belsham. In devotional literature and religious thought, I find nothing of ours that does not pale before Augustine, Tauler, and Pascal. And in the widely spread among us. A man's 'church' far fainter allegiance, is an unnatural, and for me an inadmissible fate.

A REAL RELISHER OF A JOKE .- A man lately received twenty lashes well laid on, at the whip ping-post in an English town. The culprit, instead of bellowing when the constable applied the lash laughed immoderately, which made the angry officer lay on with harder force. On angry officer lay on with harder force. On giving him the twentieth blow the angry officer could stand it no longer. "Well, here, reside the offended officer, "I've done my duty, and I can lick ye no more, but I'd jest like to know what it is that's so funny!" "Funny!" roared the other, "why it's excellent. You've got the wrong Smith! I ain't the man that was to be whipped? It's the other one! Now you'll have to go it all over again! Really it's too good! You must lick the other man! Ha! ha!"

to suggest that a committee to select a Sunday-school library should consist of persons accus-tomed to children and to their tastes, and per-haps of women rather than men. When a school is sending for a library, it is not enough to order a certain number of backs at certain school is sending for a library, it is not enough to order a certain number of books at certain prices. A judicious selection will give it tenfold value. Better duplicates and triplicates of the best, than a greater variety never to be read. The mysterious "Committee of Publication" might also with advantage consist partly of

THE TEACHING OF POPERY.

WHOLE NO. 567.

A curious and interesting tract, published last year, from which something of the present character of the teaching of the Church may be gained, is called, "A Catechism concerning Protestantism and the Catholic Church." It is to be noticed that this work appears in Milan—

has forced a barrier between us and his infinite of Protestantism," and ends with the pupil's Spirit, and shut us out from the enjoyment of saying, "These doctrines strike me with horhis love. It is only a want of affectionate confidence in him that prevents our enjoying him at all times. Nothing can separate the soul are right; neither Pagans nor Turks have ever soul of that faith in which it was created. It thon, Lange, and others of the same sort—all of was unbelief that removed man from the para a piece. Carlostadius was an apostate, and he discal state, and blighted and blasted all the also took a wife. Melanothen was a hypocrite, fair scene, changing it into the ante-chamber of hell. When the soul comes back from its jeal-ousy of God, and returns, to that aflectionate like Luther, and he, too, married... Calvin died madly blaspheming, and invoking the devil."
There is much more matter as remarkable as everlasting love through Christ, paradise is repaired, its long-absent God is restored to the spirit, and it enjoys a perpetual and blissful in-Church in regard to Protestantism, and the mode adopted to deter the young religious in-quirer from adopting a form of belief so pernicions. A curious description is given of the signs by which the disseminators of Protestantstn are to be recognized, in which it is stated a short time, the desire has been frequently expressed of renewing the executions practiced for about three centuries upon the poor Catho-lics." But this Lesson XV that is most impor-tant to our present purpose. This lesson is "on the Certain Damnation of Apostate Catholics;" and the teacher asserts in the course of it, that "it is certain with the certainty of faith, that all Catholics who become Protestants are irre-trievably damned for all eternity, except in case of sincere repentance before death, accompanied with the abjuration of their errors." tion of the Catechism closes with the statement that "there is nothing in these pages which cannot be confirmed with irrefragable proofs

Such is a specimen of the authorized teach-ing of the Church of in 1856. Is it strange that

EDUCATION OF WOMEN

If there be time, opportunity, means, and health, give a girl all the education she will take. Especially, on no account, but for lack of these, fail to allow her to stop short of the these severe, though simple studies, are more suitable for her mind at an early stage of her education, than the philosophical ones usually paragraphs:

Denominationally estimated, Arminianism is the common doctrine of the Lutheran Churches in Europe and America; of the Episcopalians, both in England and this country; of the gen course for the moral, physical, and intellec us being; soul, body, and spirit, to be educated to he extent of their powers, without distinction of sex; we believe education will not conflic with education. The education of the head

" Faults in the heart breed errors in the brain, The characters of Martha and Mary, in the Holy Scriptures, are not inapt for support of part of our argument. "Martha was combered about much serving," and not eager for the voice of instruction. Mary, no doubt, had her work so

regulated by system and forethought, as not to be hurried or put out by company; but found time to listen to the highest learning and deep-est wisdom. Does the Saviour condemn for this the intellectual Mary? No. Listen to his commendation: "Mary bath chosen that good part which shall not be taken sway from her," Such blessed commendation at last shall she re-ceive who rouses herself from the grossness of earth and applies herself to the attainment of that knowledge which is to fit her progressively for the society of the intelligences of heaven. Says a favorite author whom we delight to quote on this subject: "If you neglect to educate the mind of a woman by the speculative difficulties which occur in literature, it can never be educated at all. If you do not effectually rouse it by education, it must remain for ever languid. Uneducated men may escape intell-ctual degredation; uneducated women can-

iterature and the concerns of domesticity are inimical to each other. They harmoniously blend; they relieve, they set off each other.— Hear Addison again; speaking of his friend, Lady Lizard's family: "It was always the custom of one of the young ladies to read while the others were at work; so that the learning Adjustine, Tabler, and Pascal. And in the poetry of the church it is the Latin or German hymns, or the lines of Charles Wesley, or of Keble, that fasten on my memory and heart, and all else feel poor and cold. I cannot help this; and I can only say I am sure it is no perversity; and I believe the preference is founded in reason and nature, and is already entertaining to me to see them dividing their speculations between jellies and stars, and mak-ing a sudden transition from the sun to an aprimust be the home of whatever he most deeply loves, trusts, admires and reveres—or whatever of a cheese cake." Mrs. Marshal, to prove the most divinely expresses the essential meaning of the Christian faith and life; and to be torn away from the great company I have named, and transferred to the ranks which command a far fainter allegiance, is an unpartural and an unintentional command a second control of these cake." Mrs. Marshal, to prove the harmony of these pursuits, wrote that interesting volume, "Sketch of my Friend's Family," now published by the Sunday School Union; and she made an unintentional command as the made and unintention and the made and unintention as the made and unintention and the made and th and she made an unintentional commentary on the work, when she told a friend that she wrote it at leisure moments, by her father's fireside, in the midst of her brothers and sisters. My personal knowledge of her enables me to say, she was herself the beautiful impersonation of the character of the intellectual but efficient heroine of her book. If we would have "a perfect woman nobly planned," we must educate her to the extent of the powers God has given to her being and to her race.—Southern Methodist Quarterly.

travel some distance in a stagecoach, fell in with a pleasant-tempered, well-informed officer. His conversation was sprightly and entertaining, but frequently mingled with oaths. When they were about to take the last stage, Mr. Wesley were about to take the last stage, Mr. Wesley took the officer apart, and after expressing the pleasure he had enjoyed in his company, told him he was thereby encouraged to ask of him a very great favor. "I would take a pleasure in obliging you," said the officer, "and I am sure you will not make an unreasonable request." "Then," said Mr. Wesley, "as we have to travel together some time, I beg that if I should so far forget myself as to swear, you will kindly reprove me." The officer immediately saw the motive, felt the force of the request, and with a smile thanked Mr. Wesley.

FOR OUR NEXT .- We have on hand severa very interesting communications, received too late for this number. They will appear in the next. Among them we may mention "Historic Items," by H. S. T .- "Traveling with a train from El Paso to San Antonio," by J. L. H., fresh, entertaining, and-"written in a wagon;" besides several other articles which cannot fail to please and instruct our thousands of readers. It is a great privilege to live in these days of newspapers, especially those which, like the Advocate, come cheap at \$2 per annum in ad-

BASTROP MILITARY INSTITUTE. -The Civilian of the 25th has the following notice: "We have received a Catalogue of the Military Academy, situated at Bastrop, Texas, and of which Col. R. T. P. Allen is Superintendent. The Academic Staff consists of Col. R. T. P. Allen, Sup't, and Prof. of Civil Engineering, Moral and Intellectusi Philosophy; Lt. Col. R. D. Allen, Comd't of Cadets and Prof. of Mathematics; Maj Stanley, Prof. of Languages; two Professors and two assistants in the Preparatory Depart-

The Catalogue contains the names of 18 students, of whom eleven were from the county Of the students, forty-seven have been engaged in the studies of the College classes, and eighty tour in those of the Preparatory Department.

The institution appears to be in a flourishin condition, and its patrons well satisfied with the organization and discipline, as well as the progress of the pupils."

Much might be added in just praise of the School, but its merits are well and widely known. In Kentucky, where the Messrs, Allen formerly taught, they are regarded as occupying a prominent place in the front rank of their State, formerly a pupil, recently gave it to us as his opinion that, especially in the Mathematical department, their just praise would almost seem educate make use of such men, while they can. Power above, and to the varied blessedness be

WASHINGTON FEMALE INSTITUTE-PICNIC .-We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation from the young ladies to a pienic which will be friends" are included in the ticket, and we hope many of those excellent people may find it convenient to attend. As to ourself, the invitation, coming as it does after our protracted absence, gives a peculiarly sad force to the maxim, "Business before pleasure."

SOUTHERN PREACHERS IN NEW YORK .- A prominent Methodist layman of New York city writes: "New Yorkers give a hearty welcome to Southern preachers. It is among possibili ties that they may be gratified with having such as regular pastors in this great metropolis There is room here for such to work for souls. and plenty to give them the right hand of fellowship."

"INDIFFERENT" QUOTATION .- When Byron wrote the celebrated verses describing the ball prescher writes to one of the Advocates that the "pitar is crowded nightly with fair women

## "LAY DELEGATION."

The committee on this subject in the lat-Northern General Conference, reported favor ably, and proposed a plan, as follows:

1. The lay delegates shall be equal to the num ber of clerical. 2. Each circuit and station to elect one lay delegate, to be chosen once in four years by ballot in the Quarterly Conference next preceding the session of the Annual Conference to which they belong. 3. These delegates shall meet at the seat of the Annual Conference on the first Friday of the session next preceding the General Conference, and proceed to elect the number of delegates to which they are entitled. 4. They shall be entitled to equal privileges with the clerical delegates; provided that they shall not sit on the trial of a Bishop. nor on the appeal of Ministers,

A minority of the committee reported the laity were satisfied with the government as it is, and that the change proposed, if attempted at all, should have the advantage of more mature deliberation. After debate, a substitute was adopted, which we condense as follows: 1. We approve of lay delegation when the Church desires it. 2. The preachers in the various charges shall lay the subject before the Quarterly Conferences, between 1860 and 1862, the results to be certified to the next Annual Conference, with the number voting for and against it. 3. The Bishop shall present the subject before the Annual Conferences of 1862, and certify results to the next General Conference.

GREENOUGH'S STATUE.-In one of our late letters, we spoke of Greenough's colossal statue of Washington, in the Capitol grounds, as one of the finest pieces of modern sculpture. Since giving that opinion, we have been reminded that an objection to the statue is the Roman its chief accessory beauties. For, be it remembered, the Congress of 1776 constituted Washington a Dictator, in the Roman sense of that term. It vested him "with full ample, and com plete powers"

1. To raise, " from any or all of these United States, sixteen battalions of infantry," and to appoint officers for them.

2. To raise, officer and equip three thousand light horse, three regiments of artillery, and s corps of engineers, and to establish their pay. 3 To call out the militia of any of the States, as he should "judge necessary."

4. To arrest and confine persons who refused to take the continental courrency, or who showed any other evidence of disaffection to

the American cause, etc., etc.

This was done, not withstanding the jealo of military ascendency which prevailed at that time, and is the most remarkable gift of power on record. In the greatest of the old govern ments such power was assumed upon exigency, and abused to the aggrandizement of the usurper; in the greatest of modern governments, the dietatorship was conferred upon the Father of his country by a confidence which proved to be

"On the 8th ult, aged 60, Mr. JOHN WESLEY, grandeon of the Rev. Charles Weeley, and

"COMFORT OF THE SCRIPTURES."

Mont Blanc is a muse as well as a monarch Of all the hymns inspired by him Shelley's is probably the best. It is quite as orthodox as the celebrated strain of Coleridge, and not so rhapsodical or obtrusive. The ground-work is threefold, as it is in everything else which is built to defy the hand of Time. First, there is what may be called the mid-region, "ghastly and scarred and riven," where the thunders roar to each other and the tempests pile confusion upon their paths. "Awful scene!" The mind cannot dwell among the terrors of such a place; but whither shall it flee? Back to the cottages in the peaceful valleys far away, whence distance may enchant the ruggedness of its terrors? Not yet. Look upward to the summit; 'still, snowy, and serene" it gleams on high. This is a sublime relief, for it reveals that the "POWER" is not in the terrible confusion of ice and rock and thunder around you; "the secret strength of things," "the still and solemn powr" is enthroned on the peak which

"Far, far above pierces the infinite sky."

There the lightnings play and do not scathe, the thunders do not crash, but utter only a low, brooding sound. This sovereign summit, soaring above the region of the storm, is the true symbol of strength; the awful forms piled about its base are its subjects. And when our thought has, in the strength borrowed from the peak, conquered the confusion about us, we may look downward with "adverting mind." For now we are prepared to see that the floods which rave ceaselessly and ruinously about us,

"Meet in the vale, and one majestic river, The breath and blood of distant lands, for ever

Rolls its loud waters to the ocean waves, Breathes its swift vapors to the circling air." A solemn, still and unscalable grandeur; mid-region of terror, out of which issues fruitfulness for "distant lands," and for well-shel tered valleys near the base of the mountaineven such is the revelation of God. We cannot make a home for ourselves among the severe profession. A distinguished lawyer of that mysteries of the Scriptures. When we attempt it, the ethereal cold freezes our blood, terror glares into our faces, and thunders and avalanches lift up their dissenting voices. But that an exaggeration. Let people who have sons to region of awe bears its relation to the serene low. Terrors are about the God of the Bible that he may not be mocked with irreverent approach; but out of those terrors comes all that is life-giving in revelation. The cross has its given by them on Friday, 29th inst. Our high summit of justice; its middle region of conflict and death; and its lower fruitful climes where we reap the peaceable fruits of right-As the poet said of the storm-strewn ravine

of Arve, we say of the Bible; that its judgments and majesties inspire awful doubt or serene faith in accordance with the spirit of the student. There are sickly souls who would de frand the government of God of its agency of fear, and turn its trumpet of wrath into a silly shepherd's pipe. Such philosophers forever cry 'nature!" . "nature!" as if there were no earthquakes, volcanoes, or tempests in the natural world. But the realities exist nevertheless and the only way to get rid of them, on the principle which rejects the Scriptures because of their severity, is to deny the government of God altogether. The great earthquake of Listhought that any part of it would ever get into a Methodist revival notice. Nevertheless a denies its fruit, and the herds perish in the judgment. But we may with Paul, "remember drought or the famine, yet he triumphs in the Lord and glories in the God of his salvation. may follow their faith. In the last Quarterly simply, we venture to assure him, because he The truth as it is in Jesus includes and conquers the power of suffering and death. The Christian sees clearly that afflictions do not spring out of the ground. His own troubles work for him as nothing else can; and the commotions and evils of the world are all, in his view, under the control of that Providence which, as revealed in Scripture history, makes of so much wrath a minister of praise, and restrains the remainder. The secret of the Lord is with them that fear him. That there are grounds of fear no one can depy; but too many fail to see that a proper fear of God alone bestows the great comfort of deliverance from every other

tience." There are times when parts of the Bible seem as impenetrable as the book with the seven seals. Such a part, the apostle appears to urge, might have been found, by some minds, at some times, in the Mosaic institute, with its bloody sacrifices of lambs and bullocks. Under those circumstances impatience might throw away the inspired record and turn to the wisdom of men. "Patience" waits, and unto it after a while is shown, coming forth from the region of type and shadow, "the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world." "All things are put under man," says the Psalmist; "it is not sq," impatience replies, and hastily shuts the book. Patience reads on and gets a mighty comfort for its pains from Paul's comment upon David: "now we see not yet all things put under him; but we see Jesus, the captain of our salvation, made perfect through sufferings," leading the host of yet unpossessed sovereigns unto glory in the kingdom prepared for them. Impatience would desert at the streams of Babel; patience will wait until the time of Paul and Silas, when the Lord's song word in its outstretched left hand, with the can be sung in a stranger place than a strange halt from the person. This, however, is one of | land, with the roar of a friendly earthquake, if need be, for accompaniment.

## POLITICS AND RELIGION.

There are two classes of people at the South One is in favor of pushing affairs to a crisis with the design of bringing the North to a sense of justice, or of dissolving the Union. The other class hopes that "a sober second thought" will bring the North right, without extreme measures. The two classes are not far apart; they agree in principle, and, if it should become necessary, they could at once become one in policy.

The breaking up of the Democratic party, which now seems inevitable, for a time, at least, may seem to brighten the prospects of the Black Republicans. But they are in a position where success is defeat. It would be impossible for them to organize the government. If they triumph, disunion will be the inevitable result.

The disruption of the Democratic party, although it will be regretted by a majority of the Southern people, will not cause any man whose back-bone is "worth shucks" to wilt. For years the Southern people have been preparing themselves to meet the worst, and if it should be overlooked. It is this: the breaking up of resigning its authority, while the other hand knowing properly in this case what was being done by its fellow—is raised in a witnessing attitude toward heaven. The conception is good.

We copy the following Obituary from the London Watchman of May 2d:—

"On the Sth ult, aged 60, Mr. John Wesley, and the Constant of the content of the

the South. If the worst come, it will be the stake. The questions are: "What relation shall Education. After bearing testimony to the Milton, but none "will dare dispute its strength Southern people and their system of domestic servitude—the very best and most humane that could be imagined under the circumstancescall for unparalleled forbearance; and that, it the result should be disunion, the fault cannot be at our doors. So much is certain. We are proud of it, and hope the South will continue to act with her accustomed wisdom, spirit and

Let no one say that we have spoken too deeidedly as to the result of Black Republican success. Four years ago, Ex President Fillfor disunion, said that the South could not and should not submit to the election of a Northern

Meantime there is no reason why people wh abordinate their political to their religious feelings should become excited. God rules. Trust ng in him, and doing nothing for the sake of strife or vainglory, they shall not be confounded. But this is a time for religious men to watch their politics with a jealous eye. Undue worldly excitement of any kind is fatal to the reign of the peace of God in the heart. Who can tell that the crisis of the crisis does not rest upon the men whose experience of a kingdom not of this world prepares them to descend into human affairs with "airs from heaven." when demagogues are rising up from beneath the surface with "blasts from hell?" Just in proportion as religion asks none of the emolunents of the government is it a power for good n the State. That is its position here; and there is a constant danger of underrating its infuence, simply because it operates through the useen hearts which it has purified, rather than through the political forms by which it is itself orrupted. It has but one house among us and that is composed of the consciences of men who believe in Christ with a heart unto rightousness. If it should be wounded there by the sword of political excitement, the injury would be incomparably greater than if it should receive an apparent injury through some of its onnections with the government in a country where Church and State are united. We say apparent;" for all such injuries are unreal. because the relation through which they are efected is itself a sham. In the other case, the njury would be real, not because some barrier falsely called by the name of Christianity, and which it did not need, nor in any just sense recognize, had been borne down, but because religion itself is then assassinated in her own self chosen citadel, and with her hands grasping the horns of her own altar. It is always un speakably important, in such a country as ours that religious men should act religiously as citi-

## THE SPIRIT OF THE PAST.

zens; and, if possible, the need of such an ele-

nent is greater now than it ever has been since

the formation of the government.

were better than these." Solomon forbids it, and we yield a wrong tendency to his inspired those who have had the rule over us" that we tivity. Our correspondent thinks otherwise, are a number of "old letters" from Messrs. Quinn, Wilson Lee, Coke, Asbury, Jefferson, Jacob, S. Parker, Whatcost, and George, J. Quinn writes, September 5, 1801, that the Lord is with him in the "wilderness" of Erie Circuit. Pittsburg District, "A season of outward difficulties and hardships, but a time of inward peace." About the same time Wilson Lee writes from the Baltimore District, "we have a move all round my line" and mentions about eight hundred conversions within a few months Bishop Coke, in 1802, was rejoicing at Liverpool over "the great revival on the continent." He had "read to thousands, and intended to read, "God willing, to tens of thousands" the accounts he had received "of the progress of Scriptures" is to be received "through pa- the work in Maryland, Delaware and Tennessee." He says: "I never forget my American brethren any night whatever, while I am bowing my knees before the thrope," "The work of God still goes on in a very blessed manner in Ireland." "I bless the Lord, I am constantly happy in God." "Press upon your believing hearers the necessity of sanctification and entire devotedness to God." "Point out also in every sermon the absolute necessity of salvation by the remission of sins-the witness of the Spirit." "O! what a ravishing view the Lord sometimes favors me with of your immense continent, filled with inhabitants, and filled with sons of God," Rev. Enoch George, afterwards Bishop, was not pleased with the prospects in Maryland in 1803. "I think there have been two causes. The great cause is the want of discipline, the second is, I fear, and really think, that the singing those whirling tunes common among us has destroyed that solemnity which belongs to the spirit of the Gospel. But I may be mistaken in both," "I wish, when you come, you would bring some fire over with you."

Bishop Whatcoat, struggling with infirmity. and wondering how he shall get to his appoint ments at the South from Philadelphia, thanks God that there remains a rest for his people,

There are two prominences in the letters, ositive religious experience or an earnest groanng for it, and a consuming desire for the salvation of sinners. Such was the spirit of the past Is it the spirit of the present, or have we found out a more excellent way?

## THE NORTHERN CHURCH.

The ultras, after having vented their wrath sume, be mild again until the danger of a seces-sion is overpast. Dr. Thomson will hardly, as editor of the New York Advocate, give us any lengthy comment, in the same spirit, upon this

extract from his Conference speech : "If slavery is wrong, it must be evil; if it

There is no monster on the continent that binds so many hands, cords so many feet, blinds so many eyes, blasts so many intellects, black-ens so many hearts—that opens so wide the mouth of hell, and crams it with such masses of ruined mind and matter."

half a century past. Recently this warfare of its connection, or shall it disavow the recent adds: half a century past. Recently this warrare has been culminating in actual invasions of Southern soil and in the nomination of a wholly sectional ticket for the national offices of the sectional ticket for the national offices of the

ful that some of its "people" will take occasion to unite with the Church, South, without waitmore, who cannot be suspected of a penchant | ing for a Convention or the action of the Annual Conference.

Others are in favor of waiting for the Conference. Nothing is settled except the sense of satisfaction, and that is dead. A public meeting at Hillsborough, Loudon county, Va., S. S. Roszel Chairman, resolved,

1st. That we solemnly and in the fear of God, enter our protest against the late action of the General Conference of the M. E. Church on the subject of Slavery.
2nd. That we do repudiate the sentiments of

the New Chapter introduced into the Discipline on that subject. And we will not submit to it. and laymen of our Church, who agree with us in opinion on this subject. 4th. That these proceedings be published in

ountry papers.

other side. These latter seem to be sadly afraid of finding themselves in what they elegantly call "a one-horse church." They are probably more fond of Power than of Truth.

#### OPPOSITES.

Excluding minor issues and by-play, the que ion is-can infinite sovereignty be reconciled in thought, by human intellect, with finite free agency ! Everything affirmed by us, was based on the supposition that this could not be done. Our correspondent said it was possible, and ascrted, positively, that it had been accomplish ed. If he will show how and when, he will not only make himself famous, but create an era in human thought, and drive the last vestige of mystery out of the universe. If he can do it, we fall; if he cannot, candor will compel him to acknowledge that he needs wisdom to un-

derstand his own ignorance. One thing more. As he seems to be in the dark about the idea of the sovereignty, we will help him. That idea implies the power to create, or not to create, without being affected n happiness or perfection by the action or its omission. Here all parties are bound to agree. The task is to reconcile this idea with an agency which may and must, as God's sovereignty cannot, bring happiness or misery, perfection or degradation, to its possessors. Practiwisdom, that we can believe where we cannot prove, and work without being able to explain the ultimate principles which enter into our ac-

#### has no proper apprehension of the subject. THE ADVOCATES.

The Advocate at Charleston says there is a third party growing up in the Northern Church, which would remove from the discipline of that body, all that it now contains on the subject of slavery-leaving this question in its political tolic way of teaching to master and slave their mutual duties.

"These brethren should be left to themselves o work out their own future; while we of the outh should extend them our good will and South should extend them our good will and sympathy, and so far as we can do so, remove all embarrassments to their action, which might, were we disposed, be pre-ented from outside. Let us hope and pray, that God may find a way for them, peacefully to embrace right views; and in any event petition heartily, 'thy kingdom come; thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven.'"

The Methodist (the Book Editor says it should e Advocate,) at San Francisco, says: "None but an intensely earnest Christianity will do for this coast." Reason: The Christianity which exists there is to a large extent "many-sided and undetermined as to its prevailing form and

uniformity as elsewhere. Here are Irish, French, German and Spanish Catholics, with niscellaneous elements gathered from every part of Christendom, and all are modified by the influences peculiar to an independent and original public sentiment, such as exists in Cali Outside of Roman Catholicism, the scene i

yet more promiscuous. Not only the leading Protestant denominations, but every phase of modern religious belief has among us its representatives and adherents. The apostles of religious error are bold and busy, and they are making not a few proselytes.

The evangelical element predominates, how-

ever, and "there will come an awakening." Our own Church is prosperous. The Book Depository is thriving. There are revivals. \$9,400 have been subscribed to the Pacific Methodist College building.

The Nashville Advocate is impressed with the need of more laborers in the ministry.

The Memphis Advocate has a word on "Ed

itors' Offices:" "Several of our Northern exchanges

been copying and making themselves merry over the humorsome description of our publish-ing house and offices in the Nashville Advocate

country. No disinterested observer can deny that such effects of a wide spread hatred of jority of the General Conference? Or shall the and education. We need to feel, as a self-evi

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Centenary Methodist Church in St. Louis, is a the subject through one who had been a memsends out papal emigrants by the multitude upon a special contract system which requires them to pay a stipulated amount of their wages for so many years for the support of the Church in this country. Very recently a Catholic prominence advise secession. Others take the priest called at a railroad contractor's office, and requested the clerk to retain a certain amount of the wages of the Irish laborers and pay it over to him, stating it was all understood be tween the employees and himself. The clerk attended to the request; but, as it happened, the contractor discovered the money in a drawer, and, on finding out the plan, had the men called in and paid it over to them, saying that he could not be made a party to any such rrangement. Our readers will now be at no oss to know how it is that Romanism erects

> ng at the foundation of our liberties. It is well known to our people that there is nearly always an impending danger of conflict etween our country and Spain; but it is not rouble, the whole official power of Romanism in this country would go to the aid and comfort of the enemy. We have reason to believe that there is a thorough understanding between the Papal power and the Spanish government pon that matter.

Against the Catholic Church, as a Church, ve entertain no sentiment of bitterness. If its only errors were theological, we should speak f them as we do of the differences between cally there is no difficulty; the reason is that God has made this world for action, rather to be so plain that Romanism is leagued with thors. It bears testimony against the alteration stirring up the slaves to commit such deeds as for various reasons, we may dislike the subject. Policy itself might dictate silence, at least while ahead of their fears as to give the Romanists the benefit of the cry of "persecution," whenever their policy awakens serious attention. And this, too, in sight of Mexico, where Romanism baptized four millions of converts in a with them, are "glad to know that it is to be few years after the reduction of the empire, and where, as a result of successes which it heralds as an evidence of the Divine blessing upon its aspects to the State, and returning to the Apos- labors, the Church soon became the possessor of the lands and revenue of the country-the final issue being the present struggle between the vampyre of ecclesiastical domination and a too feeble rallying of the little remaining vitali-, fitable way. ty of the instinct of freedom in a portion of the

population.

What is to be done about it? Nothing un charitable; nothing which assumes that the Church system. Is there not hope that seeds Romanicm-that it may, somehow and somewhen, be detemporalized, depapalized, re evan-gelized and made to contribute something better than "wild gourds" to the pottage of the world?

In the city of St. Louis, Romanism had become so authoritative and supercilious that there was "no living with it." Details may be imagined when it is stated that instead of waiting for attack and appearing on the defensive, as usual, it there thought itself sufficiently secure to commence the war upon Protestantism. Last fall a Catholic priest commenced a course of Lectures against Protestantism, which were widely circulated by means of their regular publication in the Republican, a prominent and influential secular paper of St. Louis. Fortunately, Rev. E. M. Marvin was stationed in the city, and Rev. D. R. McAnally was at the belin of the St. Louis Advocate. The latter was courageous enough to determine that the lectures should be answered, and discriminating enough to see that Mr. Marvin was the man to do it. The disputants did not meet each other, but each lectured in his own church, and all the lectures of both were published in the Repubthe need of more laborers in the ministry.

"There is many a Stirling Brown now in a deputy's office. Many a Joshua Boucher follows the plow to day. Many an Adam Clarke is spading the ground, or piling stones. Many a Fisk, or Emory, or Few, is standing about the court-room, ready to give up the blue bag, and to seize the trump, to the joy of angels and the salvation of thousands. Many a Leavel is making pills and prescriptions for the bodies of a few patients, who only lacks the call of God to become the spiritual healer of diseased multitudes. Many a Noah Levings is now hammering the anvil, or driving the plane."

Lican. The controversy, both as spoken and as written, created great interest. It is enough to say of the result that it was highly satisfactory to the Protestants, and made a profound impression against Popery upon very many who, without any intention, perhaps, of becoming personal adherents of Catholicism, were not at all suspected of being unfavorable to the progress of that power in this country. Mr. Marvin deserves the thanks of all who love his cause for the timeliness and ability of these lectures, which are all the better for being the production. lican. The controversy, both as spoken and as written, created great interest. It is enough to which are all the better for being the produc tion of one who is no swift controversialist, and who had always rather explain the faith and enforce it by the ordinary motives of the pulpit than "contend" for it in the arena of dispute. The natural gentleness and dignity of the author have conspired with his Christian spirit to keep out of the book anything like abuse of his opponents, while his manly intelligence has scorned all the sophistry and demagoguery which too often disgrace and weaken the professional disputant. We heartily commend the volume. It bears, creditably, the imprint of the Methodist Book Depository at St. Louis. A likeness of the author enhances its value. 336 pages. For

sale at the above Depository, No. 80 Pine street. Price-paper cover, 50 cts.; cloth, 80 cts. cloth, gilt edges, \$1.

The Southern Methodist Quarterly for July has, we are glad to see, an appreciative paper on Adam Clarke. The worthy memory

general estimation with lapse of time.

result not of Southern seeking but of Northern aggression. The North has been fomenting a war upon Southern institutions for nearly the Southern institutions for nearly the Southern institutions for nearly the state. The questions are: "What relation shall be discussed in the Southern seeking but of Northern high value set upon education by the American and grandeur." A critic in the North British people, and to the marked influence of Christianity upon American educational progress, it reader by the "superhuman pitch of the style," apart from anything extraordinary in the matter." This is not strictly true. The matter is extraordinary, but not, in one sense, at least, relatively to the style. Dr. Lipscomb comments upon the criticism as if it were the sheerconference accept the exposition of the chapter given by some, and be contend to submit to it?"

The Advocate is in favor of calling a Convention to decide these questions. "They too nearly is no such thing as a healthy progress of Christian in the content of t est possible nonsense, and asks-" on what new psychological law could language be so intensetion to decide these questions. "They too nearly concern the people, to be committed entirely to the preachers." "If we secede," it adds, "we must build up a new church, but few of our people would be willing to connect themselves with other denominations, or other Methodist organizations." And yet the Advocate is fearan unqualified absurdity. The reason why Milmiliar sources in the world—the Scriptures and the mythologies. His matter is not wanting in greatness, but in originality. This does not detract from his merit; but it does make some A Series of Lectures on the Errors of the Papacy, by Rev. E. M. Marvin, pastor of the human pitch of the style." A great singer may book for the times. On our late trip we met | sing grandly a piece of music which he did not with a well-accredited and intelligent Italian invent. Without the power of utterance one of August. Between Liberty and Houston, 39 refugee from Popish persecution, who gave us a man may conceive a tune as truly as another posting" concerning the designs of Romanism who thrills thousands with its expression. upon this country. We learned still more upon "Relatively" we do not rank Milton quite so tract. From New Iberia to Berwick's Bay, 40 high as Dr. Lipscomb, who considers him the miles, the work will soon be completed by the ber of the present Pope's household. The ex- greatest of poets and the sublimest of men. tent of the arrangements for Papalizing the re- Dogberry, however, is our Mentor on the subligion of this country, and for Austria-cizing its | ject of comparisons, and we, therefore, see no 3d. That we approve and recommend the immediate call of a Convention of the ministers and is perfectly astounding. The place Milton is to occupy with reference to the North Texian (Sherman, Grayson of the ministers) and is perfectly astounding. The place Milton is to occupy with reference to the North Texian (Sherman, Grayson of the means). other poets. What De Quincy says of Milton of the 13th says:

> the comparative merit of their central suns. The paper on the Philosophy of Representation is strong. We like it. Still it does not convince us that lay agency is bad or unconstitutional. If "God has done all the law-making needful for the Church," he has not done everything else, and what remains to be done is left to the requirements of times and circumstances and the sanctified judgment of his people. The question is not one of right or wrong, but of costly church buildings, colleges, etc., in this country, and maintains in various other ways a not unlike that which obtained in the case of the man whose epitaph conveys the information ast and insidious system of sapping and minthat he "did well," wanted to "do better." took medicine and died. There's the rub. The hint which the writer gives about the secularization of the Church, and the danger of multio well understood that, in the event of such a plying "incumbrances," to the detriment of the simplicity and efficiency of our form of government, is itself one of the strongest argument against any change. We are pleased to see something spirited, like this paper, upon the negative side of a question which has probably supporters enough in the affirmative for the present. It looks like a practical comment upon

the injunction to "prove all things." Hymns and Hymn Writers does justice Charles Wesley, by claiming a large amount of Protestant denominations, without any refer- his sacred poetry which is scattered through its paramount object, we cannot, in justice to rate article spiced with sharp reproof. There our convictions of right, remain always silent are some foolish alterations in Beecher's Plyconcerning its encroachments, however much, mouth Collection, which destroy the strength and beauty of the original in every instance. We venture the assertion that Mr. Beecher the generosity of the American people is so far would have adopted the originals without change if he had been acquainted with them.

The article on the Greek Drama is refresh ingly "scholarly." Without being one of the editor's "academical friends," we, in common followed by another on the same theme." The review of Sasnett's Discussions instly

recognizes the ability and devoutness of the sturdy Doctor's powerful contributions to our Church Literature.

"Brief Reviews" and "Notes and Correspondence" close the number in the usual pro-

The Educational Repository and Family Monthly for June, (organ of the Educational Institute of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South,) is excellent. The engraving of the great body of intelligent Catholics must neces- Clarksville, Tenn., Female Academy is worthy sarily and forever remain blind to the errors of the accomplished burin of J. C. Buttre; its which are mixed with the merits of their appearance in the "organ" is due to the character of the institution. The matter, original of reform may be blown into the heritage of and selected, pleases us perfectly. Southern literature and education are honored by the Repository. It should be warmly supported by

#### their friends. Many other publications await notice.

BISHOP EARLY AND THE JAPANESE.

The Alexandria Sentinel says the Bishop ha been to Washington for the purpose of being presented to the Japanese Embassy, as a chief officer of a numerous society or association of American citizens,—and to gain their good will and respect as such. The object of the Bishop was that the letters and credentials of the mission of the contract of

was that the letters and credentials of the missionaries proposed to be sent by his church to Japan, might receive a friendly consideration, and secure to them all possible immunities and kindness from the authorities of that distant land. In this Bishop Early has displayed his habitual sagacity and thoughtfulness.

He was presented to the Japanese Envoys, we understand, by Gov. Floyd, the Honorable Secretary of War. No topics of theology were of course introduced, the object of the interview being as above explained, not proselyting but official. We learn that the Japanese Envoys very politely gave the Bishop the assurance that he desired, and that the interview was in all respects agreeable and satisfactory.

If the Bishop only has half a chance shown him, he will have an edifice erected, and a Methodist Society in successful operation in Jeddo

Sages of the earth, Christ is the key of you problems, the completion of that philosophy which you resume without ceasing but never finish; troubled spirits, he is your peace; lovers of wealth, he is your true treasure; men, he is the word which solves the enigma of life, and conquers the power of death. He alone re-binds us to the Author of our being and to universal order.—Vinet

Cotton Blooms.—Mr. S. A. Spellings, the intelligent overseer of Shanghai plantation in this county, informs us that his fields were plentifully beaprinkled with cotton blooms on Wedneeday of last week. Mr. B. F. Williams has likewise placed on our table blooms which appeared on his plantation last week.—Jefferson Gazette.

RAIN—THE CROPS.—This section of country, has been blessed with abundant showers of rain, within the last week. It was beginning to be much needed, but has come in time to insure an abundant crop of corn, and the cotton crop never looked better in this section. The wheat crops now about harvested; and though light, owing to the severe freezes during the winter, there will be enough made to supply all the demands.

The Oat Rye, and Hungarian grass crop is ex-

Mr. J. C. Thomas brought into our office on Thuesday last, a cotton bloom, from his crop six miles north-west of this place. It is the first cotton bloom we have seen or heard of this

TEXAS ITEMS.

GALVESTON .- The city is healthy, and the weather delightful. We have had but one "hot" day so far, but a great many that would have been seriously so except for the breeze. That keeps us pleasantly cool during the day, and makes an upper sheet comfortable at night.

The Tyler Reporter of the 13th says the weather continues hot and dry. Without rain, soon, the corn crop in portions of the county will be entirely cut off. A negro man in Tyler lost his life not long

since by descending into a well in which the choke-damp had not been destroyed. The Trinity Valley, Sumpter, was yearning for rain about the 13th. The corn was almost

literally burnt up." The Liberty Gazette, of the 22d, thinks the corn crop will be one-half short. "Cotton is

still doing pretty well," TEXAS AND NEW ORLEANS RAILROAD .- The section from Beaumont to Liberty, 44 miles, is finished. The cars run three times a week. It is thought that the division from Beaumont Orange, 22 miles, will be finished by the 1st miles, the work is progressing. From Orange to New Iberia, 110 miles, the work is under con

Louisiana Company. So says the Gazette. At Marshall, we are informed by the Flag of the 13th, the weather was still dry. It had not

The North Texian (Sherman, Grayson co...)

is true of every transcendent poet. Instead of being an "author amongst authors," each of them is a "power among powers, a central force among forces." The contention of critics about their relative greatness is as if the earth and a planet of some other system should debate

of the 13th says:

Last Monday night brought the severest thunder-storm we have witnessed for years. The fall of water was not rain—it was a deluge, accompanied by a tornado which sent it through and through the roofs of dwellings. Our lodgings (the Texian office) were flooded. A nice cool time we had of it.

The crop of wheat was not large in that see tion. "Other crops promise abundant yields. Oats are safe, and corn never looked better. Though the Spring and Summer have been rather dry, yet seasonable rains have fallen precisely when they were needed, and vegetation has never shown a yellow tinge.'

The Texian reports the murder, recently, of Mr. Flack and his eldest son, near Boggy Depot, by some outlaws known as the "Flaeter gang." The murdered persons were residents of Choctaw Nation.

The same paper says the new Methodist church in process of erection at Sherman will be the finest house of worship in the Northern counties. Length, 60 feet; width, 40; 18 feet

A negro woman of A. C. Pace, Esq., of Bonham, was hanged a couple of weeks since for strangling her master's eldest son. After the murder of the child the citizens of Bonham took a vote as to the disposition of the woman. For burning, 54; for hanging, 63. Mr. Pace was one of the committee which waited on the abolition conference near Bonham, of which our readers have heard something occasionally heretofore. It is believed that abolition emissaries linger in that region; and it is supposed to be not altogether improbable that some friends of

Relieious.—The members of the Methodist persuasion occupied their new church, in this city, on Sunday last. The congregation was large, and listened with much interest to an excellent discourse, delivered by the Rev. Mr. Hamill.—Nacogdoches Chronicle, 19th.

The Chronicle notes large emigrant trains, passing every week through Nacogdoches, bound

Western Texas. SUNDAY-SCHOOL CELEBRATION .- A Sundaychool celebration and pic-nic came off at Sherman on the 2d. An address was delivered at the Courthouse by Rev. Mr. Binkly. The speech was eloquent, and the succeeding dinner "grand."

A man named Geo. W. Williams was shot ead in a rencounter at Belton on the 16th. The Democrat of that date has no particulars. TEXAS LEAD .- A lump of ore picked up in Llano county, proved on being smelted to contain 65 per cent of pure lead. A large amount

of the ore lies on the surface of the ground in SCHOOL CHILDREN.-The scholastic population of Bell county for 1860 is 1088. In 1857

it was 843. BANDERA, -The Goliad Messenger of the 10th earns that the crops are fine in Bandera county, which lies about fifty miles north-west of San Antonio. It also announces excellent crops in the vicinity of Fredericksburg. So the drouth is not universal. We have no doubt that it will prove a blessing in helping the farmers to conclusions upon the kind of cropping best adapted

to our climate. A meeting of the members of the bar and ciizens held in Goliad on the 15th passed resolutions of respect to the memory of Judge M. P. Norton, who died at San Autonio, of inflama-

tion of the lungs, on the 8th. A gentlemen has just reached the State from San Fernando, Mexico, where he had purchased 100 Mules for \$40 per head. He will summer them in Coryell, and drive them to Louisiana

The cotton crop, says the Richmond Reporter, is doing well. The corn crop will be short.

THE CROPS .- Our accounts from the interior are more cheering, in consequence of the good rains which have fallen in some sections. The cotton prospect is tolerably good, though the corn crop, it is believed, has been cut off fully one-half by the drouth. The small grains have done well, and the mast promises finely.—In-

THE WOOL TRADE.-The Herald says some idea may be formed of the extent of the wool trade, from the quantity brought into Dallas every week. One bouse alone has already purchased 12,000 lbs. of excellent quality. Other houses are doing a large business. Not one half of the quantity clipped in Dallas has yet been brought to market.

The Austin papers of the 20th report "no

The Boundary Commission disagrees. Texas claims the North Fork of Red River, while the United States claims Prairie Dog River as the boundary. The U.S. Commissioner also insists on running the line from the point fixed by Capt. Marcy. The Texas Commissioner pro-

Mr. E. C. Wharton, formerly of the N. O. Picayune, has become one of the editors of the News of this city. He is spoken of in very complimentary terms by his acquaintances of the press. We wish him pleasure and prosperi-

ty in his new position.

Upon the whole all our planters who have relied mainly upon Wheat, Oats and Barley, have done well; some have made extraordinary yields. It has been reported to us that one gentleman in Travis has raised 60 bushels of barley to the acre and sold all his surplus at \$1, per bushel. He also, we have heard, disposed of his wheat crop, at \$20 per acre without cutting a blade of it. Our corn crop has suffered severely, and our farmers will hereafter refuse to hazard so much of their industry upon that crop. The drought is extensive. Every day brings us news of its effects from our sister states.—Austin Gasette 38d.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN. European Political News by the Asia. The aspect of affairs at Palermo had not differed in any way since its bombardment. The armistice

still continued.

Garibaldi had ordered an extraordinary levy and issued many decress for energetically prosecuting the war.

The wealthy families of Naples were leaving their

The Scaling in Insurgents had ordered more ships to Naples for the purpose of embarking French subjects. The Scalina insurgents had captured a small town called Correction.

The Scaled Gorgentia

The Neapolitan troops still occupy their position at Palermo, though many have deserted.

A telegram, dated Turin, the 9th, states that Gen.

Letizia was returning from Naples, where he capitu-

Letizia was returning from Naples, where he capitulated on the 6th.

ENGLAND — Brougham in the House of Lords
characterized the bombardment of Palermo the most
atrocious act ever perpetrated.

In the House of Commons Lord John Russel said
the Government had proposed to the United States
and England to act conjointly in capturing slavers.
The Lordon Times of the 4th says the news of
Garibaldi's success at Palermo "will gladden the
he rt of every friend of Liberty in Europe."

Owing to unfavorable weather the sailing of the
Great Eastern, from Southampton to New York has
been postponed. She was to have started on the
23d, but is now expected to leave in a fortnight from
that time.

THE HIBERNO-ROMAN BRIGADE. - The Dublin

Evening Mail says the reports of the wholesale flocking of the Irish constabulary to the Pope's standard are gross exaggerations. The Express, however, intimates that the brigade is receiving fresh recruits. It mentions nine members of the constabulary who have recently enlisted for the Pope's cause in Italy. FRANCE -The crop of wheat in France is reported

"average."
Russia.—A general enfranchisement of the serfs
in Rus-ia will, it is said, be "realized next autumn." TURKEY.—Disturbances between the Christians and Druses are occurring at Beyrout. The French and Russian governments approve the resolution of the Porte to institute an inquiry into the situation of the Christians in Turkey, of its own free will.

By the Steamer City of Washington. The steamship City of Washington, at New-York, brings advices of the evening of the 7th from Liver-

pool.

A decline of 1-18 to 1-8d. is quoted in cotton since A decline of 1-18 to 1-8d, is quoted in cotton since the 2d inst. Sales of five days since circulars on 1st, 32 000 bales. Stock on 7th, 1, 350,000 bales. The London money marked active and closed steady. Funds closed steady and unchanged Consols for money closed at 95 1-8.

The reports from the French and Belgian grain markets and growing crops are contradictory. The Baltic wheat crop will be short and prices have advanced.

vanced
The late bombardment of Palermo by the Neapolitan fleet continued to create much excitement in Europe. Nothing was positively known as to the duration of the armistice between Garibaldi and the

royal forces.

An English steamer from Marseilles brought vol-unteers, arms, and money for Garibaldi.

The King of Naples, it is stated, proposes to grant the Sicilians a constitution based on instructions from

The Pope is said to have expressed his belief that Louis Napoleon designs readily carrying into effect the European political division of territory hinted at in the famous pamphlet "The Pope and the Congress." There is much likelihood of a break up in the Eng i-h ministry, in consequence of an effort to post-pone the Reform Bill.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

Brenking up of the Democratic Convention— Withd awal of Delegates.—Virginia takes the Lead.—Exciting and Impressive Scene. Baltimore, June 22, 11 r. m.—The breaking up

of the convention, this evening was a most exciting and impressive scene, in which Virginia took the lead. and impressive scene, in which Virginia and impressive scene, in which was evident the convention would insist upon the was evident the convention would insist upon the might property which did such great injustice to an the South. He was therefore authorized to an total convention would withdraw.

The rollowing scene, in which Virginia and it was sented:

Virginia, North Carolina, Missouri, Oregon, Florida, Louisiana, Mississisppi, Texas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Arkansas.

The roll of States was called, and twenty-two States answered the call.

When Massachusetts was called, and it was found that sixteen delegates—and among them Caleb Cushing—were with the South, the announcement was received with tremendous cheering.

John Court may continue to the fore the fore the 5th Sabbath in September next. Prea lers and Lynchburg Circuit, commencing on Thursday of the fore the 5th Sabbath in September next. Prea lers and Lynchburg Circuit, commencing on Thursday of the fore the 5th Sabbath in September next. Prea lers and Lynchburg Circuit, commencing on Thursday of the fore the 5th Sabbath in September next. Prea lers and Lynchburg Circuit, commencing on Thursday lers and sented:

When Massachusetts was called, and twenty-two States answered the call.

When Massachusetts was called, and it was found the sum of the same of t

He was followed by a large number of the same delegation, and in the same tone. All professed the warmest attachment to the Union and the constitution, but they could not see the rights of sister State of the South trampled on

All of the Virginia delegation, excepting only one, withdrew.

withdrew.

North Carolina then followed.

This was unexpected, and caused the greatest consternation and excitement. The delegates from this State withdrew, and in withdrawing, took respectful

sternation and excitement. The delegates from this State withdrew, and in withdrawing, took respectful leave of the convention.

Tennessee followed North Carolina. Mr Ewing had been chosen spokesman of the delegation. He dwelt touchingly on the value of the Union and the constitution, but said whither the South went, Tennessee would go. Nearly all the delegates from this State retired in a body.

Mr. Caldwell was the spokesman for Kentucky.—He said a large portion of his delegation was still undecided.

Mr. Johson spoke for Maryland. He said a portion of his delegation would withdraw and a portion remain in the convention. Thus far, six only have withdrawn from Maryland. Several others have declared it their intention to withdraw, in the convention them suithdraw in the convention them suithdraw in the convention. Thus far, six only have withdrawn from Maryland. Several others have declared it their intention to withdraw, in the convention them withdraw in the convention them withdraw in the convention.

Mr. Johson spoke for Maryland. He said a por-tion of his delegation would withdraw and a portion remain in the convention. Thus far, six only have withdrawn from Maryland. Several others have declared it their intention to withdraw. The California delegation then withdrew in the

Mail bill
Mr Green was opposed to striking out the second section, and change the terminus of the Butterfield route from St. Louis. The centre of the Mississippi Valley needed facilities, the same as New Orleans. The amendment to strike out the second section was disagreed to.
Mr. Yulee moved to postpone the bill, and to take up the Postoffice Deficiency bill. Agreed to.
The Committee of Conference on the Homestead bill reported that the House receded from its amendment, and agreed to the Senate bill, with certain amendments.

ment, and agreed to the Senate bill, with certain amendments.

Mr. Johnson explained, that the Senate bill was not materially changed.

The report of the committee was concurred inayes 36, nays 2. Messrs. Bragg and Pearce were the only voters in the negative. Adjourned In the House on the 19th, several private bills were passed, under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Divis, of Maryland, made a report from the Conference Committee on the disagreeing amendments to the Army bill, that they had agreed to the appropriation of \$735.000 for for form the Conference considered the Senate's amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill, and non-concurred, among others, in that appropriating \$300,000 for coal and naval depots on the Isthmus of Chiriqui.

Recens till 7 o'clock.

Evening Sessing —Mr. Bonham asked, but failed the series of the seri

so long as the United States government pursues the policy of returning to the coast of Africa. the Africans captured by our vessels of war, the President procure the concurrence of the British government in returning them to the said coast on the same terms and conditions as those which may be captured by the British navy; and in case the British government will not enter into a convention for this purpose, the President signify the wishes of the United States to terminate at once the Eighteenth section of the Ashburton Treaty.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, the rules were suspended, and the House passed the Senate bill relative to the Homestead bill, made a report thereon; which was concurred in. Yeas 122, Nays 51 Adjourned.

National Democratic Convention.

For President: Stephon A. Donglas, of Illi-nois.—For Vice President: Benj. Fitzpat-rick, of Alabama. GREAT CONFUSION, EXCITEMENT AND DISAFFEC

National Democratic Convention.

BALTIMORE, June 23, 11 a. M.—The original, but now ruptured Democratic Convention, in session at Front street thatre, reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning, pursuant to adjournment.

Great confusion and excitement prevail, and sharp words and general dissatisfaction are heard on every side. It is a perfect political chaos. RESIGNATION OF CALEB CUSHING .- TODD, OF OHIO,

CHOSEN PRESIDENT.

BALTIMORE, June 23, 12 M.—The Hon. Caleb Cushing, President of the Convention, has just resigned that office, and Col. Todd, of Ohio, has been signed that once, and col. Toda, of Onio, has been chosen president in his place.

Mr. Cushing has not yet however, withdrawn entirely from the convention, but will remain to abide the action of his delegation from Massachusetts.

He has taken a seat on the floor, and acts for the present simply as a member of that delegation.

FIRST BALLOT FOR PRESIDENT.—DOUGLAS UNANI-

MOUSLY NOMINATED.

BALTIMORE, June 23, 4 P. M.—The reorganization being completed, the main question was ordered and the convention proceeded at once to ballot for President, with the following result:

adjourn sine die. THE NOMINATION AT WASHINGTON, - DOUGLAS SAYS HE WILL ACCEPT.

Washington, June 23, 4 P. M.—The news of Douglas's nomination at Baltimore was received here by his friends with great rejoicing. Mr. Douglas has signified his acceptance to his friends.

EVENING SESSION OF THE CONVENTION.—FITZ

PATRICK, OF ALABAMA, FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

BALTIMORE, June 23, 11 r. m.—The National Democratic Convention reassembled at 5 o'clock.

On the first ballot Benjamm Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, was unanimously nominated.

The convention then adjourned sine die, but to meet again at the call of the National Democratic Committee.

Southern Constitutional Convention. For President: J. C. Breckinbridge, of Ken-tucky.—For Vice President: Joseph Lane, of Oregon.

GENERAL HARMONY AND GOOD FRELING. BALTIMORE, June 23. 4 P. M —The seceding delegates from the National Democratic Convention assembled in separate convention at 12 M. to-day, ac-

sembled in separate convention at 12 M. to-day, according to announcement.

Mr. Russell, of Virginia, the author of the resolution in regard to vacant seats in the Charleston Convention was called to the chair, amid that applause.

The greatest harmony prevails in the convention, amounting almost to a singleness of purpose. The individual members are, also, in the best spirits, and universal confidence characterizes the conversation of all.

was received with tremendous cheering.

Mr. Walker, of Alabama, from Committee on Organization, followed with a report that Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, be named President of the Convention, which was received with redoubled

cheers.

Mr Cushing was conducted to the chair with a renewal of the applause and the waving of handker-chiefs from the galleries.

In taking his seat, Mr. Cushing addressed the

New Orleans Markets. NEW OBLEAMS, June 23, 1860.
COTTON—The market has been dull again to-day, and the ales have been confined to about 200 bales.—We repeat

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are authorized to announce Judge L. A. THOMPSON of Galveston, as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Seventh Judicial District, made vacant by the resignation of Hon. P. W. Gray.

We are authorized to announce JOHN J. DUNN a candi-ate for the effice of Sheriff of Galveston county. We are requested to announce Col. CHARLES RAILEY as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Galveston county.

Election in August next.

Marriages.

On the 5th of June, by Rev. John F. Cook, Mr. GEORGE F. SIMONS and Miss Flora A. WILL—all of Texana, Jackn county, Texas. At the residence of the bride's father, June 21st, by Rev.

E. Ferguson, Rev. EDWIN P. ANGELL, of the Texas Conrence, and Miss PHEBE E. RUNDELL, of Fort Bend county, Texas.

The "happy bride" and groom" have our thanks for as 'accompanying token of remembrance," and our most sin-eere wishes for their weltare.

Agent's Hotices.

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

Special Inducements to Cash Dealers. REMITTANCES may be made by mail at the risk of the Agent, provided, 1st, the letter containing the remittance by addressed to the Agent. 2d, The remittance must be enveloped and the letter deposited in the post office in the presence of a competent witness, a description of the remittance being retained.

Receipts for and Shipment of Books From June 11th to June 15th.

A-Miss He'en Ayer, \$1,75, books mailed; R. T. P. Allen

A—Miss He'en Ayer, \$1,75, books mailed; R. T. P. Allen, books shipped.

B—Samuel Bogart, \$6,25, books mailed.

C—J. F. Cook, 50 cents; I. E. Chalk, \$2,25, books mailed.

D—J. T. Daves, \$1; R. N. Drake, \$3, books mailed.

F—O. A. Fisher, \$5, books mailed.

G—P. W. Gravis, \$1,25, books mailed; H. M. Glass, \$4; A. W. Goodjoin, \$27.

J—W. J. Joyce, books mailed.

M—John Mathews, \$1.

N—D. J. Norris, 30cts, book mailed

P—W. P. Patillo, \$5, books mailed; J. C. Forter, books shipped care Peel & Dumble, Houston, and E. D. Johnson & Co., Hockley; B. F. Perry, books sent by private conveyance; H. V. Philpot, \$5.

R—E. P. Regers, 41e ters, \$17,18, books mailed; W. W. Ross, \$1. R.—E. P. Rogers, 4 ie ters, 517,18, books manied; W. W. Ross, \$1.

S.—W. D. Stayton, \$5, books sent; E. A. Stocking, \$5, books sent; W. S. South, \$6; James A. Seruggs, \$50

V.—Eli Voss, \$1, book mailed.

W.—L. B. Whipple, books shipped care Peel & Dumble, Houston, and Clough & and Bonner, Navisota.

V.—Acton Young, books shipped care Green, Floyd & Co., Sabine Pass.

LETTERS AND FUNDS RECEIVED FOR ADVOCATE From June 19th to 25th, inclusive.

From June 19th to 25th, inclusive.

A—J. L. Angell. 1 n s.

B—B. Blanton, \$3; M. M. Burrows.

C—G. W. Coursey; John R. Cox 1 n s; T. F. Cook, \$2.

D—O. F. Davenport; G. D. Dalby; R. N. Drake, \$2, 1 n s.

F—J. E. Ferguson; J. W. Fields, \$5.

G—Mrs. S. Goodman; H. M. Glass, \$13.

H—J. L. Harper; Mrs. E. Hodge; W. T. Harris.

K—W. Kennedy, \$2.

M—Mrs. C. Morris; A. B. Manion; C. W. Marshall;

P—W. E. Perkins; W. R. Pierce, \$4; P. Phillips, \$2; J. W. Phillips,

Phillips.
R-G. Rumsey, \$2; J. W. Rubel, \$2; R. J. Raw, 1 n s; W. S. Rogers; E. P. Rorers, \$4. S. T. T. Smothers, \$2,50; W. S. South, \$4. F.-C. W. Thomas; T. C. Thompson.
W.-W. K. Wilson, 1 n s. Miss A. M. Walker, \$2; Thos. Whitworth, \$2; Wm. Westbrook.

Camp Meetings. Gamp Meetings.

God willing, there will be a Camp-meeting held, for the Crockett Circuit, near Col. Alst-n's, in Houston, commencing Thursday evening before the second Sunday in august; also, another Camp-meeting, for the same circuit, and county of Houston, to be held at Shiloh camp-ground, ten miles from the town of Crockett, on the stage road leading from Crockett to Huntsville, commencing on Thurs ay before second Sunday in September. It will be our fourth Quarterly Meeting. A protracted meeting will be held in the town of Crockett, commencing Saturday before the fourth Sabbuth in 'uly. Preachers and people are invited.

SAMUEL LYN' II, Pastor.

By divine permission the brethren at the Bethel Church Madison Circuit, intend to have a 'amp Meeting, at thei old camp ground, (Bethel.) on Larrison's Creek, comments on Thursday before the third Sunday in July next. A gene ral invitation is extended. JOHN R. WHITE. Madison Circuit May 8, 1800.

Ret Adbertisements.

CIRCULAR. To the Patrons of Bustrop Military Institute.

The Superintendent finds it necessary, in order to a proper control of Cacets' expenses, to adopt additional rules in reference thereto as follows, viz.:

1. No Cadet will be permitted to open an account with any store without the express permission of his parent or

guardian.

2. Except where Cadets have express permission to control their own finances, no such account will be permitted to exceed the cash in hand applicable thereto, or the amount

Mr. Johnen probe for Maryland. He said a ploritude of the official water that of the displayment would be the soft at the other of the displayment with the soft of the independence and rights of these sovereign have withdrawn from Maryland. Several extent phase with the independence with their independence withdrawn from Maryland. Several extent phase with the independence with the independence with the independence with the party of the par

Galveston, June 2, 1860 T. A. E. BOHNSTEDT.

A Good Miller Wanted.

He MUST BE an honest man: not a profane swearer, not a drunkard, not a dram-drinker, not a Sabbath breaker. If he is a Christian he must be a Bible Christian, whose religion is in the heart, and not in the head, nor in the water and man "having a form of godiness but denying the power thereof." St. Paul says, "from such turn away." He must be a man who can dress Burr Stones so as to make the best of Flour, and keep the mill in good order. He must, also, be a man who can file a Shingling Saw and keep it in good order—or soon learn to do it—and run the machine; as the mill will not be grinding more than half the time.

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

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

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

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

The search of S. M. McManan & Coc., Kuhn's Build draw the defended to be above concern, or the subscriber, will receive prompt attention. My object being to defend the office of G. W. McManan & Co., Kuhn's Build ing, Strand. All orders directed to the above concern, or the subscriber, will receive prompt attention. My object being to defend the office of G. W. McManan & Co., Kuhn's Build ing, Strand. All orders directed to the above concern, or the subscriber, will receive prompt attention. My object being to defend the office of G. W. McManan & Co., Kuhn's Build ing, Strand. All orders directed to the above concern, or the subscriber, will receive prompt attention. My object being to be build up a permanent business, i and determined to sell at such prices at the office of G. W. McManan & Co., Kuhn's Build ing, Strand. All orders directed to the above concern, or the subscriber, will receive prompt att

money, (I am only a steward on earth.) I have erected a

Good Flouring and Corn Mill.

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

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

Factor of Fab. 20 1869 (1975-91) 10HN RARR

process is now proven to be an entire successive and convenience there is no building material in a pand convenience there is no building material in lestern country its equal. For fencing it is a desiderated as a postage stamp to the undersigned and get a N. C. RAYMOND,

Austin, Texas. BRICK WITHOUT BURNING. This

A. S. BARNES & BURR. 51 and 53 John Street, New York, Wholesale Dealers in Books and Stationery

and Publishers of the NATIONAL SERIES OF STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS. NATIONAL SERIES OF STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS.

These works are prepared by the best educators in the country, and designed with special reference to the thorough Education of the Youth of our land. Great care has been taken to exclude sectional or seclarian matter, so that the series is regarded as truly the NATIONAL SCHOOL SERIES. The favor which these books have received from all parts of the United States warrants the Publishers in calling upon their friends to examine each of the works comprising this series (provided they have not already done so.) with a view of making them their STANDARD TEXT-BOOKS.
Several new works have lately been added to the above series, among which are "D-wie's New Calculus and Anatytical Geometry," "Emmons" Menual of Geology, 'Boo'd's Composition, Peck's Popular Physics.
Please send to A. S. Bannes & BURR, New York, for their DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of all their publications, which shall be sent free of postage.

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640 ACRES each, of the Harrisburg Rail Road; w
cant lands in the State. These Certificates can be sub
vided to suit locators. A constant supply always on ha
to suit applicants.

april 5-6m Strand. Galveston "The East Texas Clarion."

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. Jasper, Texas.

THE Clarion has a large and increasing circulation in Eastern Texas, and particularly in the counties of Jasper Newton, Sabine, Sierby, Nacogdoches, San Augustine, An Gelina, Tyler, Orange, and lefferson, and is offered to business men as an excellent advertising medium.

Agent in Galveston, T. H. O'Callaghan, News Office, apl 19-4f

W. A. LEONARD.

d why? because it never fails to afford instantaneous f when given in time. It acts as if by magic, and one troone will convince you that what we say is true. It contains NO PAREGORIC OR OPIATE

NO PAREGORIC OR OPTATE.

of any kind, and therefore relieves by removing the suff-rings of your child, instead of by dead-ning it sensibilities. For this reason it commends itself as the only reliable preparation now known for Children Techning, Diarrhen. Dyseniery, Gripping in the Bowels, Aciding of the nomnea, Wind, Cold in the head, and Croup, also, for softening the gums, requesting inflammation regulating the Brunds, and relieving pain, it has nequal-being an anti-spasmodic it is used with unfalmastices in all cases of the nounishon or other Fin. A year water the left and health of your children, and wish to save them from those sat and blighting consequences with it are certain to result from the use of narcotics of which other remedies for infantile Compirints are composed, take none but are certain I. result from the use of narcotics of which other remedies for infantile Compirints are composed, take non-billy. Karan's Infan-tille Cordial, this you can rely upon it is perfectly harmless, and cannot injure the most delicat-infant. Price 25 cents. Full directions accompany each bottle. Prepared only by CHURCH & DUPONT, No. 409 Broadway, New York.

BLOOD FOOD. ANALYZED

always presents us with the same essential elements, an gives, of course, the True standard. Analyze the filoo of a person suffering from Consumption, Liver Complain Dyspepsia. Scrollia, &c., and we and in every instance ca-tain deficiencies in the red globules of Blood. Supply these deficiencies, and you are made well. The Blood road is FIVE PREPARATIONS

adapted to the deficiencies of the blood in different diseases. For Cooghs, Colds, Bronchitis, or any affection whatever of the Throat or Luogs inducing onsumption use No. 1, which is also the No. for Depression of pirits. Loss of Appetite, and for all Chronic Computates arising from Oversuar, General Dehillity and Nervous Postration. No. 2 for Liver Compitations. No. 3 for Dyspepsia. Being already prepared for absorption, it is aken by Props and carried immediately into the circulation, so that what you gain you return. The No. 4 is for Femmile Irregular-likes Hys erin Wenknesses, &c. Seg special directions for this. For

The No. 4 is for Feminic Tregular lifes Hys evin Wenkinsses, &c. See special directions for this. Fo Salt Elbeum, Eruptions, Scrofntons, Kidney and Bladder Complaints, take No. 5. In fill cases the directions acust to strictly followed. Price of the Blood Food 31 per bottle.

Sold by CHURCH & DUPONT.

GREAT SAVING OF HORSE-POWER! WILSON & BROTHERS PREMIUM HORSE-POWER. This valuable improvement is, we feel sale in saying, on of the best powers now in use: Ist, its durability, being mad entirely of cast-iron; 2d, its portability, standing as it dupon its own ground, and may be taken down or put up afteen minutes by any one, so simple is its structure—in whole weighing from 1200 to 1800 lbs., (according to size, making it

IMPORTANT TO PLANTERS.

The result of experiments which have been made, show gain of from 33 to 5 per cent, over the ordinary powers not use. We feel safe in saying that 2 horses will be sufficie to run any gin up to a 60 saw, with perfect ease—whereas, the old kind, almost invariably, 3 to 4 are used.

2. Except where Cadets have express permission to control their own finances, no such account will be permitted to exceed the cash in hand applicable thereto, or the amount authorized by the parent or guardian.

3. In order to secure the observance of this rule, the Superintendent will keep the Cadets' accounts with the stores under his own inspection, under such regulations as will give him complete control over them.

4. No account will be returned to parent or guardian, which shall have been made in contravention of these rules. In view of these regulations, parents are requested to send with their sons funds to cover their current expenses, or to indicate their wishes in reference thereto, at the time of entering.

Yery truly, &c.,

ATHENS, February 26th, 1859
Having been requested to witness the performance of Mr
T. H. Wilson & Bros'. Horse Power, I did so: and it give
me much pleasure to say that I think it the most convenien
as well as the best one of the class with which I am acquaint
ed.
THOMAS WRAY.

The undersigned having been the Ginner at the recent tes of the Messrs. Wissons' Horse-Power, with his own 45 Saw Gin, is satisfied that the experiment proved that there was-clear gain of 23 to 50 per cent, over ordinary gin-gearing.— With two horses the cotton was ginzed with greater eas than with three on the running-gear of the undersigned.

The undersigned, having witnessed the Ginning experiment of the Messrs. Wisson's Horse-Power, confidently betwee that there is a clear gain of 33 to 50 per cent, over 4h Gin-gearing now in common use. W.M.H. DURSEY LEWIS LESTER, E. L. NEWTON, RICHARD BUGGS,

DOUBLE WELLS, GEO., May 5, 1859.

This is to certify that J. W. & L. L. Moore have now idaily use one of Wilson & Brothers' improved Horse-Power at their Gin Factory, at this place, driving with two horse one Daniel's Planer, one Ball & Bailvro's Tennoning Machin one Wood Lathe, an Engune Lathe and Boring Machine, ne forming double the work, with the same numoer of horse that they did with the ordinary gin gear. (which was a goo cast gear.) Hurther believe that for simplicity and durability their Horse-Power has not an equal, and will, to use it language of an entinent professor, "last an age without it want of repairs."

W. M. MOOKE, Agent for J. W. & L. L. MOOKE.

We, the undersigned, fully concur in the statement madhy W. M. Moore, in relation to the Messrs, Wilsons' HorsPower, now in use at the Gin Factory of J. W. & L. L. Moore
CHAS GARDNER, Supt. Shep.
JOHN T. J URNER
JP. TOWNSEND, Machinist
CHAS H. CATON

S. B. ALLEN.

SOME ADVANTAGES. In the building of a gin-house there is a saving of at least the price of a one horse-power; inasmuch as the running gear is not connected with the house, heavy girders, king post &c., are not nece-s-ry. Ordinary girders, such as are used in building a log-house are sufficient. The joists can be supported by two posts extending from the ground, with out interfering with the machinery. The running gear can be placed on the outside of the gin-house; but if preferred on the inside, the joists need be only high enough for the mules to pass under. The diameter of the circle of the running gear including leverage, is only twenty-four feet.

The price, complete, ready for hitching up, delivered in Galveston, \$180

References:—Editor Texas Christian Advocate, Rev. J. W. Shipman, McMahan & Gilbert, Mather, Hughes & Saunders Strother, Clough & Shepherd, or any of the commission merchants of Galveston, Address

P. PERRY, Galveston, Agent for the State of Texas.

TOBACCO AGENCY. TOBACCO AGENCY.

C SNODGRASS, Agent for the sale of Virginia Manufactor of the team of the team trade feels confident, from his experience in the business, and the advantage of having it shipped direct from the manufacturers, that he can offer inducement to city and country merchants, such as they cannot have offered in any northernmarket.

Those wishing to save time and money, and avoid the damages of the sea, would do well to examine samples and prices at the office of G. W. McManan & Co., Kuhn's Building, Strand. All orders directed to the above concern, or the subscriber, will receive prompt attention. My object being to build up a permanent business, I am determined to sell as such prices that dealers who do not value long credit tochighly will not go further than Galveston to fill their orders for tobacco.

To all who Value their Sight. Spectacles Accurately Fitted to the Condition of the Eye. G. B. NEWMAN,

Optician and Spectacle Maker,

Optician and Spectacle Maker,

Degs to inform the Spectacle wearing public, that he is of the celebrated and newly invented concave convex Brazilian rebbie spectacles, and will continue to keep the largest and finest assortment of the kind in the State; also. Wathermatical and Optical instruments, Barometers, Self Registering Thermometers. Microscopes, psyclasses, marine Glasses and Compasses for Hunters and Excursionists, Magnifyers and Readers.

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

N. B.—Orders trom the country, with the statemont of age and condition of the Eyes, promptly attended to. Pebbles and Glasses fitted to old frames. Location, next door to Sauter's House Furnishing warehouse, Tremont street, Gaiveston.

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

New Style.—Business conti ued by the Junior Partner, ander the style of JOHN G. GOOCH, in all respects as herefore. Seven years of almost exclusive attention to the Collections. Coursespondence. Agencies and Bankino of C. & G.'s office, will, it is noped, warrant the promise of efficient and careful attention to all incrests cound d to him. Collections in East-rs and Madde Texas by the recipical added of efficient resident Autories, receive special attention.

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Nacogloches—Dr. J. H. Starr.

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

Shevennet, La.—B. M. Johnson.

Feb23-6in.

eport, La.-B. M. Johnson. feb23-6m.

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

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otton Sampling Paper, &c., &c.

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From the First Settlement; in 1685, to Annexation, in 1846; with Portraits, Maps and Plants. Also, an extended Apandix. 2 vols. Svo., 1650 pages strongly bound in sheep.

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Comprisin, among others, the following leading articles:—Almanaes, Billis of Lading, Ribting Paper, Sand, Com-

ets, Writing Desks, &c., &c., with thousands on numerious to mention.

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COUNTRY DE VLERS ers generally to examine his stock be Orleans, as he is confident he can us

narket carily.

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All orders promptly attended to, and Books forwarded by nail, free of postage, on ecception of advertised prices.

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Subscriptions received, or single copies for sale, of the endag Magazines and Literary Newspapers of the day.

Galveston, Texas, Feb. 1860. FRANCIS D. ALLEN INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN. INCORPORATED 1819.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION.

Cash Assets, \$2,030,423 Sc. THE Etna Insurance Co. has transacted an extensive at eminently successful business for the past FORF VEARS, and, during that period, paid losses of over TWELVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. orcibly demonstrating the ability of the Company, and the recessity of Insurance. Its Capitala-d surplus, (\$2 - 430, 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 Especial atterms consistent with solvency and fair profit.

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

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

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E. P. HUNT, Agent, Galveston.

PEFLER'S PATENT PLOW,

Unrivaled for Simplicity, Economy and

Ease of Draught,

Is For Sale at Bastrop, Texas.

Is For Sale at Bastrop, Texas.

THE UNDERSIGNED has bought the Patent Right for the counties of Travis, Bastrop, Fayette, t'olorado, Whartan, Matagorda, Williamson, Milam, Burleson, Washington, Austin, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Galveston, Bell, Falls, Robertson, Brazos, Grimes, and Harris, and will arrange for heir manufacture and sale in this territory, on favorable terms.

With those who have used this Plow there is but one opinion: that it is descined to supersede all others. It will save fully one half half the plow expenses of the farm; can be changed from right to left—from a Turning Plow to a Subsoil, or a Bull-tongue, or a Shovel or a Scrapt r—in less than five seconds. Any common field hand can make the wooden stock at a cost of less than 50 cents. It is much lighter than any other plow, is more easily repaired, and, it is believed, will do the same work, with a saving of one third the draught power.

Plantation rights will be sold at \$2 dollars per plow stock, at the plow delivered at any point within the counties and at \$6 per plow for the 7 inch steel share, and \$5 for the 9 inch steel share.

Dr. Stlas M. Rawls, my authorized agent, will visit the counties on the lower 'olorado and Brazos rivers immediately, for the purpose of introducing this plow to the notice of the planters. For turther information address.

Bastrop, Feb. 25-tf

Telegraph and News copy to amt of \$10 and send bill to R. T. P. Allen.

DLOWS.—150 Hall & Speer Plows, just received direct from the manufacturer, and for sale by Galveston, June 23 J. P. DAVIE. ROBERT F. GREEN & CO., COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, CENTRAL WHARP,

jan12 Sabine Pass, Teras.

Just Received.

2000 R. HALL & Co.'s No. 1, 2 & 3, Wrought

2500 No. 10, 11 12, 14, 18 and 20 Cast Plows with extra

points, and for sale low by L. H. WOOD & CO.

Doalers in Hardware, Strand St.

R. W. Rayne & Co., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS, No 38 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Opposite the Aread Houston Adbertisements.

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

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

D JOHNSON & CO., Cotton Factors, Receiving, Porwarding and General Commission Merchants, idouston and Glockley, Texas would respectfully solicist the patronage of planters and merchants generally. All business currented to us will be promptly attended to.

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

REPERENCES:

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

N. W. BUSH . . . W. O. G. WILSON . . . W. B. YOUN BUSH, WILSON & CO., (Successors to Bush & Hargrove.)
RECEIVING, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MER
CHANTS.
At all-termin) of Houston and Texas Central Railroad.
Are now prepared to receive consignments at Hempstend
March 2d. 1558

. L. ALLEN.... ALLEN & FULTON (Successors to Allen, Ragby & Co...)

OTTON Factors and General Commission MerchantMaine and Commerce streets, Rouston Texas, will Storand Forward Cotton and Merchandles, sell on commission
advance on the same for shipment
Orders for Plantation Supplies promptly responded to whe
accompanied with ash or Produce (bec 10 1857) CHE BRICK WAREHOUSE, Taylor's Old Stand, House 1 D. TAYLOR.

1 N. TAYLOR.

1 N. SAGETY, Cotton Factors and General Conmission Merchante. The strictest care given to the strictest care.

PERL & DUMBLE, Houston, Texas, keep on hand Boardman, Gray & Co's, celebrated Plano Fortes, an warrant all to dive perfect satisfaction. Houston, May 18, 1858. CHARLES S. LONGCOPE COTTON FACTOR AND COMMISSION, FORWARD ING, AND RECEIVING MERCHANT. PARKER SMITH & CO.,

RECEIVING, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, and Wholesale Grocers, NAVASOTA CITY, Texas. Special attention given to shipping Cotton. Liberal advances on Cotton, Wool, Hides, and Produce generally. feb23-ly C. L. Spencer

SPENCER & LEE, COTTON FACTORS, GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MER-CHANTS, AND WHOLESALE GROCERS, Navasota Depot, Texas. REFERENCES—Horrell, Gayle & Co., New Orleans, Rev. J. W. Shipmap, Galveston, Peel & Dumble, Houston, W. Altuchins; Houston, Brown & Whillen, Washington, T. d. S. Gibbs, Huntsville, Downs & Son, Waco, Rev. R. Alexander, Belton.

A. Bork & Phil. 3d ertisements. TO PRINTERS.

CORTELYOU'S NEW YORK TYPE FOUNDRY. PRINTER'S WAREHOUSE, No. 29 Spruce Street, New York. No. 29 Sprince Street, New York.

The subscriber will be happy to furnish purchasers of PRINTING MATERIALS WIN PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL TYPES, BORDERS, RULES, &c., made from unrivaled hard metal. Also, Gerrans, Greens, Hernews, and a new and elegan font of AGATE MUSIC TYPE, trust which the "Musical Review" and "Friend" are now printed, with Presses, and every article required for Printing, at the very lowest price, for cash, or approved paper.

Old Type taken in exchange for new, at 10 cents per pound. Second hand Presses at 40 Materials, and a complete Stereotype Foundry, with two Shaving Machines, for sale cheap TP Printers of newspapers, publishing this advertisement (including this note) three times before the first of J. 19, 1860, and sending me one of the papers, will be paid for a 1n Print-

COMMISSION MERCHANT, 147 Chamber Street, New York. Buys and forwards every kind of merchandise for 2% per cent. Commission. Dealer in Pianos, Melodeons, Organs, Barps, Guitars. Music, Sewing Machines, Iron Nofes, Pumps, Garden Engines, &c., &c. A printed list of all the different makers kinds and prices

"The American Pump,"
Raising Water 150 Feet, by hand. Publisher of an elegant lithograph of 'Hicko' y Nut Pa'ls,' S.'.

Cherokee Physician: or, Indian Guide to
Blenlth. Sent free for \$1.

Bishops of the M. E. Church, South,
Including Bascom and Capers, from original copies. This
splendid picture sent free on the receipt of \$1. Also.

Benucit's Chronology of North Carolina.
Just from the press and free for the product. Just from the press, sent free for \$1.

Refers to Rev. J. & Carnes, Rev. J. W. S-ipman, John
M. Brown, Richardson & Co., Rhodes & Leats, ac., Texas

Est Rosewood fron Frame Pianos, from \$150 upwards, warrasted in every particular.

[api 16-ec wly

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC,
AND COMMISSIONER FOR TEXAS, ILLINOIS, ORIO. INDIANA, IOWA, THE EASTERN, AND OTHER STATES.

67 Wall Street, New York

James J. Tracy

Reid & Tracy, Reid, Sprugne & Co., Importers and Dealers in

HARD WARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c., S5 Chambers and 67 Reads St. (my19) New York. Hoffman, Irelana & Fdey, COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

nov17-ly

Aaron L. Reed

DARTICULAR attention given to sales of INTERIOR PRODUCE, COTTON, TOBACCO, WHEAT, HIDES.
WOOL, &c., &c.

Cash Orders for the SOUTHERN TRADE respectfully solicited.

RETHUR G. HOFFMAN, UZAL W. IRELAND, ARTHUR H. EDEY. GEO. CARROLL W. N. HERRICK BENJ. F. MEAD
CATFOLL HETTICK & Mead,
(Late Plerson & Carroll,)
WHOLESALE DEALE S in Gentlemen's and You'has
Clothing. 49 Chambers street. New York | dec2\*544

Importers of 4 Wholesote Dealers in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. and Manufacturers of SHIRTS, DRAWERS, COLLARS, TIES, &c. 51 Warren Street, New York novil W. McGrath. Rob't Tweet Jas A Miller, E B. Murray McGRATH, TWEED & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in CLOTHING,
Of Chambers Street, corner of Church Street
NEW YORK NEW YORK

H. Condict D Jennings, R Thomlinson, J E. Condict

CONDICT. JENNINGS & CO. Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in SADDLERY AND HARNESS, 34, WARREN STREET, NEW YORK. Commission Merchant-

Commission Merchant.

C. ESTES, General Commission Merchant, No. 45
Cetton. Tobacco Wool, Hides and other Produce, to which he will give the most faithful attention. He also carefully selects in person any article that may be ordered by the Merchant, Planter, or other person. embracing Dry Goods, Clothing, Hirdware, Shoes and Boots, Hats and Bonnets. Saddlery, Blover ware Pianos. and other Musicai Instruments. Furniture Careita, Saddlery, Blover ware Pianos. And chinery, etc. etc.

Commissions on Sales or Purchases two and a-half per cent.

Messrs. Henderson, Terry & Co., New Orioans.

Bektord & Weaver, Mobile.

Monroe & Bro., Gonzales, Toxas.

W. W. Downs & San Waco, Texas
Co. & W. Dirrell. Hallets ville Texas
Hon, E Hansbrough, Austin, Texas
Col. T. P. Washington, Webberville, Texas.
Rev. J. W. Shipman, Galveston, Texas
Rev. J. W. Shipman, Galveston, Texas
J. W Briggs, E q Galveston, Texas

S. J. LEE, RECEIVING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION MERCHANT. Will make cash advances on consignments to his friends us New Orleans, New York and Boson. aug4-mar15 R. M. BILLINGSLEY.

GENERAL LAND AGENT,
WACO, SCIENBAR COUNTY TELAS.
WILL promptly attend to Land matters of every character, in the counties of Velernan Falls. Bell
Coryoll Besque, Erath, Fallo Pinto, Bill and Limestone

Business Cards.

L. Peel J. F. Dumble Jno. M. Brown happelt Hill Houston Washington PEEL, DUMBLE & CO., COTTON AND WOOL FACTORS, GENERAL COMMISSION AND COLLECTING AGENTS, GALVESTON 4 HOUSTON.

ASHLEY W SPAIGHT, JOEL RIGGS.

ate of Montgomery, Ala.

RIGGS & SPAIGHT, Cotton and Sugar Factors. ENERAL COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,

may 31

AND COLLECTING AGENTS.

GALVESTON, TEXAS. R. P. Harrison, Columbia .... Geo. H. Trabuo, Galveston HARRISON & TRABUE, (Successors to E. S. Bolling & Co.,

Auctioneers & General Commission Merchants, Strond street, Galves'on.

A I.WAYS 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, Tobacco, Cigars, Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Goods,
Yanker 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 most reasonable terms.

Particular attention given to the Sale of Country Produce, REFER TO—T, H. McMahan & Gilbert, E. B. Nichols & G. R. & D. G. Mills; Bail, Hutchings & Co—Gal'eston, A. Underwood, Judge S. W. Perkins, John Adriance, J. W. Brooks—Columbia.

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otto: Factors, Gen't Commission & Forwarding

Galveston, Texas,

ILL give personal and prompt a tention to business intrusted to them Distributed advances made on consignments for sale or shipment.

All consignments by insur-ble boats or vessels will be covered by our Open Policy unless otherwise instructed.—[ap 12]

Co-Partnership Notice. W. STROTHER,
Gaiveston
STROTHER & STONE, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
Galveston, Trans.

THE undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership
und r the above name, for the purpose of doing a Genereal Factorage and Commission business in the city of diaveston
Pledging prompt and personal attention to all business intrusted to our care, we respectfully solicit consignments o
produce, merchandise, &c., either for sale here or shi-ment.
Galveston, Mar. 17, 1860-22

DEWITT C. STONE.

JOSEPH STOW, Carriage Repository.

Corner Strand and Bath Avenue, opposite H. D. St. Cyr's,

Galvesion. Texas,

Where Carriages Buggies, and every description of wehicle
can be had. Double and single Harness always on fland.

All those in want of Carriages would do well to call at the
Repository before purchasing elsewhere.

Old carriages painted and trimmed in a neat and fashionable style at the above establishment.

Orders from the country thankfully received and promptly
attended to

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

Fifty thousand acres of land tor sale in the interior of Tex-is, on favorable terms. Will exchange Lands for Negroes or ferchandise. J. S. & J. B. SYDNOR, Auction and Commission Merchants, Strand, Galecston.
Regular Sales every Tuesday and Friday, feblic

George Ball J. H. Hutchings John Sealy BALL, BUTCHINGS & CO. COTTON FACTORS, Commission Merchants & Dealers in Exchange. Strand, Galveston, Texas nov 24 Sign of the Cotton Bale.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS. BUCKLEY & BYRNE, JOHN WESTCOTT. WHOLESALE DEALER IN BOOTS & SHOES.

Strand, Galceston.

Strand, Galceston.

Strand, Galceston.

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

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

constantly replenishing with fresh and season-ble goods in my line of business.

NOTICE.

D. A. SHEPHERD, of Houston, and JAMES B. SHAW, D. late of Austin, have formed a co-partnership under the style of the style

(Formerly of Mobile, Alabama.) A LL produce shipped to my address, with Bill of Lading, will be covered by open policy of insurance when shipments are made on steamboate or vessels which have passed the necessary inspection.

To Orders for bagging, rope, and the usual Plantactor, supplies, promptly attended to.

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

COTTON FACTORS,
GENERAL COMMISSION, RECEIVING AND PORWARDING MERCHANTS, Strand Gaiveston.

IBERAL cash advances made on consignments to us, for sale or shipment to our friends in New Orleans, Modle, New York, Boston, or Liverpool. Bazging. Rope and fantation Supplies, furnished our patrons.

W McManax, T. G. Sanford, Wharton County G. W McWahan & Co., COTTON FACTORS COMMISSION MERCHANTS, dec 16-1y

Office on Strand.

GALVESTON. TEXAS.

John Dean

Willis Randle

Pred. E. Santord

Dean, Randle & Co.

(Late Dean & Cramer,)
COTTON FACTORS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, teb3'59 Galveston Texas.

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

WHOLESALE GROCERS,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
KEP constantly on hard a full assortment of every ar
tree that may be found in a first class Whilesale Grocery emablishment, at the very lowest whole-ale price a, leb3\*9-tt

T. Mathera & Wa. Saunders, Jr., iste of Hayneville. Ala.
C. B. Hughes, Galveston Texas.

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

Galveston. Texas

Galveston. Texas

Galveston. Texas

To HA SHACKELEURD, Cotton Gins and for Plantation
wills Also for Pratt's Cotton Gins and for Plantation
TO HA SHACKELEURD, Cotton Factor and Commission.

JOHN SHACKFLFORD, Cotton Factor and Commission.

Receiving, Receiving and Forwarding Merchant Galveston Texas (a) 1855-19

L UFFORD, Auction and Commission Merchant et. Bridgewater Paints, and dealer in Provisions and Western Produce. General Agency

General Agency

O. & H. M. TRUEHEART, tand Locaters, and General Agency

O. & H. M. TRUEHEART, tand Locaters, and General Agency

Land Agency

Dealing is Galveston Island Lots, City Property, Texastands, Land Certificates, Scrip, and property of every description, Resi and Personal.

Payment of Taxes, Collection of Claims, and Partitionaring of Lands into Tracts, to suit Purchasers, in any portion of the State

Orders, or information, relative to any of the agove will always receive prompt attention.

Gaiveston

Sorley Smith & CoCOTTON and Sugar Factors, General Commission a
Shipping Merchants and Collection Agents. Gaive
con. Texas
Gaiveston, Texas July 1-1, 1858

Galvesion, Texas July 1st, 1888

1 B NICHOLS S CO., Couten Pacture and Commiss La, sich Verchants, Galveston Texas all consignments to our address from Brazos and Trinity Nivers and Mara gorda Bay on good steamboats and sailine vessels which have reased inspection, and can produce certificates from the Galveston and Mariné and Fire Insura e. Company, are covered by Insurance in our open Policies. Flat and seed-beats are excepted.

Cotton valued at an open policies. Flat and well-beats are excepted.

Other Produce. 10 per cent above in cotton. Supply of the Molasses do 90 and 90 and 100 meters are againg saie or transit, is insured against the at moderate rates also on shipments to Pierce & Bacon Boston the latter covered by open colicies in Roston.

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e gentleman barley to the , per bushel. of his wheat ing a blade of

Boys and girls that nimbly play, They can jump and run away,
Skip, and toss, and play their pranks;
Even dull ones, when they're gay, Never say it

Never mind how hard the task, Never say it.
Find some one who knows, and ask,
Till you have your lessons learn'd;
Never mind how hard the task, Never say it.

Men who do the noblest deeds Never say it.

He who lacks the strength he needs,
Trees his best, and gets it soon,
And at last he will succeed— Never say it.

But when the evil tempts to wrong, Always say it In your virtue firm and strong, Drive the tempter from your sight; And when follies round you throng, Ever say it.

When good actions call you near, Never say it. Never say it.

Drive away the rising fear,
Get your strength where good men do:
All your paths will then be clear.
Would you find a happy year?
Would you save a sorrowing tear?
Never say it.

ABOUT THE NAME OF JESUS .- 1 What is the use of a name? To tell us something about a person, as Noah: Gen. v. 29. - Abraham: Gen. xvii. 5. Moses: Ex. ii 10 — Jabez: 1 Chron, iv. 9.

2. Is this the case only among men? No: with God also. Ex. vi. 3. xxxiv. 5, 6,
3. What does the name Jesus mean? It is the same as Joshua, and means Saviour. Matt. What does Christ mean? It means

5. What does Lord mean? It is the same as Jehovah. Rev. xix 6.
6. What does Immanuel mean? God with What does the Word mean? The revealer of the mind of God. John i. 1, 18.

THE FIRST LESSON IN GAMBLING. Wherever there are great collections of people, there are always bad and foolish people among them. It was so at Bridgeort, where the state fair was held recently. Outside the grounds, behind or within tents or booths, were many who gambled and led others to do so. Now i is a very simple thing to gamble; so simple, and often it appears so fair, that many a boy is

led to take the first step before he knows it.

There was behind one of the oyster-stands a hand several iron rings, and before him was a board with large nails driven in it which stood

cent pieces were put into his hand, and he step-ped off well satisfied with what he had done,

and probably not having an idea that he had A gentleman standing near had watched him, and now, before he had time to look about and rejoin his companions, laid his hand on his shoulder. "My lad, that is your first lesson in gam-

"Gambling, sir!" You staked your penny and won six, did

Yes, I did." "You did not earn them, and they were not

"You did not earn them, and they were not given yon; you won them, just as gamblers win money. You have taken the first step in the path; that man has gone through it, and you can see the end. Now I advise you to go and give him the six cents back, and ask him for your penny, and then stand square with the world, an honest boy again."

He had hung his head down, but raised it coughly and his bright come likely as he said. quickly, and his bright, open Rook as he said, "Ill do it," will not be forgotten. He ran

back and soon emerged from the ring, looking happier than ever. He touched his cap and bowed pleasantly as he ran away to join his

"DON'T CARE"-There was a little boy who always had a naughty phrase in his mouth. I will give you a few specimens of the way he "O Charlie! you broke a pane of glass when

on threw that snow ball."
"I don't care." said Charlie: "there is plenty "Y on must not eat any more cake, my dear,"

aid Charlie's mother.
"But I want more, mother," said Charlie. But it will make you poorly."

I don't care if it does," is Charlie's reply. "Please show me where my lesson is," said to his sister: "I can't find it."

ste said to Charlie one day. Here, get up out of my seat. I had it first said Charlie to his sister at another time.

"Little brother cried this morning because

Coarli to his schoolmates one morning.
"Mother said it was wicked in me to fright-Charlie, after pretending to be a ghost.
"My cousin beat me running down hill; bu I don't care."
"Father wouldn't take me riding with him

yesterday, because I staid out too long at my play; but I don't care: there's more ways than one to get a ride."

"My sister always knows her lesson better than I do; but I don't care."
"I missed my lesson this morning and got down to the foot of the class for talking; but I I forgot to say my prayers this morning;

"I forgot to say my prayers this morning; but I don t care."

"Don't care, Charlie?" said I to him one day.

"Don't care, did you say? You surely did not stop to think of the importance of these three little words. When you go to your father, and tell him you are hungry, does he say, 'I don't care?" When you go to your mother, and tell her you are sick, does she say, 'I don't care? If she did you would open your eyes in astonishment to find her turning you off in that manner; but if it would sound strangely for your parents to talk so, it certainly does for a child, and especially not to care when you forgot to say your prayers."

got to say your prayers."
I hope none of my little readers will have I hope none of my little readers will have occasion to point to any of Charlie's sayings, and say, "That belongs to me." I won't even suppose that one of our little Sunday-school scholars would say, "I don't care." It must be those little children who, like Charlie, don't go to Sabbath-school, who make use of such words; but you may, dear reader, be tempted to; and it you are at any time, just keep your lips shut, and pray in your heart until the hips shut, and pray in your heart until the temptation has passed away.

THE FIRST BIBLE ever printed in America was the Indian Bible translated by Eliot and published in 1664. The language was very difficult, some of the words containing thirty or forty letters. It was all writen with one pen His motto was, "Prayer and pains, through faith in Christ, can do any thing."

another path of safety besides that of duty.

TAKE HEED TO YOURSELVES .- Let us not be over curious about the failings of others, but take account of our own; let us bear in mind the excellences of other men, while we reckon up our own faults, for then shall we be well-pleasing to God. For he who looks at the faults of others, and at his own excellences, is injured in two ways; by the latter he is carried up to in two ways; by the latter he is carried up to arrogance, through the former he falls into list-lessness. For when he perceives that such an one hath sinned, very easily he will sin himself; when he perceives that he hath in aught excelled, very easily he becometh arrogant. He who consigns to oblivion his own excellences, and looks at his failings only, whilst he is a curious inquirer into the excellences, not the sins, of others, is profitable in many ways. And how? I will tell you. When he sees that such an one hath done excellently, he is raised to emulate the same; when he sees that he himself hath sinned. same; when he sees that he himself hath sinned, he is rendered humble and modest. If we act thus—if we thus regulate ourselves, we shall be able to obtain the good things which we are promised, through the grace and loving kindness of our Lord Jesus Christ.—Chrysostom.

## Dbituaries.

WILLIAM COLEMAN was born in Clark coun ty. Ky, Feb. 18, 1815. He resided for a time i Louis. Mo, when his health declining his physi cian prescribed a residence at the South as the only means of saving him from the consumption. Accordingly, in the fall of 1838, he removed to Yazoo city, Mi-sissipppi The following summer he was nigh unto death, with the congestive fever; but it pleased the Lord to raise him up, and through the instrumentality of Dr. Leavel, with whom he resided, he determined henceforth to lead a religious life. He united himself to the Methodist Church in September, and was converted, October 25, 1839, at a camp-meeting. He was married on the 23d of June, 1840, to Miss Eliza A Brunson, and removed immediately to Franklin, Holmes county, Miss. There he maintained his Christian walk, and served the Church as class-leader and steward while he of the itinerant, and his hand was ever open to aid in the interests of the Church of which he was a member. In the fall of 1853 he removed with his anothered and is the same as Messiah. Luke iv. tamily to Texana, Jackson county, Texas. He was a man of business, upright in his dealings, and desired to be, in the strict sense of the word, a Christian gentleman. On the 17th of May he was attacked with lock-

jaw, in consequence of stepping on a nail two weeks previous; and though every attention was paid by his physicians and kind friends, death claimed him as his victom-nor was he unprepared for such an event. For some time previous, he evinced a more Christian spirit. greater love towards Christians, and less attachment to earthly things. God was preparing him for his great and last change. On Sabbath morning, he said: "I am looking over a new world, this morning " Afterwards, he said : "What is this world worth? It is nothing but vanity." He seemed to be taking such a view of eternal things that earth faded into insignificance. During the inport, degraded, dissipated man, poorly clothed,
and looking sick and weak. He held in his

of his prespects, and evinced much love to his family and Christian friends. On Thursday, while a board with large nails driven in it which stood upright. A clear faced, bright-eyed, handsome little fellow stepped up to him. He was just such a boy as is prompt at day school, and always has his lesson at Sunday school. He showed this in his face as he stepped up to the man and said:

"I shall be in the story of t heaven, in a few minutes, with all those who have "Give me a cent and you may pitch one of these rings, and if it catches over a nail, I'll gone before Standing, as I do, on the brink of eternity, what is a'l this world to me!" To his phy-That seemed far enough; so the boy handed sician, who made no profession of religion, he talked him a cent and took the ring. He stepped back to a stake, tossed the ring, and it caught on one act for himself. He said, "I wish I could talk to vived, and through the next day was flighty, but smile on his countenance. At night he commenced sinking, and, after midnight, called in his family again, to talk with them. He addressed each oneand made them promise to meet him in heaven He spote of all his affairs with calmness and deliteration, and though his body was susking, his mind was unusually clear. After addressing his Christian friends, he again expressed a wish that he had strength to talk to sinners. He shouted aloud, "Giory to God!" "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me bless his holy name !" "Jesus can make a dying bed

Feel soft as downy pillows are; While on his breast I lean my head, And breathe my life out sweetly there."

Being almost exhausted by talking, his physician wished him to rest unless he had something important to communicate. "He replied, "What I have to say is of the utmost importance. Singing was proposed. He said, "I shall have plenty of singing in heaven; I'll have a new voice when I get there." He had prayed that he might die cosy, and retain his senses to the last, both of which were granted; for, though he suffered much the latter part of the night, towards day he became easier, and gradually fell asleep in Jesus, between 6 and 7 o'clock Sab-bath morning. May 27, 1860.

The writer pre-ched his funeral sermon, on Mon-

day morning, May 28, to a large and mournful congreation, at the Methodist church, at Texana, where for some years past he had worshiped God, from 1st Thess iv. 13, 16. The large procession showed how he was loved and respected by the community in which he lived. May the Lord sanctify this dispensation of his providence to the good of his family and friends. JOHN F. Cook.

JOSEPH WILLIAM LILLY, son of the late Wm. Litty and Sister Julia Ann Puckett, departed this ife, in Smith county, Texas, May 31, 1860.
Sister Lilly married L. F. Puckett, Eeq., of our city, and was on a visit as aboye, when her little son died He was born August 7, 1856. He died of measles in two days after he was taken with them. Only a few days before his death, Sister Puckett brought little Joseph to our Sabbath-school, and in-

May, in Fort Bend county. ago. The deceased embraced religion and joined the M. E. Church, South, in her fitteenth year, and through all the ills and evils of life held fast her protession to the end She leaves a husband and three children, with a father, mother, and brothers and sisers to mourn her death, while in the prime of life:

but they mourn not as those who have no hope. J. E FERGUSON. Memphis Advocate please copy.

Brenham. Washington Co., Texas, May 17, 1860 Bro Rye was born, April 18, 1792, in Maryland: Bro Rye was born. April 18, 1792, in Maryland; thence removed to Atabama, and, in 1842, professed religion and joined the M E Church Last fall be removed here, intending to live here the remnant of his days, which was but short and painful, caused by exposure to the cold weather of last fail, by moving in, which undermined his health, and prostated ing in, which undermined his health, and prostrated him almost to his bed; but he suffered as a Chrishim almost to his bed; but he suffered as a Christian, always expressing resignation to the Divine will, and a firm hope of a blissful hereafter, and died in the triumphs of living, conquering faith. May the widow and children meet him in heaven. W REES.

The second in their orders the manufactured at Bridgewater, Massachusetts.

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## Galbeston Adbertisements.

Galveston Male Academy. Hours, from 8 A. M till 2 P. M.

Tuition in Common English studies,

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

Jan 5-6m

C. W. LEFFINGWELL.

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

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

Chickering & Sons' T. A. E. BOHNSTEDT, Agent for the above justly celt to brated firm, having established a Repository for Piano in the retail store of Messrs. Armstrong & Bro., Tremon street, Galveston, begs to invite the attention of the citizent of the State to the 16 different styles of instruments kept on hand, varying in price from \$275 to \$1,100, including cover and stoot. Celebrated 38 Prize Medal Pianos. ORDERS FOR TUNEING & THOROUGH REGULATING left with Messrs. Armstrong & Bro, or Mrs. C. Branard, will be promptly attended to.

Dec. 8, '59-1y

# BOOK-BINDING. Paper Ruling, and Blank Book Manufacturing. Tremont Street, next door to Palmetto House.

M STRICKLAND, having purchased the Bindery formerly belonging to the late W. B. Dunning, and made considerable additions thereto, respectfully informs the Merichants and Business men generally of Galveston and the interior, that he is prepared to execute orders of any descriton usually done in a first-class Bindery, with promptnes and on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in the South. South.

BLANK BOOKS manufactured in a superior style, ruleto any desired pattern, and warranted equal to any made in
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Law Books, Magazines, Periodicals, Pamphlets, and Musisubstantially bound, in plain or fancy styles.

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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN all kinds of Foreign at
Domestic Hardware. In addition to a large and varietock, have received from Europe and Northern manufact

300 tons English Refined and Sweeds Bar and Slab Iron,
5 tons Cast and English Blister Steel,
5 tons Spring Stee, 300 ass'd 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 "Shovels,
100 Smith's Bellows ass'd sizes, 50 Straw Cutters (pat'd,
100 Solid Brass Box Vices, 50 Culivaters. 100 Mouse Hole Anvils, 50 dozen Ames' Spades,
50 Wilkinson's Anvils, 50 " "Shovels,
100 Smith's Bellows ass'd sizes, 50 Straw Cutters (pat'd,)
100 Solid Brass Box Vices, 50 Cultivaters,
50 "Iron "Vices, 20 dozen Scythes,
120 Stocks and Dies, all sizes; 500 bags Shot, ass'd;
1000 the Smiths' Hand and Sledge Hammers,
500 M Percussion Caps, 1000 Cast Plows,
1000 colis Manila Rope, ass'd sizes; 1000 Hall's Plows,
50 dozen Horse Coliars, 20,000 Ziac Paint,
50 dozen Horse Coliars, 20,000 Ziac Paint,
50 dozen Bind Briddes, 10 bbis, Bolled Lindseed Oil,
50 dozen Bind Briddes, 10 bbis, Bolled Lindseed Oil,
50 dozen Bind Briddes, 10 bbis, Bolled Lindseed Oil,
50 dozen Cotton Cards, 10 bbis, Bolled Lindseed Oil,
50 dozen B. Collin's & Co's Axes, 10 bbis Syt's Turpt'n,
50 dozen H. Collin's & Co's Axes, 10 bbis. Whiting,
400 Planters Hoes, 5 bbis, Vellow Ochre,
1000 pairs Trace Chains, 5 bbis, Spanish Brown,
500 boxes Tin Plate, 2 bbis, Damar Varnish,
1000 los. Block Tin, 3 bbis, Copal Varnish,
50 kegs Bar Lead, 3 "Japan do,
20 coils ass'd size Lead Pipe, 200 lbs, Paris Green,
10 rolls Sheet Lead, 100 lbs, Chrome Green,
10 pounds Chrome Yellow,
ALSO—A large assortment of Tinware, Japanware, Wood-enware, Sadiery, Guns, Riffes and Pistois in great variety
and at low prices.

L. M. Hitcucock

### MARBLE YARRO. MARBLE DEALERS AND IMPORTERS of Italian Marble Direct from Italy.

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FURNITURE.

DEDSTEADS, Rosewood, Mahogany and Wainut.
de.
de.
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Bureaus and Toilet Tables,
Extension and Failing Leafdo.,
Centre. Card and Pier de.,
Cane and Wood Bottom Chairs,
Tete a Tetes Sideboards, Washstands, etc
Marting,
White and Checked. 4xi 5x4 and 6x4.—Painted Window
Shades and brinds. Transparent Shades, Cords, etc., etc.

Shades and b-inds, Transparent Shades, Cords, etc., etc.
Carpet.
A fine stock of Foreign and Domestic Carpeting. Oil cloth and Cocoa Matting.
Willow Ware.
An assortment of Willow Wagons, Cabs and Baskete o all descriptions.

An assortment of willow Wagons, Cabs and Baskete o all descriptions.

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Bed Curtains, Screw Keys Springs, Bed Lace Frings Gimp, Turkey Red, Ornaments and Vusquito Neuting a Few Patent Musquito Frames and Canopy Hardware.

Iron Bodsteads, Iron Fenders Plated and Steel Knive and Ports Knobs and Hooks for Wardrobes, Table Culery; Wire Cloth, etc.

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Blank Books, Suntionerry, Cap, Letter and
Job Printing Paper,
A fine assortment of Cap Paper, Packet and Commercia:
Post, Letter and Nove Paper, Eath Post, etc
Country orders solicited. For sale by

Only a few days before his death, Sister Puckett brought little Joseph to our Sabbath-school, and introduced him to the Superintendent, and said Bro. D, here is my little son, whom I wish you to take charge of, and train in your school "I know it is a source of comfort to the brokenhearted parent to know that she dedicated him to her heavenly Father, from a child; but he is only transferred from ours to a better school, where his training is perfect. Take courage, Sister Puckett, Joseph only sleepeth; he will rise again with immortal beauty. It is true, he cannot come to you; but, through God, you can go to him, and he may be your ministering angel. Be faithful, and you will soon meet again.

W. W. Downs.

55 do Vices, 2000 bags Shet, assorted 100 blags Shet, assorted 100 blag Shet, assorted 100 blags Shet, as

CLOTHING EMPORIUM BRIGGS & YARD,

Tremont Street, Gaiveston.

WE invite the attention of the public to our New and Fashionable assortment of SPRING and SUMMER CLOTHING, HATS, SHOES, &c., of the latest style and selected from the best manufacturers, which we offer at low rates for cash or city acceptance.

Our GENTLEMEN'S and YOUTH'S furnishing department will be found full and complete in every particular.

LADIES' and MISSES' BOOTEES, SHOES, GAITERS, &c., in every variety.

A large assortment of superior PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, &c., always on hand.

F. Principal Agents for the sale of Dr. ING'S AROMATIC TANNING or MOUTH AND TOOTH WASH. aprill4-59tf

# Miscellaneous Adbertisements.

CHILDREN TEETHING. MRS. WINSLOW, ed Nurse and Female Physician, presents the attention of mothers, her SOOTHING SYRUP.

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS. Relief and Health to your Infants.

Griping in the Bowels, and Wind Colic, and overcome convulsions, 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 DIARRHŒA 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, NOR 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 each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CUR11S & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by Druggitss throughout the world.

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PRICE ONLY 25 cents PER BOTTLE.

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

A. C. CRAWFORD. Crockery, China and Glassware, Willow and Wooden Ware, &c., WOULD invite the attention of House-keepers, Planter and purchasers generally, to his large stock of Good nostly of his own importation, consisting, in part, of

WHITE GRANITE-CHINA WARE. FRENCH CHINA White and richly decorated DINNER, TEA, and TOILET VARE, in sets and separate; Ornaments, Vases, Motto lugs, Card Trays, &c., &c. GLASS WARE. Crystal and Flint, Cut and Pressed ware, for TABLE, BAR and GENERAL USE; Lamps, Globes, Shades and Chimeys, Lanterns, Hall and Side Lamps, Confectioners' Jars, Bar Tumblers, Sec.

KEROSENE OIL LAMPS. ASSURTED CRATES OF CROCKERY, Also Oth The Other Potteries, England; packet 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. Sutter Jars, Milk Pans, Churns, Pitchers, Jugs, Jars, Sto Plues, &c., &c. WILLOW WARE. hildrens' Wagons, Cabs, Gigs, and Chairs; Clothes, Mar-iet and Traveling BASKETS; Brooms and Brushes, all des-rintions; Feather Dusters, Looking Glasses, etc. WOODEN WARE.

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reat variety. Silver Call Bells, etc.

MECHANICAL TOYS FIRE WORKS.

SUPERIOR GREEN and BLACK TEAS, HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES day use in every family. usually kept by simil

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

Energy and Industry alone wanted! for particulars apply to either

As to the merits of the soan we give two voices from b

No. 1, from Col. John Rrown.

Washington, Texas, Feb. 22d, 18
Messrs. Peet a Dunniy, Houston—Gentlemen:—1
the pleasure to inform you that I have been using the R
back Soap, for Toilet and Washing purposes, and I am
cettly satisfied that it is the Best, Ch-op-of and most Co
is in soap ever made. I have no dea that any improve
will ever be made on it. I would not be without the re
for ten times its cost. I wish you may have great succ
for I consider it a public benefit. It will save time, labor
money, wherever used. I know by a long trial, over
money, wherever used. I know by a long trial, over
more, that it is just the thing we want, for family a-of a

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

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

Galveston, Texas, Feb. 2',
In November last, at Sabine Pass. Mr. J. J. Lyons
presented me with a beautifully colored and nicely per
bail of Tolict Soap, and at the same time with a nice
shaving tream, or Washing soap, made from Roral
Patent, and requested me to test its qualities for ever,
pose for which soap is used. I did so, fully, fairly
without knowing its compound, and was so pleased wi
idmirable washing and cleansing properties, that I
sinced, when I saw him again, to get a family right,
out what it would. I have done so, and I and my fi
ave been using it freely for the last two months, and
ow prepared to say that it washes clothes cleaner
thiter, and with less injury and rubbing, than any was
amound now in use. And for the skin, and tolice purp
serially, there is nothing within the range of my knowled to
it. In fact, it is the definition of the word's
richt, until you are perfectly satisfied that their si
that convince any one that it is no imposition. I
ver want you to pay for territory, not even for an indo
if right, until you are perfectly satisfied that their su
sit are, in every particular correct, and their enterpa
at it purports to be.
Ind here I will say, let no one be persuaded that it is
nosition; if the proprietors, by words, can't convince
it it is all they claim for it, get a nieve of the Tolice
it is all they claim for it, get a nieve of the Tolice
it is all they claim for it, get a nieve of the Tolice
is the Tolice in the reservance.

OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, nded in 1832-Chartered by the Legislature of Lou-with Agricultural and Mechanical Departments Capital Stock \$250,000; the new and spacious Iron Edifice, known as

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

ENTRANCE ON BOTH STREETS. RUFUS DOLBEAR, President.
ATHEMATICAL DEPARTMENT—GEO. B. BRACKETT, Pro-OORRERPING DEPARTMENT-RUFUS DOLBEAR, Lecture and J. W. BLACKMAN, Professor.

Sup't. Education, La., Prof. and Lecturer on Commercial Law, &c., and M. B. McCartily, Prof. French Department—Marc Roux, Prof. Department for Pennanshir—Rufus Dolbear, Lec-turer, J. B. GRIFFITH, Prof. Spanish Department—Manuel Marino, Prof. German Department—Co. Gessner, Prof. Latin and Greek Department—M. Marino, G. Gess-NER, Professors.

CLYMER & CORSAUT, Proprietors.

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

ap 12

## Educational.

Clarksville Female Academy. CHAPKSVIIIe Female Academy.

THIS INSTITUTION is located in Clarksville, Tennessee, I sixty-five miles below Nashvilive, on Cumberland river. Besides being accessible at all seasons by boats, it has rail-road connections with Nashville and Louisville, and will soon have two others completed—one to Henderson, and the other directly to Memphis. We have had a flourishing day-school for many years, but no boarding school proper until two years \*go, for want of house. We have now the largest and most \*greadid buildings in the South, capable of holding 400 boarders. For its age, it is the largest school in the State.

400 boarders. For its age, it is the largest school in the State.

Dr. Hamilton, our president, has sold an interest in the school to Rev. J. S. Malone, who, for several years past, has been engaged with Rev. C. D. Elliott in the Nashville F. Academy. Rev. J. B. West, one of the best scholars and divines of the Tennessee Conference, has been added to the faculty. We intend to have the best faculty the South can boast of. In short, we are determined to make it the chief place for educating our daughters of the South.

No place in our country combines equal advantages; for example, the large and ample buildings, the elegance with which they are furnished, our able faculty, together with the health and accessibility of the position. Our prices are from 25 to 50 per cent. less than other first class Schools of the State, because we are content to barely meet expenses until our young and promising Institution can be fully brought before the public, and secure its esteem and confidence. We are prepared for parlor and vacation boarders. The next session begins Sept 3d, 1860. The School is under the supervision of the Tennessee Conference. For terms, circulars, or any other information, address Rev. A. L. Hamilton, D. D., Clarksville, Tenn.

may17-4m

B. W. McCRAE, Sec. Board Trustees.

Ruterville Female College. THIS institution is permanently established in one of the hea'thiest localities in Texas. The buildings are good. All the teachers reside in the institution. It possesses peculiar advantages as a Boarding school. The course of instruction is thorough; government paternal; terms moderate and accommodating. Those wishing information are referred to our patrons, or any member of the Board of Instruction. mar 22-1 y

H. S. THRALL.

Asbury High School, Thompsonville, Gonzales County, Texas. Mrs. MARY C HILL, Principal.

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

Rates of Tuition, per Session of Five Months.
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 

Chappell Hill Female College.

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

TERMS
ition in the Collegiate Department, pr session \$20 to \$25 Preparatory
Primary
Pr Music \$25.00
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Ferspective Drawing, also an easy method of Sketching from nature, including Poonah Shading a new and beautiful style, press 15.00
For further information address the Principal, feb23, 1860

Bastrop Military Institute-Bastrop Military InstituteTHE Sixth Session will open on Monday the 23d Jan.,
1880, under the superintendence of Col. R. T. P. A.L.
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 civilengineering, 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; a nextensive
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 unrivared in the State for thoroughness of instruction and p receton of government.
The Institute charge for tuttion and boarding, lighte, fuel, and washing, included, \$115 per session of twenty The lastitute charge for tuition and boarding, lights, fuel, and washing, included, \$115 per session of twenty weeks, payable invariably in advance, with a deduction of \$20 for those pursuing Elomentary English studies only.—
No extra charge whatever.

For further information, address the Superintend etc.

S. W. SIMS, President

McKenzie Institute

hysicians. Vocal Music will be taught in the Institute by Prof. Plagge, twice a week, and every student will be required to take Vo-cal Music, as a study, unless it is not desired by pagents of guardens. Clarksvile, Sept. 10, 1859.

Port Sullivan Institute. THE SECOND SESSION of this Institution will open on Monday Feb. 27th, under the presidency of Rev. J. L. CARMER, A. M.
Mrs. HELEN L. CARMER, Preceptress of the Female Department.

The Music Department will be under the charge of Prof. R. Paont, the well known composer.

The scholastic year is divided into two sessions of twenty

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

Charges make from the time of entrance to the close to the session.

The above terms strictly adhered to except in cases of protracted sickness.

The Board can be had in private families at reasonable rates.

Centenary College of Louisiana.

THE next Term of this Institution will open on the 4th of October, 1858

REV. J. C. MILLER, M.A., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.

REV. WM. H. SCALES, M.A., Professor of Mathematics. A. R. HOLCOMBE, M.A., Professor of the Greek Lan-G H WILEY M.A., Professor of the Latin Language THOS. S. JONES, M.A., Professor of Natural Science EMILE LE PAGE, M.A., Professor of Modern Lan-REV. A. G. MILLER, M.A., Principal of Preparatory

Department.

WM. F. NORSWORTHY, M.A., Tutor.

W. J. CRERAR. Professor of Vocal and Instrum 

SOULE UNIVERSITY. Of the Texas Conferences, will be resumed on wonca, January 23, 18 **Faculty.**WILLIAM HALSEY, A. M., President, otersor of Moral Philosophy and Natural Science Rev JAS. M. FOLLANSBER A. M., M. D., r. Professor of Latin and Greek and of Modern

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

Trabel and Transportation.

SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

New Orleans to Galveston and
Indianola.

From Levee, via River.—Leave New Orleans SUNDAYS, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Gaiveston TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston TUESDAYS, at 18 A. M.; leave Galveston, FRIDAYS, at 18 A. M.; leave Galveston, FRIDAYS, at 18 A. M.; leave Galveston, FRIDAYS, at 10 A. M.; arrive at New Orleans, at Levee, SUNDAYS, at 10 A. M.; arrive at New Orleans, at Levee, SUNDAYS, at 17 M.

From Berwick's, via Railroad.—Leave New Orleans, WEDNESDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Galveston, THURSDAYS, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Indianola, FRIDAYS, at 12 M.; teave Indianola, SATURDAYS, at 8 A. M. or 2 P. M.; arrive at Galveston, SUNDAYS, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Berwicks, MONDAYS, at 12 M.

From Levee, via River — Leave New Orleans, THURSDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, SATURDAYS at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, THURSDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston, THURSDAYS, at 18 A. M.; leave Galveston, THURSDAYS, at 18 A. M.; leave Galveston, THURSDAYS, at 18 A. M.; leave Galveston, TUESDAYS, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Galveston, TUESDAYS, at 10 A. M.; arrive at May Orleans, THURSDAYS, at 14 P. M.

From Berwick's via Railroad.—Leave New Orleans, SATUDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Galveston, SUNDAYS or MONDAYS at 4 P. M.; arrive at Indianola, TUESDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, TUESDAYS, at 12 M.; leave Indianola, TUESDAYS, at 18 A. M.; leave Galveston, SUNDAYS or MONDAYS at 4 P. M.; arrive at Indianola, TUESDAYS, at 18 M.; leave Indianola, TUESDAYS, at 18

From Berwick's, vin Railrond, MONDAVS, at 12 M.: arrive at Sabine TUESDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Galveston WEDNESDAYS, at 12 M.; arrive at Sabine TIURSDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Sabine TIURSDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Sabine TIURSDAYS, at 8 A. M.; leave Sabine TIURSDAYS, 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 Hava-via Florida Ports, on the 14th and 30th of each month. For freight or passage, having elegant state-room acco-nodations, apply to E. B. NICHOLS & CO., Galveston.
or JAS. H. LOCKHART. Galveston.
HENRY N. CALDWELL, Indianola.

C. B PAYNE, Manager, New Orleans. aug18-ly NOTICE—After July 1st, Trains on the B. B. B. C. Railway (connecting with stages for Austin, &c.) will leave Harrisburgat 6 oclock, A. M., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

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

Re-unring, [saves Richmond every day (except Sunday) at 20-clock, P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with steambouts for Galveston.

J. A. Will-JAMS, july 4-tt

Superintendant

outs for Galveston. july 4-tf GALVESTON AND BOSTON PACK ETS.

Pierce and Baccor's Regular Line.

New Ship MISS MAG. Capt Bers, Hinckley.

Bark SAN JACINTO. J. F. FOLBURN

"ISLAND CITY. ASA STEVENS.

"TRINITY, HIRAM HALL,

"NUCCES G. W. TAY OR.

"D GODFREY G. W. PARKER.

"HELEN "A W STEPRENS.

Brig VESTA & M. D FRATUS.

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WEED'S PATENT Shuttle, Lock Stitch SEWING MACHINES



AND COMPARE OUR MACHINES WITH ANY OTHERS

A CHILD CAN CONDUCT ITS ACTION!!

Merest Novice Work it with Success! Using two threads and making the Lock Stitch,

justly extelled as the only stitch that cannot be loosed or aveled. It certainly possesses those valuable requisite make it most emphatically the Pet of the House hold.

This is now the most extensive house in the Sewiss central business in the State, have for sale the different kinds of Sewing Machines have for sale the different kinds of Sewing Machines. ith all the late improvements.
NEEDLES, SILK AND THREAD ALWAYS ON HAND.
OCAL and TRAVELING AGENTS WANTED.-(nov2 TEXAS SEWING MACHINE DEPOT. Tremont Street, Galveston, 40
MARSHALL ATWOOD,

SADDLERY. COACH and PLANTATION HARD WARE Leather, Hames, Collars, &c.,

Strand, Galveston, Texas.

Strand, Galveston, Texas.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

(A branch of the Manufacturing Establishments of Peter Hayden of New York.)

THE undersigned is constantly receiving from the manufacturers, and will keep on hand, a full supply of Saddery, to such and Plantation Hardware of every description, viz: Snaffles, Bits, Buckles, Rings, Stirrups, Pad Trees, Saddle Trees, Pad Serews, Cockeyes, Terrets, Swivels, Trace Squares, Breeching Dees, etc., etc.

Saddlers supplied

with harness, shirting, bride, calfeshin, seating and russed

thing wanted in the line.

Carringe Makers

supplied with Bent Stuff, Spokes, Hubs, Felloes, Enamel Cloth, and all kinds of Carriage Trimmings.

Carpenters supplied with a superior quality of all kinds of Tools for their use, Beach Serews, etc.

PLAN ER supplied with Plantation Hardware—Hoes, Shovels, Plows, Hames, Collars, Chains, etc.

J. R. SPRAGUE.

SLOAT & CO'S

CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES

A child can manage them and keep them in order—they are apred to all kinds of work, from the HEAVLEST JEANS the FINEST SWISS, and will work well with all kinds thread. Being an Improvement on Wheeler & Wilson, oing away with that troublesome Leather Pad, and all bectionable parts of the Wheeler & Wilson machine, aim that it is The most Simple, Durable, and most Reliable Machine in Market.

and offer it to the public at the Li\*W PRICE of \$75.

It sews from the original spool, and makes a stitch all both sides of the cloth; it will not ravel or pull out; ves better satisfaction than any machine ever offered to table.

M AKE THE LOCK STITCH, are perfectly simple, an easily understood and kept in order; they are now far SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS.

we can produce testimonials from parties that have used.
Wheeler & Wilson's and Singer's machines, and have set them aside and are now using Sloat Machines, and with on voice they proclaim it the most reliable machine in market.
Country orders promptly attended to
M. H. BLUDWORTH Agent,
Indianola, Texas Also for sale by MARSHALL ATWOOD, at the Tex Sewing Machine Depot, Tremont street, Galvestom.
GEO. P. DREW, Traveling Agent. jan26

Premature Loss of the Hair, which is so com

18,000 lbs ASSTD QUALITIES ZINC PAINT 500 gails. Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil.
350 boxes Assorted Glass. Just received and for sale
300 PIECES Rentueky Bagging, 300 coils machine and hand made Rope, and 1500 lbs Twise Torontal Prench Burr Mill Stones. Cologne Mill Stones, Lepi constantly on hand, and for sale low by J. P. DAVIE. Professional Cards.

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ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW,

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WILL practice in Austin, Washington, and adjoining counties Prompt attention paid to the collection ap 12

Cook & Collier, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, AND AGENTS FOR THE COLLECTION OF CLAIMS, COLUMBUS, Colorado County, Texas. Will give immediate attention to all business intrusted to their care. [S-All letters addressed to the firm will be promptly answered. References given in New York, New Orleans, Nashville

promptly answered.

References given in New York, New Orleans, Nashville Mobile, Houston, and Galveston, and generally in Western Texas.

Charles Stewart, Jr. Aycock & Stewart, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW AND GENERAL LAND AND COLLECTING AGENTS, 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 13th Judicial District; and in the counties of Milam, Bell, McLenyan, 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.—Wm. M. Rice & Co., A. J. Burke, Hon. E. A. Palmer, Houston; J. B. & G. A. Jones, Galveston.

June9-ly. Marlin, Falls County, Texas.

Franklin Cummings. ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW, BROWNSVILLE.

Cameron County, Texas Wm. R. Jarmon. Webb & Jarmon,

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Will practice in the Counties of Fayette, Bastrop, Travis,
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Colorado and Washington, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts at the cities of Austin and Galveston. Collections and Remittances promptly made: Lands located,
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Refferences:
New York:—E. C. Estes, J. H. Brower & Co., Howes,
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& Yo., Hieskell, Hoskins & Co., Lasell & Bro.

New Orleans:—Perkins & Co., Goodrich & Co., Taylor
Baddon & Co. Boston:—Pierce & Bacon.
Galveston:—Carnes & Trabue. Dean, Randle & Co.,
Matter, Hughes & Saunders, Briggs & Yard
Houston:—B. A. Shepherd, A. J. Burke, Peel & Dumble.
Austin:—Col. & Croeby, S. M. Swenson.

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

Nashville:—John L. T. Saeed.

\*\*Somerville: John L. T. Saeed.

\*\*Somerville: Texn.—Hon. Thos. Rivers.

James W. Wynne.

James W. Wynne. LAWYER AND LAND AGENT, HOUSTON, TEXAS.
REFERENCES.—Peel & Dumble, Houston; James W

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

HARCOURT & ROBSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, COLUMBUS, COLORADO COUNTY, TEXAS, Will practice Law in partnership in all the counties of the lat 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 tin. 07 ly

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

Nov. 2, '56,-1 v

M. E. KENDALL, Atterney and Counseller at Law Richmond, Fort Bend county, Texas, will attend to business in the first Judicial district, and Supreme and Federal Courts of the State. Also, will act as land agent in buying, selling and perfecting titles in the counties of Fort Rend. Brazeria, Wharton, Colorado, and Austin. [Sept. 13th 1856] RUFUS F. DUNN, Attorney at Law, Athens, Hender Galveston; J. O McGee & Co., and W. P. Hill, New-Orleans

Ben. T. Harris. ATTORNEY AN

Caldwell, Burleson county, Texas.

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

EDWARD ING, D.D.S.,

DENTIST, Church Street, 3d door West of Tremont Street, South side of Tremont Hotel, Galveston. Refers to—S. B. Huribut, M.D., James Sorley, Esq., E. T. Austin, Esq., Messrs, Briggs & Yard, Bailinger & Jack, Tucker & League, Rev. J. W. Shipman. jan12-1y G. S. HERBERT, M. D.,

SURGEON and PHYSICIAN, respectfully tenders his pro-fessional services to the citizens of Galveston. Office on fremont street, two doors north of Pilant's Drug Store, up Avis Francaise.—G. S. Herbert, Chirurgien, Mede-cin, a l'honeu d'offrir ses services aux entoyens de Galveston. Dr Hebert a regu son degre de l'ecole de Medi-cine, de la-Louisiane, il a eu beaucoup dexperience dans las nutadies du sud. Il thent son office rue Tremont, jougnant la pharmacie de E. T. Pilant.

Piles and Fistula THE undersigned having located at Rockwall, Kaufman co.,
Texas, is thoroughly prepared to treat Piles and Fi-tula:
and from success heretofore had, he is induced to say, that
for every case of Piles treated by him and not cured, he will
defray all travelling expenses of the patient to and from and
during the stay at Rockwall under treatment, and forfeit all
charges. He proposes to treat Piles without the use of the
knife or causties in any case. Terms reasonable. Time required to complete a cure, from one to four weeks from the
commencement of the treatment.

Numerous certificates could be appended, but the following
will suffice.

Rockwall, September 18th, 1859.

Kaufman Co., Texas, Sept. 18th, 1859.

DANIEL DEALY. Montgomery, Texas,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

DRUGS IMBUICINES,

BOOKS and STATIONER V,

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 POWDER'S to destry I see is, with every other article found in a first class

Osnabergs and LindseysFROM the Prattville Manufacturing Company For eal
by MATHER. HUGHES & SAUNDERS
January 26, 1886