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ispensible. Moreover, in all free governments,

expediency; that disregard and thoughtlesness

of which are commonly to be witnessed among the people, and which are operating so disas-

that have legitimately and necessarily followed from the existing character of American civili-

But the prevailing superficialness of the American mind has operated unfavorably upon the politics of the country, in that it has been

the politics of the country, in that it has been the occasion directly of all those partial, con-tracted political creeds of all the one-idea par

interested. But too evident it is, that these have been for the most part dissolved, and in their stead have arisien numerous factions,

ent, are characteristics of the American

WHOLE NO. 570.

ANOTHER MORTARA CASE-BUT WORSE - " A

ease similar to that of the young boy, Mortan

The Texas Christian Adbocate. OFFICE, STRAND, GALVESTON.

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GROWTH IN GRACE.

It is as much the duty of Christians to grow in grace, as it is the duty of men to give themselves to religion at first. Men were not made for any limited measure of holiness, but for everlasting and indefinite improvement. Those who think that any limited measure of religion will serve their purpose are under a serious mistake. If you had as much religion as an tinued approbation of God, or constitute a fitwhich Cornelius had before he was visited by pitch of Gospel excellence ever reached by morenough, and cease to use your efforts after further progress, you would from that moment lose the approbation of God, and become unfit to enter the abodes of bliss. The soul that is sin. and in the knowledge of our Lord and Savior cerely and faithfully improving its opportunities to improve in a knowledge of the truth, and in conformity to the will of God, is always safe, and no one else is safe among all the intelligent creatures of God. Cease, then, to inquire how holy you ought to be, and inquire only how you may become more holy. It is not this or that amount of holiness that God requires of you, but a continual increase. There is neither safety nor enjoyment but in every day endeavoring to exceed the attainment of the day before. "Grow in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ."

depends much more upon piety than anything and the world, but either solid piety or the inwho come within its sphere, and, by its silent and powerful appeals, it subdues the heart, and brings man to glorify our Father who is in

Take any situation in life, or any office in the Church, and it will still be found that the most pious will prove the most faithful man. The father in his family, the minister in his pulpit and among his flock, the leader in his class, the teacher in the school, the workman in his shop, the tradesman among his connexions and associates, will all contribute towards the spread of truth and holiness, in proportion as they are filled with truth and holiness themselves. The most eloquent and finished orator that art can fashion, is but as sounding brass or a tinkling symbal, while the full and anxious soul, that swells with godly and affectionate longings for the glory of God and the salvation of souls, will spread a holy influence wherever it may move. The best congregations are still gathered by the most holy ministers, the best classes are still raised by the holiest leaders, the best families are reared by the holiest men, and everywhere the most efficient and useful institutions are managed by the holiest men; and the great object of those who desire to increase the usefulness of Churches should be, not to furnish them with earthly and carnal attractions, but to impart richer measures of the spirit of holiness. It is not by a learned and polished ministry that we must expect to promote the salvation of our neighbors, but by well tuned hearts and holy lives, and a readiness to do and suffer all the will of God. College titles and college learning may attract and collect a multitude of people together for a period; but it will only be for a period. The good which these things seem to do is not real, and it endures but for a very short season; but the good ef- no particular objection. I do not blame them. fected by the exercise and exhibition of genu- A distinguished member of another church, said ine piety is solid and lasting. The influence of piety increases with time. The minister and the Church that are truly alive to God, and that are daily making further advances in knowledge and true holiness, will not only expower into the hands of lay delegates, where it cite attention, and gather many people round them, but also bring them to glorify their Fa- tice would induce them to make ample provis-

to keep their consciences void of offense. A effect. growth in grace is a growth in love to God and These remarks are the same in substance very elements of infernal torments, and they their own bosoms. But love is heaven; it is the eternal world, and enliven your hopes of glory. It will lessen your anxieties of earthly things; it will make you more satisfied with the dispensations of Providence; it will sweeten life, and it will take away the fear of death. Some speak as if the happiness of religion was greatest at first, and as if the sweetness of its pleasures lessened as the novelty passed away. They are in a very great error. If Christians archangel, it would not secure to you the con- are faithful to their God, their happiness will continually abound. If people will stand still, ness for heaven, unless you were still to seek and labor after more. If you had no more than the first gleamings of light and piety in grace, as God has commanded, their pleasures will be always new, and every day they will be Peter, you would be approved of God, and safe | more pure and abundant. There is no comparifor eternity, if you were still pressing forwards son between the first enjoyments of religion after more; but if you have reached the highest and the enjoyments of the Christian, when he has spent ten or twenty years in the faithful tal, if you then stand still, and say: "It is service of God. The young convert can form no idea of the happiness he shall enjoy in his farther progress, if he be faithful in the improvement of his talents. "Grow in grace,

Jesus Christ."

more useful will you be to others. Usefulness arose a murmuring of the Grecians against the Hebrews, because their widows were neglected else. The greatest talents on earth are useless in the daily ministration. Then the twelve and mischievous, unless sanctified by genuine called the multitude of the disciples unto them, piety. A man may have influence without pie- and said, It is not reason that we should leave ty, but his influence will prove a curse. No- the word of God, and serve tables. Wherefore, thing can prevent the learning, the wealth, and the power of men from injuring both the Church spirit, full of the Holy Ghost and wisdom, whom we may appoint over this business. But terference of Divine Providence. Piety is use- we will give ourselves continually to prayer. ful everywhere. It makes but little show, perhaps; but it exerts a mighty influence. It works unseen, but not unfelt; it catches all the church were separated. What infinite mischief and sin would have been prevented had they remained separate! The temporal business of the church was by Apostolic wisdom put into the hands of laymen to serve tables and the ministers of the gospel were to give themselves constantly to prayer, and to the ministry of the word. For the security of the rights of the laity, and for the convenience of the ministry, the temporalities of the church should always, in a large organization, be in the hands of the laity. And for the advancement of the cause of christianity, the spiritual fund tions of the church should be given to the min istry. To be sure, in our church the rights of the membership are secured by the voluntary principle in the support of the ministry. If a preacher attempts to trample upon the rights of the laity, the withdrawal of his support by them, will effectually overcome his obstinacy But the rights of the ministry, in our organiza tion, are not fully secured. 1st, If our preachers perform all the duties which the discipline requires, they have too much to do. 2d. They are not fully remunerated for the services which they perform. 3d. Sufficient provision for the support and education of their children is not made. Therefore, it is not for the benefit of the laity, that lay delegates are required in our church organization, but for the benefit of the preachers, their wives, widows, and orphans. Surely if the responsibility of managing the temporalities of the church was imposed upon the laity, more ample provision would be made for the ministry. Hence all the suggestions for the inauguration of lay delegates comes from the preachers. If the preacher choose to do every thing in temporal and spiritual matters in our church, the members have not long ago, "I wish our preachers would re-lieve us like yours do in the Methodist church." There is some delicacy in preachers making properly belongs, and a sense of honor and ins-

likely will you be to grow nneasy in well doing. leges, academies, common schools—in a word In all these ways will an increase of piety in us lall the temporalities of the church. On the large the adventors over all other massives of other hand let the minimum and l have the advantage over all other measures of other hand, let the ministerial delegates from the Annual to the General Conference, do all things appertaining to spiritual matters. In those happiness. Nothing but true religion can bring. cases where there is an equal interest between us an increase of happiness. A greater part of the lay and ministerial delegates, as in the case the misery of many people arises from an evil of education, let both houses meet in committee emper, but a growth in grace would sweep this of the whole. In this way you would give evil away. Many professors of religion suffer the lay delegates power to do good. The Anmuch and frequently from reproaches of con- nual Conference, District, and Circuit Stewards science; a growth in grace would render them | would be the agents of the lower house of the more careful in their behavior, and enable them General Conference to carry the laws into

man. Hatred and uncharitableness are the with those I published several years ago. The more I reflect upon the subject the more I am who harbor them, carry with them a hell in convinced that the spiritual and temporal business of the church should be kept separate .the principal foundation of joy to the whole in- Admit lay delegates into the Conference, with telligent and holy universe. A growth in grace will strengthen your confidence in the Divine the itinerancy! Rich men will govern, and great land marks intended to be guides of acpromises; it will brighten your prospects into make their own appointments of the talented tion, and to hed only the dictates of practical preachers directly or indirectly. This is human nature. The power of the Bishop in our church should not be abridged. This power of the future bearings and results of actions in properly regulated by law, is the glory of the whole membership of our church. For this very plain and obvious reason, the Bishop has not to consult the ministry in making the appointments, because they have already given up people by no means surprising; being results their right to choose their congregations. He therefore consults the wants of the congregations. He is the agent of the people, and consults the general good of the people. He calls his council of Presiding Elders around him and inquires into the wants of every neighborhood, town, village, and city in the bounds of each Annual Conference, and supplies them with ministerial aid to the best of his judgment.— Had it not been for this power ten thousands of poor sheep in the wilderness would have been without a shepherd to this day. The whole valley of the Ministerial is to the ministerial aid to the best of his judgment.— it is with which our country is beginning so numerously to abound. There was a time when the political parties which divided the country were but few, and these were each formed on the basis of a variety of great and comprehensive ideas, embracing in their sweep all the issues in which the country was interested. valley of the Mississippi, to a great extent, would have been one widespread moral waste. If ever this "Iron Wheel" grinds any body's each devoted to one idea only, and that polititoes, it is certainly not the membership of the cal systems, constituted of some one specific object or scheme only, find currency among a large portion of American people. Were the LAY DELEGATION.

The grounds of its necessity—Suggestions on the best method of appointment—Appropriate the bes pathies, and secure the co-operation of all the

church organizations of the world. MAN AND WOMAN

Where she succeeds with cloudless brow In common and in hely course, He fails, in spite of prayer and vow, And agonies of faith and force. If Heaven postpones or grants her prayer, Conceives no pride in its success, And in its failure no despair; But his, enamoured of its hurt, Baffled, blasphenes, or, not denied, And wags its ugly wings for pride More infantine, auroral, mild, And still the more she lives and knows, The lovelier she's expressed a child. To track shy truth : her facile wit

Flies straight, and does exactly hit. He twice himself, more love alone, Her special crown, as truth is his,

Gives title to the loftier throne:

For love is substance, truth the form;

Truth without love were less than naught

But blindest love is sweet and warm, And full of truth not shaped by thought. AMERICAN SOCIETY.

BY PROP. SASNETT.

A characteristic of American society, in many respects unfavorable to its future progress, is the superficialness of the general mind; the very limited development of the capacity for thinking, and especially solid, consecutive thinking. We see this in the intellectual charthinking. We see this in the intellectual char-acter of most of those who now are our promi-nent men; their intellectual distinction resting more upon their capacity for impassioned elo-quence, for the forcible presentation of statis-tics, or upon their power of popular adaption by their anecdotal proclivities, than upon any ability to grapple with great truth and to give it practical application to the wants and cirability to grapple with great truth and to give it practical application to the wants and circumstances of a great people. We see it in the intellectual preferences of the people as indicated in the literature they read; in the diversion they take; in the grovelling, earth-born character of their tastes and dominant objects of pursuit, and in the general absence of all philosophic aptitude, both in the subjects of thought and in the manner of thought. It is seen furthur, in all those agencies in the bosom of society designed to discipline or to inform the mind of the people, conducted as they are mainly on a scale narrow and superficial, and without capacity to bring out in effective predominance the profounder intellectual powers. The predominance of the popular element, and consequently of the standard of popular taste; the tendency to diffusion, to extension, rather than to elevation, have been the cause which have bindered the development of the higher attributes of mind in American society, and to which, therefore, this prevailing superficialness which, therefore, this prevailing superficialness must be attributed. But it is not our design so much to state causes which have originated this characteristic of the American mind, as it is the fact of its existence and the consequences which

parties formed upon this contracted basis, not only thus ignore and neglect interests of equaimportance, but inevitably give their own objects undue predominance, become excessive and ultra in their operation, and destroy the equilibrium of the interests of society. More over, it is a philosophic fact, that such parties tend directly to unhinge the public mind; to unbalance and derange it. An individual mine unbalance and derange it. An individual inted persisting in an exclusive devotion to one idea eventually loses its balance, and monomania ensues. It is by no means surprising, then, that the general mind, when similarly directed.

ould manifest the same class of pher It is in the Northern States, thus far, almo exclusively, that one-idea parties have had cur rency; and, accordingly, in perhaps every case, they have exhibited a degree of fanatical excess and extravagance disorganizing to society and destructive of all its conservative elements. Nor are these all the evils which flow from the absence, in American civilization, of a pro-portionate development of the philosophic or rests whose development and conduct are de pendent upon the correctness of theory; of all nose operations in society whose proper management rests upon the capacity for enlarge philosophic thinking, and of all those agenci whose efficiency is promoted according as there are more of the sold traits belonging to the are more of the soid traits belonging to the public mind; many disadvantages, many positive failures, are experienced; the result of this shallow, superficial character of intelligence.—
How many favorite theories would be exploded; how many opinions would be abandoned or modified; how many errors would be rectified, and that too in respect of matters of constant and vital practical concern to society, by just one advance in the power of thought; in the capacity for calm ratiocination among the the masses of the people! It would, perhaps, not be difficult to show, that society is as much hindered and defeated in its progress by a defective, a badly disciplined intellect, as by a corrupt, perverted will.

properly belongs, and a sense of honor and justices, the most point of the ministry. The best plant of appointment of the lay, delegates, in my judgment, would be for the District Stewards to elect from among themselves the proper member, say one former selves. Pass by the standards which men have formed, and aim at the perfect stature of the fullness of Christ. The more you grow of in grace, the more perfect will your examples of professing Christians. The more you grow in grace, the more money and time sold of your prayer. The more you grow in grace, the more money and time and the perfect sold and and the religion of Christ, and to convert the solls of your prayer. The more you grow in grace, the more money and time and thoughty on will have for sinful and salish gratifications, and the more money and time and thoughty on will have for sinful and salish gratifications, and the more money and time and thoughty on will have to conscerate to works of usefulness. The more you grow in grace, the more progrow in grace, the more money and time and thoughty on will have to conscerate to works of usefulness. The more you grow in grace, the more money and time and thoughty on will have to conscerate the works of usefulness. The more you grow in grace, the more and the more money and time and thoughty on will have to conscerate the works of usefulness. The more you grow in grace, the more properly the proper while the state of the support of the preachers, their wives, of usefulness. The more you grow in grace, the more properly the support of the preachers, their wives, of usefulness. The more you grow in grace, the more properly the p The free and unrestricted condition of the

and disruputive, by reason of its tendency to eradicate from the public mind the cardinal qualities of reverence and respectful deference. that an essential condition to all successful self-government is a large infusion of the philosodistricts of reverence and respectful deference, its effect is no less injurious by its tendency to destroy all reverence for the past; all regard for its authority. The general disposition to ignore and repudiate time honored institutions and principles; the bold and reckless spirit of phic, or, if you please, the metaphysical ele-ment. It is not enough that there be mere intelligence; it is the prevalence of mind, of a certain order of mind, capable of solid think-ing; of calm, rational investigation, that is inchange and innovation; the thirst for new and untried experiment; the irresistable desire of dispensible. Moreover, in all free governments, there must be such ability among the people to perceive and justly estimate the future results of actions; so much speculative ability as will always subject the promptings of the present to the considerations of the future. It is the inevitable effect, therefore, of the prevailing shallowness of American intelligence to preclude the fulfillment of those psychological conditions upon which the maintenance of the true character of our government depends to disonalify wild propagandism everywhere to be seen among the people, are indications of this irrev-erent, iconoclastic tendency, at once impressive and alarming.

MINOR MORALS.

We have heard of a clergyman who made i the path or sidewalk any petbble or piece of glass he might alight upon. This is the text to our short homily on Minor Morals. Virtue and happiness are both more dependent on little principles of government necessary to give them dominant control in the political thinking and action of the people. That disposition, things than on great things. He who, as he passes along, removes the slight obstructions from the way of life, may leave no great monu-ment to his memory, but he has the satisfaction of knowing that he does some good in the world. utility and present fitness; to subject all regular and settled principles of action to the notions of even if it be but small. It makes a great-difference, indeed, in running the machinery, wheth we put gravel or oil into the wheels.

It is a well authenticated maxim, that "eter-nel visitance is the principal of little and the state of little and

al vigilance is the price of liberty;" but the roposition may be enlarged, and we may say hat eternal vigilance is the price of every thing n life worth having or seeking. Such is the fatal accuracy, and irresistible power, and swift fulfillment of the laws of God's universe, that a man has to have all his senses about him, not to be caught tripping somewhere. Early and late, by night and by day, at home and abroad, the tremendous march goes forward, and woe to the stragglers and sluggards. It is a great deal to obey one law perfectly; what shall we say of the complexity, infinitude, and urgency of ten thousand threads of physical, social, intellectual, æsthetic, moral, religious obligation, that cross and recross our path, involve every faculty and abode unforestalled, and weave for us character and happiness-virtue's cloth of gold, or the beggar's filthy rags of cloth? Viewed in this light, there are no minor morals; every thing is important. The minor morals are major morals; duty is always majestic, and her rod is

sons who are embarked in great enterprises in Church and State, or toiling arduously in a career of study or business, may overlook, partly in preoccupation, and partly by contempt, a host of the amenities, charities, punctilies, carefalnesses, attentions, and humanities, which do so much to smooth the half-barbarous collision of society, and give beauty, for exher

some one object, and clustering around it every feeling of interest, to ascribe to it, not only disproportionate, but exclusive importance.—
Indeed, mind like this is largely incapable of being deeply concerned about systems marked by variety and complexity. With it, single the system of the control of the Gospel, and can be it on all exceptions is a being deeply concerned by variety and complexity. With it, single by variety and complexity. With it, single ideas alone have power to engage the attention whip it out, and use it on all occasions, is a mintature Apostle Paul on his travels. There is mintature Apostle Paul on his travels. or to deeply interest the feelings.

But these narrow political creeds, these one-But these narrow political creeds, these one-idea parties, operate in a high degree disadvan-tageously to the interests of society. Every people, and especially every great people, must have a variety of interests; a variety of wants at the same time existing, and equally impor-ative same time existing, and equally imporat the same time existing, and equally impor-tant, to be provided for. There may be, possi-tant, to be provided for the obtant, to be provided for. There may be, possibly, gradations in the absolute value of the objects which concern them; but all are so important that that policy would be fatal which would seek to secure one by the neglect, or at the sacrafice of the remainder. It follows, therefore, that among that people, systems of politics which do not expand themselves to embrace the wide-spread objects in which they are interested, but which are restricted to one, or to but a few of these, while all the rest are lost sight of or repudiated, must come far short of meeting the necessities of the public, and be wholly inadequate to provide for its weal. But parties formed upon this contracted basis, not any busy-body in other men's matters let them into the secret who they are. They are better and sweeter, unconscious. Self-knowledge would poil this best of all practical jokes.

The way some men make change, or ask for your ticket, or present a bill, is a lesson in character. There is a moral way of shaking hands,

and we remember one man who did it so awk-wardly that he always made us slightly appresensive of the operation, just enough to give wire edge to a pleasing piece of manners. Leave-taking is a great criterion of manhood and what as to be done so often is worth doing in the

best style. We have sometimes been afraid that the teachers of morals and religion fastened their ken so high, that they overlooked the humble lowers of life along the way side. They are choosing a creed, or steering a revival, or proouncing eloquent orations, or thundering with gean stable of corruption, while "the hungry sheep look up and are not fed." We go for re forms, especially self reforms. Many evils in the world would be dispersed, if we could only eatch and cure number one, the bell-wether of the flock. Tailors cannot fit their own clothes, do not take their own medicines, and we fear preachers follow too much the same rule.

An attention to the minor morals is not ostentatious enough to pay very well on earth, but it is very popular in heaven. For there the standard is not in quantity, but in quality; and even a cup of cold water, and a small alabaster

Cowper said he would not have for his friend a man who trod causelessly even upon a worm.
Cecil felt keen self-reproach because he passed a poor dray-horse in the street, whose basket of provender had fallen beyond his reach, without helping him.
Some men affect to despise details, and are

Some men affect to despise details, and are always on the stretch for something strange, or wonderful, or great, or novel. But as the world goes, it well not do to despise small things, or the day of small things. In virtue every thing stands A No. 1; and duty is never insignificant, any more than a star can be mean. Details, forsooth! The life-cell is a very minute detail, but in its potent frame is held the life of successive generations, and all the flowering, and fruitage, and seeding of the beauteous, bountiful earth. Words are details, but on a syllable the fate of nations may depend. Napoleon was earth. Words are details, but on a syllable the fate of nations may depend. Napoleon was mighty, because with a capacity for ample generalization he united an indefatigable fidelity to details, and never left anything to chance or luck. While the Christian, therefore, keeps his eye on the lofty landmarks and monuments that bear up his faith, and inspirit his courage, he remembers that most of life and character are made up of a thousand cares, and duties, and labors, each small in itself, but combining in a great whole.—Christian Inquirer.

A LITTLE BOY'S FAITH .- A little boy wh ing account of his conduct at the approach of darkness: "It grew dark, and I kneeled down and asked God to take care of little Johnny, and then went to sleep."

PROFANE SWEARING.

We know of no practice so disgustingly repre-hensible as that of profane swearing, and unfor-tunately there is no voice more common among us. The man addicted to swearing forgets us. The man addicted to swearing forgets himself in the use of those unseemly epithets, and offends the ear of delicacy and piety fre quently without being conscious of it; and what is probably one of the worst consequences of this hideous vice, he vulgarly swears in the presence of his wife and his daughters, and thus teaches his sons and not unfrequently his this canger the mother removed to Roteaches his sons and not unfrequently his daughters to pollute their young lips with imprecations befitting only the lowest brothel.

We leave entirely out of the question the scriptural injunctions against profane swearing. The lectures from the pulpit weekly or daily heard against this voice are more impression. heard against this voice are more impressive than any thing which could emanate from our pen; and to say nothing of its immorality, we would treat it as being degrading and beneath ence of several centuries, can bring appliances the dignity of the true gentleman. How rarely is it, that we hear educated gentlemen swearing in conversation even among themselves, and never as a general rule will a well bred man swear among ladies or before gentlemen whose who have so fully renounced the world, in given profession compels them to think the practice an enormous sin. The use of the ordinary expletives in polite society is objectionable; but those vulgar ephithets coming under the cognomen of profane swearing, is, or should never member would be added to one of those worthy be admitted within its portals. A refined mind, even if it has contracted this vicious habit will be sufficiently guarded not to offend where it knows offence will be given and the sensibilities of those around rudely shocked. We have heard numbers of men who would hesitate to call things by their proper names before ladies, for fear of being considered vulgar, who would not hesitate a civing considered vulgar, who would of signing papers and taking the oath, to which not hesitate at giving expression to the most

profane expletive. But the most baneful result of this practice the purlieus, and among "gutter snipes," the vice is tolerated by consent from the oldest to with a horrid oath; and it is not surprising that he contagion sometimes spreads among the better classes; but in rural communities no such excuse for the habit exists; and to what a fearful extent is it carraied. How often have we heard among a party of little boys playing at mar-Who will have to lay the sin upon their souls of this growing vice in the rising generation?—
Parents are you faultless—does there no blame attach to you? Are you blameless of the future law here higher than that which justifies the rudeness and vulgarity which must cling like the poisoned shirt of Nessus to the society you are now helping to form? Little boys consider that it is a mark of an untrained if not vulgar

A STORY FOR THE TIMES. A cotemporary gathers from the Orient, that

sessed a lamp with twelve branches, upon the lighting of which twelve dervishes appeared, one for each taper. The dozen commenced instantly a series of gyrations, and on the conclusion of the dance, each tossed to the owner of the lamp a small piece of coin and vanished. the lamp a small piece of coin and vanished.

This daily allowance was enough to keep him in

The Prayer-book does not contain a solitary a modest way, with proper economy. The young Mussulman might fairly be considered well to do in the world, though not able to cope with the Sultan in luxurious glory. But like many other well to do people, he was discon-tented with a modest income, and applied to a wiser man for advice how he might get at the fountain of wealth untold, and make a good speculation out of his lamp, once for all. A agician showed him the process. He called the dervishes, and in the midst of their dance, gave

ropped to the floor, broken up into heaps of old and silver and precious jewels. The young man, the owner of this remarkable piece of furniture, immediately presented his counsellor with the products of his first experi-He summoned a new dozen of dervishes, struck them, as he supposed the magician had done. Instead of turning into heaps of gold, they became active and most malicious demons, mauled him within an inch of his life and left him help less, with the lamp broken into fregments, and entirely incapable of being reconstructed. The whole thing was finished, the source of all future small gains or large was closed, and the adventurer had become a most helpless individual. It the last three months I have been wearing a coat in rags." cally treated.

hem each a tap with his staff. Thereupon they

Personal Religion.—Political eminence and professional fame fade away and die with all things earthly. Nothing of character is really permanent but virtue and personal worth. These remain.—Whatever of excellence is wrought into the soul itself belongs to both worlds—Real goodness does not attach itself to this life; it points to another world. Political or pro-Personal Religion .- Political eminence and Real goodness does not attach itself to this life; it points to another world. Political or pro-fessional reputation cannot last forever; but a conscience void of offence before God and man is an inheritance for eternity. Religion, there was 10,000; and the whole of them, with the place was 10,000; and the whole of fore, is a necessary and indispensable element in any great human character. There is no living without it. Religion is the tie that connects man with his Creator, and holds aim to his throne. If that tie be all sundered, all broken, he floats away, a worthless atom in the universe; its proper attractions all gone, its destiny thwart dand its whole future nothing but darkness desolation, and death. A man with no sense of religious duty is he whom the Scriptures des cribe, in such terse but terrific language, as being "without God in the world." Such a man is out of his proper being, out of the circle of all his duties, out of the circle of all his happiness,

and away, far, far away from the purposes of his creation. — Webster. RELIGION AND MORALITY .- Of all the dispos tions and habits which lead to political prosperi-ty, Religion and Morality are indispensable supty, Rengion and allocatify are indispensable sup-ports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. And let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion.

Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.— Washington.

istricts as being numerically the same as last | daughter in 1839 for marrying against his wishrear, and confine our attention to the four control districts—Enniskillen, Londonderry, Belfast, and Portadown. We find the net in died in that city recently. The old man, strickcrease in these four districts to be 2,822, and en by immediate remorse, buried his daughter 1,462 on trial; making a total of 4,344 memin Monument Cemetery in that city, close by bers as the probable increase to be reported at the ensuing Conference. Surely it well becomes us to 'thank God, and take courage.'"

the wall, built him a cottage on the outside, and as near as possible to her grave, and there lived solitary and heart-broken.

has recently come to light. It appears the wealthy man of Terracina or its neighborh

upon his death, left property to a son-a case the boy was to be got rid of as sur the other, but in a manner very reputs

fraternities. This would be much better than putting him to death outright, and, besides, could be done with such perfect ease. It was of signing papers and taking the oath, to which the simple minded boy could be forced or induced, by threats or promises, into the Order of the Jesuits, and all the accumulated wealth of is its effect upon the youth of our communities.

In large cities in the vicinage of brothels, about they accordingly did, and the boy was taken out to walk by his treacherous tutor, and, by some means or other not known to the uninitiated made a young Jesuit. The mother was, o the youngest, where all are alike stepeed in sin; it is almost the common vocabulary, and a difficulty of expression is observed unless seasoned child; and after, by a search of two days, she most carnest application for his release, and promised that she would permit a priest to be his private instructor—which she had before refused—if her boy could be permitted to go home with her. The Cardinal Vicaro, howles, or enjoying other childish sports, imprecations that would shock the oldest tar that ever the Jesuits, and of course refused her request, swung a hammock in the forecastle; and thisis | He told her a step had been taken which could of almost every day occurrence. On whom does the responsibility of this infantile vulgarity rest?

Who will have to lay the sin upon their souls of rebuked the poor woman for being so overcome cated to the service of the Lord! and doubtless

A SERMON ON CHRISTIAN EDUCATION, Preach ed before the Texas Annual Conference, Noc. 7th, 1859, by Rev. I. G. John, - We are under mind to swear profanely—that it is ungentle-manly and so recognized by well bred men.—
Refrain from it in future, and avoid all unseemly and vulgar language as you would the most deadly sin.—Rusk (Texas) Enquirer.

deadly sin.—Rusk (Texas) Enquirer.

deadly sin.—Rusk (Texas) Enquirer.

deadly sin.—Rusk (Texas) Enquirer.

deadly sin.—Rusk (Texas) Enquirer. in thought and expression, it is worthy of both fountain of proverbial wisdom, an eastern legend, designed to show the superior safety and certainty of moderate daily gains over haphazard and dangerous speculations:

The story runs that a certain young man pos-

THE Protestant Churchman speaks of a deect in the Episcopal Prayer book, with respect to prayer for missions, that is worthy the at-tention of those who are in the habit of extol-

ing that book:
"It is a startling fact that, as a Church, we prayer for a blessing on the work, because when our Prayer-book was compiled, we had no missions. We have, indeed, the Collect for Good Friday; and it is true that some of our eir scope; that the Litany is particularly so, in the glowing petitions of which there is scarcely a desire of the soul which may not ind utterance. But still, we have no specific emembrance of our missions and our missionaries in our public Liturgical services.

Poverty.-Over four hundred clergymen of the Episcopal Church of England are in great pecuniary distress, and the Secretary of the Poor Clergy Relief Fund has put forth a circular containing some sorrowful statements. He says, on the 3d of January, 1860, a clergyman wrote to him thus: "I am of twenty-five years' standing, and for that period have only received an average income of £44 per annum. I am a curate in sole charge, with a population of 12,-000. I have struggled on till I can struggle no longer, without the cause of our beloved Church

The Rev. Baptist Noel, at a late meeting of els, and they were all filled. The population of the place was 10,000; and the whol odists. This result was attributable to the ear-nest determination of the first Methodists to preach the Gospel to every creature. They did so, and the Lord went with them.

The inhabitants of Carrol county, Ohio, are very much excited about a male child, from imes in the woods. It has approached children quietly, but flees from the approached children quietly, but flees from the approach of a man or or woman. The place has been found where it had slept the preceding night and had eaten a frog. Several hundred persons, regularly or-ganized, are out on the hunt.

TALKING .- I don't believe what some folks say, that little girls should be seen and not heard. I wouldn't have them dumb for anything; but I want them to know how to talk, and when to be silent. I wish I could invent something to put in people's mouths, like what I saw fastened on to a water pipe the other day They called it a filter. The water was quite muddy, but when it passed through the filter, it came out as clear as crystal. O! if we could only strain out all the naughty, passionate, careless, silly, and unkind words from conver-sation, what a pleasure it would be to listen I'm afraid some people would not have much to say, and I'm quite sure the filter would want cleansing pretty often.—Agriculturist.

REMORSE-The Divine Lawgiver will not al-METHODISM IN IRELAND.—The Irish Evangelist says: "Notwithstanding the swelling tide
of emigration which this year also has carried
away hundreds of our people, the south and
west will probably exhibit a small increase; but
we leave that probable increase out of our calculation for the present, and regard these five
listicate as being a proposition of the present, and regard these five
listicate as being a proposition of the present, and regard these five
listicates as being a proposition of the present of t the situation. See the advertisement. J. W. SHIPMAN.

"DOCTRING."-A correspondent writes to know which "doctring" we consider the worst in its effects, Infidelity, Atheism, Deism, Universalism, or Fatality, as represented in the belief "that God foreordained from the creation that a part was to be saved and a part lost." We hope there is nobody so given to folly as to have any confidence in any of these kinds of Bellows, Huntington and Bushnell claim their "doctring," all of which we consider equally share of readers; to-morrow, the public, or pernicious. Against infidelity, or the denial of the Bible, our correspondent should use the other torches lighted at the undying and allantidote, "All scripture is given by inspiration;" kindling fire of the Word of Truth. Let them "The fool hath said in his heart there is no preach and write—these successors of Paul, God" is a good cure for Atheism. Many parts Chrysostom, Massilon, Luther, Latimer, Barof the Scriptures, all of which testify of Christ, row, Taylor and Wesley-a single verse of the help Deism amazingly. "He that believeth not shall be damned" has a fine effect on Universalism : and, "Whosoever will let him take at which rate we suppose that the world itself the water of life freely," was put up expressly for the relief of patients laboring under the effects of the "doctring" of Predestination. We heartily recommend these prescriptions to our volume which can float millions of the stateliest correspondent. We have never known them to | fleets as easily as it wafts the tiniest boat. fail, if taken according to the directions accom-

PERSECUTION IN PRAGUE.- In 1847, an evangelical Bohemian pastor, Frederick William Kossuth, founded a church in Prague, the city of the martyr, John Huss. In two or three years some 900 Romanists were converted. This was a source of much uneasiness to the priests, who took advantage of the reaction of 1848-9. when Anstria triumphed against the cause of Hungarian liberty, to secure the successful pastor. He was tried, imprisoned for fifteen months, and afterward banished from his family for five years. The police entered the dwellings of his church-members at night, and if a Bible or hymn-book was found in the house the possessor was sent to prison. Still, the congregation survives, and is struggling to maintain a pastor and to pay off the debt upon their churchbuilding-an old warehouse which they bought for \$15,000, "We live and die," they say, "for the pure gospel which Huss, the true successor of the immortal Wickliffe, preached in this city, ages ago, with so much courage and success, and which he maintained until his martyrdom." By the way, the Cosmopolitan Art Association, of New York, used to make a great ado about the picture of the martyrdom of Huss, upon the walls of its gallery on Broadway; but recently, without saying anything to anybody the painting has been mysteriously taken down, whether by order of Archbishop Hughes or not, we are unable to say. It is quite likely that he had some hand in the matter.

SABRATH IN THE CENTRAL PARK .-- Foreign the European model. The Sabbath Committee have addressed the Park Commissioners a sensible letter, in which they say that while the Park should be kept open to the public for proper recreation, it would be manifestly improper and demoralizing to permit popular diversions such as are common, in this country, only to the secular days of the week.

An infidel press, whose pecuniary interes conspire with its opposition to christianty, to prompt the overthrow of the Sabbath, may land the Central Park converted into the central source of Sunday profanations, as "the Great Civilizer," in contrast with, and to the disparagement of the christian church and its institutions The men whose names, money, and influence humane and elemosynary enterprises, may boast a superior wisdom and philanthropy in dealing with papperism, vice, and crime, to the body of christian citizens who work and give without that it is not for the managers of one of the grandest and most beneficent of our public works thing as of ourselves; but our sufficiency is of whole of the very class in society whose religion itself is the basis and support of law and good government, and whose influence forms the hands have made." In proof of this forcibleafflict society, and threaten to undermine or overthrow our social and political fabric.

THE BALTIMORE CONFERENCE.—The Intimore Advocate continues to be filled with pro on the text, "Whom have I in heaven but thee: tests against the action of the General Confer-

adopted. Rev. J. D. Onins, of the Louisville Christian's inheritance as the light of his intel-Conference, has been on a recent visit to the lect." This, we submit, would have been in troubled region, and is "satisfied that in a year, place on the other text, in connection with the there will remain scarce a circuit or station on slave territory in the Baltimore or Philadelphia is out of harmony altogether with the more Conferences adhering to the Northern Church."

REVIVAL IN ENGLAND,-The Cumberland and Westmoreland Advertiser contains a somewhat pare it with one by another preacher. Text:lengthy notice of the labors of Dr. and Mrs. Palmer at Gateshead. Special services were to God, or whether be sober it is for your held during the afternoon and evening of each cause. For the love of Christ constraineth us: day for several weeks, attended by people under various denominational influences, with the hap- then were all dead; and that he died for all same"—is a very different thing from the Gos piest results. Since they commenced their labors in England over seven thousand have been converted through their instrumentality, and joined different churches.

INHUMANITY .- Capt. A. B. Miller, of the steamer Bay State, refused to go to the relief of external simplicity and the latter with the morthe victims of the explosion of the Ben Lewis, at Cairo, some days since, for fear of endangering his vessel and insurance. When he reached quarantine, below St. Louis, several gentlemen met him and warned him to avoid an appearance on the streets. He did so. A meeting of the citizens denounced the inhumanity, and pose of the apostle in these words is to impres resolved that they would never transact business with Miller, nor with any vessel which employed him in any capacity, from the deck up.

CHARLES KINGSLEY gives some good advice in a well turned way, as follows: My fairest child, I have no song to give you; No lark could pipe to skies so dull and gray; Yet, ere we part, one lesson I can leave you For every day:

Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be clever : Do noble things, not dream them, all day long; And so make life, death, and that vast forever One grand, sweet song.

CONVERSIONS AT SCHOOL. - We make the following quotation from the Minutes of the Providence Conference for 1860: "In the Seminary at East Greenwich, more than seven hundred pupils have been converted during the twelve years of its existence, twenty-six in the revival of the present year. At the Wesleyan University, three fourths of the students are professors of religion, and every year witnesses the conversion of a number who withstood the infigences of religion at home, and at the schools fice of Christ, 2. The influence of that sacriwhere they prepared for college." fice on man.

PUNSHON'S SERMONS.

nent place among saleable literature. Preachers buy them as commentaries, assistants to devotional thought, and "helps for the pulpit." Besides, it is expected that they will keep up with the literature of their own profession. The people buy good sermons to be made better, and because good sermons are pleasant reading. The range of thought in a sermon is not too exclusive for the popular mind, nor too narrow for the cultivated reader. More stirring than the essay, less elaborate than the treatise, dealing with subjects which concern at once the intellect, heart, and imagination, why should not sermons be among the favorites of all sorts of readers, from the savant to the mechanic, and of all presses, from the slow-going 'Washington" of the village printing office to the flying "Hoe" of the Harpers or John Mur-

But yesterday the latest contribution to sermonic literature was from Butler, or Cumming, or Spurgeon, or Robertson; to-day Punshon Mr. Punshon is clearly an able man and

great preacher. Quite as clearly he is not the

ablest or the greatest; and as he has had much

praise we shall, reluctantly, pay some attention

to his faults. The amount of words is disproportionate to the quantity of thought. Take a sentence at random : "Another has been stricken with a spiritual paralysis-a wearisome torpor has seized him, a strange indifference has come upon his soul—and, as in the class-meet-ing he tells his tale of half-heartedness and sin, amid the counsels of the faithful and the prayers of the pious, the presence of the Savior bursts in light upon the chained one, and in all the strength and nobility of spiritual life, he "walks" afresh "with God." We doubt not that this, handsomely delivered, sounded much better than it reads; but after such an expression as "spiritual paralysis," what have we to learn from "wearisome torpor" and "strange indifference" in the same sentence? "The connsels of the faithful and the prayers of the pions" is a common-place, which might do in a evival notice, but not in a book of sermons. Again: "Desolate indeed is the spirit-cursed as the dewless hills of Gilboa-for which no prayer ascends, on whose behalf no knee is bowed to heaven." The figure in this sentence is not nicely chosen, and, in that respect, we regret to say, is on a par with the most of Mr. Punshon's illustrations. David cursed Gilbon as the scene of a great backsliding, not as the type of a spirit for whom nobody prays. Beides, we are not sure that any spirit can be

There are instances of bad taste. John i said to have "wormed" out of the Savior's heart the secret of the betraval. Poetic contractions, such as 'mid and 'neath, are used in prose, and occasionally a Scripture passage of great solemuity is applied in a secondary and feebler sense. The most difficult word in the English language to use well is "Oh." Mr. Punshon makes up for infelicity by frequency in its employment. Once he presses "poohpooh" into service. Had he done so more frequently, and in place of the "Oh," the stylewhich is generally Melvillian with the Melville left out-would have been improved. The sermons, each taken as a whole, lack fusion. Too often we have several small dissertations on different topics bundled up in the same discourse. Nor is there always a clear perception of the text. For instance, on the text-"No God"-Mr. Punshon goes out of his way to inform us that, " in the first place, He is sufficient hands have made." In proof of this forciblegrand bulwark against the vices and evils which feeble position we have some eloquent sentences about astronomy, which are nothing to the purpose. The "division" and its treatment seem be lugged in for filling up or for display. Then,

-" on whose behalf no knee is bowed?"

* * my heart and my flesh faileth," etc., ence. No plan of proceeding has yet been we are told, "in the first place God is the inability to think as we ought of ourselves, and

> Let us analyze one of the sermons, and con "For whether we be beside ourselves it is unthat they which live should not benceforth live unto themselves, but unto them which died for them and rose again .- 2 Cor. v. 13-15. Subect-Zeal in the cause of Christ. Introduction -Paul knew Jews and Greeks, and was aware that the former would be offended with the al purity and intellectual plainness of the Gospel. He accepts "the stigma and vindicates the glorious madness" of devotion to the religion "of the Nazarene."

From such an introduction transition is made to such a proposition as this: "The great purupon us the fact that the cause of Christ in the world, sanctioned by the weight of so many obligations, fraught with the destines of many millions, should be furthered by every legitimate means," etc. Then come the divisions zeal is urged from three considerations. Firstly, from the condition of the world; secondly, from the obligations of the Church; and, thirdly, from the master-motive of the Savior's con-

straining love.

The Rev. F. W. Robertson uses the same text, except the first verse. - Introduction : the meaning of the Apostle is not to be paraphrased thus—Because Christ died for all, therefore all must have been in a state of spiritual death before. That is true; but it does not express the sense of the text. The word in the original which is here translated were, does not imply a continued state, but must imply a single finished act. The meaning is-"If one died for all, then all died-if one act as the representative of all, then his act is the act of all." Two points claim attention. 1. The vicarious sacri-

Books of sermons continue to hold their emi

degree and so far you participate in the evil to which the Just One fell a victim. b. He died for all in that his sacrifice represents the sacrifice of all. 2. The influence of Christ's sacrifice on man is the introduction of the principle of self-sacrifice into his nature. "He died that in his death we might be dead, and that in his sacrifice we might each become a sacrifice to God." "Moreover this death is identical with life." They who in the first sentence are called dead (unto selfishness.) are in the second denominated they who live. "The element of love is that which makes this doctrine an intelligible and blessed truth. Sacrifice alone, bare and unrelieved, is ghastly, unnatural and dead; but self-sacrifice, illuminated by love, is warmth and life; it is the death of Christ, the life of God, the blessedness, and only proper life of man." This is In his sermon on "The Mission of the Pulpit"

(2 Cor. iv, 1, 2,) Mr. Punshon rises to a very noble, but not quite complete, apprehension of his text. That "the Ministry has a business with the world"-that "its business is mainly with the consciences of men"-that its "instru ment is the truth," and that it discharges its hallowed functions "in the sight of God," are excellent propositions, well-inferred. Robertson takes in the connected verses about the "light of the glorious Gospel of Christ, who is the image of God," shining into the hearts of the Apostles, and not unto those who are blinded by the god of this world, together with the Apostle's account of what he preached, and why, and the sacrifices, and deduces two great divisions, in which he discusses the Apostolic Ministry," 1. As a Ministry of Light. 2. As a reflection in word and experience of the Life of Christ." The Gospel reveals God-Christ is his image. It is light in the nature of man; God, who commanded the light to shine out of darkness, bath shined in our hearts." We (preachers) are to manifest the light, not to conceal it by the hidden things of dishonesty. etc. We spread the light by preaching it. It every man's conscience does not acknowledge it, we know the reason-"the god of this world hath blinded." The evil, worldly heart hides the truth. The Ministry is a reflection of the Life of Christ, in word, because it speaks in strong belief, and because it preaches not itself, but Christ Jesus the Lord; in experience, be cause the treasures is in earthen vessels, and

because it brings mingled sorrow and joy, ap-

parent defeat, but constant triumph-we are

persecuted but not forsaken, bearing in the body

at once the dying and the living of the Lord

shows Robertson to have been a unstarly preacher, so far as the intellectual element cerned. Mr. Punshon falls short of him in that respect; still, a good memory, an impassioned delivery, earnest piety, and a conside able degree of adaptive genius make him a distinguished preacher in the pulpit. Out of the pulpit, in the book, he is not so doctrinal, sug gestive, nor interpretative as he should be; he does not do much to increase our knowledge of the Scriptures or our love for them; but pre-"desolate indeed" while it prays for itself, if sents us, instead, with several hundred pages of meanwhile no other under heaven should pre- almost unqualified eloquence, which are topressure in New York aims to make the great sent it at the throne of grace. What strength like a sand plain, smooth and even somewhat the tread. In other words, his sermons are as advance upon the thread-bare, verbal method; they are wider in conception, work in mor material of the literary sort, and were probably providentially intended to help forward, in their own department, the work of keeping the pul pit abreast of the progress of the time. They sound the Chapel-note of Mechanics' Institutes Working Men's Lyceums, and the Mental Improvement Associations of Apprentices. These classes of people are beginning to read by spatches, and must, of course, have a preacher who is able to turn off a quotation from the poets, and to subject a certain range of litera ture to the ends of the pulpit. Mr. Punshor does this; and, therefore, his mission is quite as distinct, as worthy and as useful as that of preachers with whom, except for the sake of il-

ration, it would be unjust to compare him

Between the dry bones of Ezekiel's vision and the perfect forms of the re-created soldier there must have been a process, near the mid dle of which Mr. Punshon's type may be found. His sermons are beyond the skeleton stage, but not quite ready for the vitalizing breath. Upon them it has blown, into them it has not yet been put. In description, and whatever else contributes to make the page live and breathe, he is inferior to Spurgeon. In reverence and chastity he excels the Baptist preacher. In the qualities which enable the pulpit to confront and confound the skepticisms of the time-either by the overwhelming grandeur of its appeals or by its peculiar heaven-bestowed advantage for observing the tendencies and limits of infidel philosophy and science—he is inferior to Bascom, Beecher, Bushnell, Huntington, McClin tock and others of our country, and to Robertson, Tholock, Monod, and other men of that class in Europe. Not that we believe in preaching philosophy and science; that is not our meaning. But the Gospel, preached in its own native simplicity by a man who has mastered human attainments—searching them hopefully at the first, and leaving them almost lingeringly same"-is a very different thing from the Gos pel preached, however simply and directly, by a man who never knew the enchanting delusive ness of human speculations. But we have no disposition to pursue this view of the subject. Mr. Punshon is not so much a teacher as he is an orator. It were vain to judge him off his own ground. On that, if it be considered in a restricted yet honorably ample sense, he is one of the foremost men of the time. But that even there he is not, so far as one part of oratorythe happy management of a figure—is concerned, ahead of all Methodistic skill, we can easily show, by placing a quotation from him, on the subject of intellectual and spiritual teaching, over against a similar extract from Richard

Watson. First, Punshon: "Both kinds of teaching, the worldly and the religious alike, aim at the uplifting of nature. But then they look at it from different standpoints, and, of course, they apply to it different treatm nt. The one is an endeavor to exalt the nature without God; the other would take hold of his strength and work to the praise of his

and the second s

to it, ['cleave' to what?] even were its cause hopeless, and its friends dead, and that perfect ove which casteth out all possible fear.'

Mr. Punshon would have done better had he given us a good, whole sermon on" that perfect ove," instead of setting it the sad task of bringing up the rear of a sentence which scatters and scampers away from any resolute meaning with a melancholy picturesqueness of

We turn to Watson:

FROM "QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE MINISTRY." "You, my brethren, are the masters of the feast, whenever you administer in holy things; but that which you are rightly and with discrimination to distribute, is 'the word of truth,' not 'the doctrines of men.' You are profess edly feeders of souls to spiritual strength, and religious maturity; and you must never forget that the soul has no aliment for moral ends but the word of God. It has indeed been argued in a somewhat popular book on physico-theology, not long ago published, that the listlessness with which sermons are often attended, arises from their having in them so little to excite at-tention; and, in the view of this author, they would be greatly improved, and piety become at once more rational and more ardent, if preachers would more largely study the various branches of intellectual and natural philosophy, and make them the frequent theme of their this opinion, he continues: "Nor would this practice accord with the genius of religion. Science creeps, while religion expands the wing and soars. One passing pious thought, in a devotional moment, on the structure of a pebble. shall produce all the effects supposed by the writer I have referred to, infinitely more rapidy and efficiently, than if in scientific adoration we bowed down before the stocks and stones of geological theories; and the bright sun which on some Sabbath morn lights the steps of the worshiper to the house of his God, or the thuner which may roll at a distance while he is sitting in the solemn assembly before Him whose voice it is,' shall shed a sweet and joyous, or a solemn and adoring, influence upon the spirit, which would probably be wholly dispated were the preacher to commence a demstration to show that the sun must be ninety nillions of miles distant from the earth; and to account for the thunder by descanting on the principles of electricity. The praise of proand science is no more true praise to a minister whose vow compels him to give himself wholly to other subjects, than it is praise to him to be scholastically or artificially eloquent. Deep wells are often dry; and there are clouds, gay with all the bues of light, which water,' and only mock the husband man while they pass in brilliant career over his parched fields. I would not have you ignorant of the subjects just mentioned, or of any other that can be consecrated to usefulness, which is ded by variety of knowledge. They will afford you many happy facilities of illustrating a truth which rises much higher than themselves; and they often supply the attractive adornings of genuine eloquence: but this, as to you at rations must be pregnant with more vital qua-ities, they are to be 'clouds of blessing.' Ge-

trated vapors of the spring, tremulous to every passing breeze, and impatient to pour the vital shower upon the thirsting earth." In these specimens it is easy to distinguish he master from the man, . Watson pursues his igure quite far enough; but he uses it with a ion of his theme; and then the close!-down ere in Texas, where we have been so long without rain, it sounds like the blessed promise f a shower. Mr. Punshon's figure about the Babel towers" is singularly infelicitous-it aches that those towers were once a "holy mple in the Lord," which we potently doubt. nd that they shall be again, which is no part of our confession of faith, literary, scientific, or

pon the fringes of the cloud, let the body and ubstance of it be charged with the concen-

To stop: we do not deny to Mr. Penshor ery high qualities of head nor perfect ones of eart. The questions with us are, Do his abiliies equal the loudness and variety of his heraldng, and ought his peculiarities to sink into the ind of our preachers as seed from which fuire sermons are to grow? Our answer is negtive; others, whose opinions are worthy of onsideration, think otherwise, and there we re content to leave the subject; except to say hat the introduction is one of the best things we have seen from the graceful pen of Mr. Mil-burn, and that the publishers are Derby & Jackson, of New York.

STRANGE DOCTRINE. Our Romanist brethren are accustomed to oast that their Church is the asylum for all the world-wearied, despairing and oppressed. She , they say, the indulgent mother upon whose ympathetic bosom bedrabbled Disgrace may weep its repentant tears, and into whose willing ears over-souled Hildas may breathe their ghostly secrets. This simply means, when diested of its coloring, that the Catholic Church s a bidder for the special good-will of all who consider their sins as misfortunes rather than s faults. Case in point : Archbishop Hughes, of New York, refuses to obey the law relative the registration of marriages and births. One of his organs explains that the reason of the refusal is the regard which his Grace entertains for what it calls the "weaknesses or depravities of human nature." "Take a case," woth the Romanist organ : "A man and woman are living together—they are supposed, by all their neighbors, to be lawfully united in natrimony. They have already a family of hildren growing up : remorse begins to haunt them. If the world knew their secret, they and heir children are ruined. They do not make t known to the world; but they make it known to the priest or minister, in that confidence and under that secresy which no decent man would betray."

However plausible this may sound, and however honestly a mistaken editor or preacher may entertain such sentiments, the inevitable end is rascality. Certainly no "decent man" lughes would be bound to conceal the revela- pulpit and religious literature. tion, on his own grounds, because the publicaof his strength and work to the praise of his glory. The one regards humanity as it once was before sin usurped it, able to tower and triumph in its own unaided strength—the other sees it decrepit and ailing, the whole head sick and the whole heart faint; and yet, by the balm of Gilead, to be restored to pristine vigor. The one, deeming that no confusion has come upon its language, nor shame upon its many builders, would have it pile up its Babel towers until they smite the skies—the other sees the towers in ruins, splintered shaft and crumbling arch bearing witness that they were once beautiful exceedingly, and that by the grace and skill of the heavenly Architect, they may grow up again into a holy temple in the Lord." Farther on Mr. Punshon tells us that the preacher's appeal to the intellect is to aronse the passions—"Not that people may swoon away under terrific apprehensions of wrath, or only or mainly that people may escape hell and

a. Christ died for all, "because he was, enter heaven, but that the conscience may resolve on a holy life, that there may result the solve on a holy life, that there may result the comely outgrowth of a transformed and spirit ment, the other hates it; the one would die for witnesses to the assertion, that the plain ment, the other hates it; the one would die for witnesses to the assertion, that the plain witnesses to the assertion, that the plain the limpending fear of perdition and the promised water of life, a man may issue into the wealthy place of confidence in God, assimilation to his image, that attachment to right which would cleave fast to other to a foreign potentate; the one would die for his country; the other would build up his country; the one owes his allegiance to the United States, the whom he deals from the pulpit or in pastoral other to a foreign potentate; the one believes visitation. Said an old member of the church, other to a foreign potentate; the one believes visitation. Said an old member of the church, that the civil power is sovereign, the other fully after meeting, to the preacher: "Your sermon believes that it should exist only in a state of of to-night will make the people angry and do absolute subjection to spiritual authority; the harm." Months afterward, when he had gone one, in a word, is a Protestant and a man of to another station, that preacher received letreason; the other an extreme Romanist and ters from several persons stating that the unthe instrument of a servile and selfish ambition. palatable sermon had been the means of arous-All Protestants will applaud the course of the ing them from a backslidden state. One of the one; good Catholics, who love the institutions writers said: "For a long time I had not prayed cide, a few days ago, while confined in the jail which protect them, will not sustain the presumption of the other.

HOUSTON.

You pass by your next door neighbor's gate at any time. The year rolls by, and you discover that your sociability has been in inverse other day to the discovery that we had been grateful. two years in Texas without having spent a Sabbath in Houston. Forthwith, in response to the twentieth cordial invitation, from one of the most cordial people in the world, we went. Our visit was one, not only of pleasure, but of ton at the steamboat landing, and hurry through to the Central Railroad Depot, get but one yeamore, locust, china, willow, etc., held in abundant crop of oats and barley. fee simple by sundry well-to-do species of the

Many new dwellings and business houses are although the old one is still quite creditable.

There are eight churches in the place; the Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists, Catholics, Lutherans, German Methodists, English Methodists, and African Methodists, each have a house of worship. The new Episcopal church, now going up, is to be fine. "Ours" is brick and comfortable. In the library of the preacher's study, in the rear, Clarke and Olshausen keep company with other standards. Rev. W. McLambdin is the pastor. He is a favorite for reasons honorable to himself as a Methodist preacher, and to the congregation as a Methodist people. Peel, the indomitable, and Fayle, ities, they are to be 'clouds of blessing.' Genius may mould them into various forms, and taste may illuminate and vary them with 'colors dipped in heaven;' but whatever ray you cast upon the fringes of the cloud, let the body and and commercially—is onward and upward. the reticent and scholarly, are at hand to help The course of Houston-religiously, socially,

JACOR GRURER.

Dr. Strickland has written a readable biography of Jacob Gruber, an eccentric Dutchman, who joined the Philadelphia Conference in 1800 He was taken sick on his way to Conference and died the next Saturday, saying: "To-mor-

his economy as a German, and enabled him to leave many seals to his ministry, and some \$7,000 to charitable purposes. Anecdotes abound. A Presbyterian lady blamed the Methodists for holding the doctrine of sanctifi-

"Do you, indeed? I never knew any such. I do not know how it can be," "Oh yes, they certainly do; for they believe Christians may be so perfect, that they never can fall." Here is his way of giving a "letter" under certain circumstances:

"This is to certify that the bearer, J. D., he been a dissatisfied member of the M. E. Church, and has withdrawn on the day of such a month, in the year 1829. Meeting with a despairing brother, the fol-

lowing colloquy ensued: "What will become of you?" "I shall be lost,

Where will you go?" "But if you go there you will have it all What do you mean?"

weeping and praying you will scare all the devils away, for I never heard or read of going to hell weeping and praying." The effect was "like sunshine on a cloud." Coming suddenly upon a crowd of smoking preachers, he exclaimed :

"Tobacco is an evil weed,
And from the devil did proceed;
It spoils your breath and burns your clothes,
And makes a chimney of your nose."

"Brother Lybrand said to him, 'Brothe Gruber, that is pretty good poetry, but I doubt its theology; I do not believe that the devil made tobacco, and you must make your asser-tion true.' Well,' responded he, 'I guess I can.' 'Get at it then.' 'I read in the Scrip-tures that the mustard-seed is the smallest of all seeds, that is, the smallest of all seeds that the tobacco-seed is smaller than the mustard-seed and therefore the devil must have made it."

SPIRITUAL QUACKERY.

Some men are full of spiritual expedients. S are some books. We listen and read, carefully and searchingly, not suspecting that we are patronizing quackery. But so it is; and as the sick man listens to the quack, because he is would betray that kind of secret for the mere unwilling to submit to the proper method for resake of the betrayal. But if he would take the part of the sinner against the law in one case, painfulness or the trouble it will cost, so the he would be likely to do it in another. If a spiritually diseased often deceive themselves husband, legally married, were to send for for similar reasons with sugar-coated nostrums. Archbishop Hughes and confess, not that he The demand for such things creates the supply; was an adulterer, but a murderer, the said and hence we may soon have a widely vitiated

"Outsiders" sometimes manifest an app tion of it would disgrace the man's family! interest in religion and seek some smooth way There is no safety in laws and governments, if into the Church. A great politician, whose any set of men are permitted, under any pre- name is frequently on everybody's lip, often tence, to make a virtue of evasion. There is now living a distinguished Protestant preacher, who does not believe that human laws have anything to do with the subject of marriage.

What is his course? Does he set those laws at a very great sinner, Sir." The politician beopen defiance, or secretly evade their opera-tion? Not at all; he is too loyal a citizen for that—his course, under the circumstances, is to decline the exercise of his ministerial office in that department. He does not marry anybody; the difference between him and Hughes being that the one sacrifices his ministerial privilege to the civil law, while the other sacrifices the law to his clerical prerogative. There is a far-

in secret, that night I sought my closet and prayed."

The edge should be sharp and smooth-wireedges and meat-axe efficiency, are not signs of the good workman. The preacher does not oo often, thinking that you can drop in there wish to inflame or to kill, but to cure. He is a surgeon. His instruments should be fine and in the best order, and be fairly and kindly applied. proportion to the opportunity and the disposi- Even then the patient will complain under the tion. For some such reason, we woke up the operation, but he will probably get well and be

PROSPECT OF CROPS IN EASTERN AND NORTH-EASTERN TEXAS.

MR. EDITOR :- As these are alarming times about something to eat, permit me to state the profitable discovery. Those who touch Hous- result of my observations during a recent trip to North-eastern Texas.

In the middle and Northern portions of Wood now, what we never thought before, that we is very fine, oat crop excellent, wheat nearly a regard Houston as an eminently desirable place failure. In Red River county, particularly in of residence. Terra firma abounds, and out of the vicinity of Clarksville, the corn crop looked it grow the magnolia, holly, oak, pine, cypress, very well; about half a crop of wheat; an

In Titus county the corn had suffered feathered tribe, whose taxes amount merely to from drought, and will be light. In the North-The business of Houston is kept thoroughly ern and North-eastern portions of Upshur, particularly in the neighborhoods of Pittsburg and and appropriately before the people by its own Coffeeville, the corn crop is pretty good-will press, consisting of four or five newspapers. It be enough and a little to spare. In Smith, algrows, and is bound to grow. The situation is though we have suffered the longest and sever-commanding, and the enterprise proverbial. will be some fields of corn, particularly in the going up, and a large new court-house of brick, bottom lands, that will yield, say 25 bushels per acre. I think there will be nearly corn enough made in this county to do the inhabitants of the county with strict prudence and economy,

In the counties West of Smith to the Trinity, say, Vanzandt, Kauffman, Dallas, Collin, and Grayson, the corn crop is reported as tolerably good-about half an average crop of wheat, an abundant crop of oats.

In the counties South and East, say, Chero ee, Anderson, Houston, Nacogdoches, San Augustine, Shelby, Panola, and Harrison, the corn rop is reported a failure.

The cotton crop is now passing the crisis. If e have rain within the next 10 days there will probably be a pretty fair crop of cotton, if not, of course a failure : and with it much distress among the planting community, as they are to some extent depending upon their cotton for dressed to a sutler at Camp Radzminski. their supplies of grain, &c.

But I apprehend more suffering by the imaginary panie, than from any real cause. I am satisfied, from what I have seen with my eyes, and heard from reliable sources, that there is grain killed him. the people," and a little to spare for the stock, for the last time; being told that he must soon die, and that he should at once return home, he said: "Well, I have been preaching fifty years, and have as much right to a jubilee as any Jew." real wants were ascertained, and then proceed He spent his last Sabbath on earth at Church; able sources; but if a general panic pervades, as is now threatened over the country, it will row I shall spend my first Sabbath in heaven!" give the selfish and avaricious many advantages The Lord blessed his labors as a preacher and over the alarmed and necessitous. The next six or eight months will show what some men are made of, whether stone or flesh.

In the meantime let Christians reflect, mourn and pray over the impenitence and selfishness of the times. Time was when kings, presidents and governors would have called together the "But I know some Presbyterians that hold a higher degree of perfection than we Methodists believe in."

But I know some Presbyterians that hold a people in assemblies to mourn, fast and pray over these calamities; but the world has grown wisdom has turned to folly, the people have eaten and drunken "and rose up to play," and God bath cursed the earth with drought for their sakes; yet, to the humble, trustful Christian

" Water and bread He'll give for food,

I have written the above, not only for the benefit of your readers in the State, but for those out, especially those designing to remove here the ensuing fall or winter. I would advise such to hold on another year, if they are in a land of plenty. Yours, as ever.

J. W. FIELDS. Tyler, Texas, July 10, 1860.

It is made the duty of all clergymen in city of New York to report each marriage per-formed by them, on penalty of \$50 for each neglect. Archbishop Hughes refuses to report cases where he judges "moral evil would result

The Archbishop would be satisfied, we prenme, if the City Council were to give him an unqualified veto upon their proceedings. The cheaper plan would be to veto him.

WEALTHY CHURCH MEMBERS -The Methodist Protestant says, with much truth : It is palpably njust to suspect rich men of a desire to use wha is called the money-power, merely because they earnestly advocate what they regard as expedient and important. Too often such charges are laid against men of wealth, and known liberality. It is as ungrateful as it is ungenerous. A poor man may argue, urge, discuss with earnestness any measure, without suspicion; but when a man of wealth becomes interested in the advocacy of any particular move-ment which meets opposition, and yet succeeds, it not unfrequently happens that the defeated indulge baseless suspicions as to whether the in-fluences of position and of money may not have had more to do with the success of the measure had more to do with the success of the measure than its intrinsic inportance, or the absolute ability with which it has been advocated.

THE chaplain of the House, Rev. T. H. Stock ton, is displeased because the Japanese have been almost everywhere in the great cities but to the houses of worship. He thinks these wise men from the East should he made acquainted with the religion of this country, as well as with its arts and sciences. The leading men of this country, however, know little about Christianity themselves, and care less about its diffusion; and hence their indifference upon this subject. The Japanese will return to their country, and to their idols, without hearing or knowing anything of that Savior who is the only hope of the

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES ON ITALY. - A New York paper of the 8th inst, has the following: In the midst of universal rejoicing that Italy has a rational prospect of liberty, one man among us has lifted up his voice to denot nee the revol-

The New York Directory for the present year is the largest ever published, and contains 150,-803 names, an increase of 2978 over last year. The first issue of a New York Directory took place in 1786, and contained but 821 names.

TEXAS ITEMS.

Indian depredations have recommenced in Palo Pinto and Comanche counties, on an extensive scale, since the mustering out of the local ranging companies. Lieut Fauntleroy, in writing to the Belton Independent from Coryell county, says that these Indians were recently seen driving off the horses of Mr. Kell and Parson Boyd, from the lower end of Corvell. "The Union" is the title of a neat paper start-

ed at Mount Pleasant, Titus county, by Ober &

Geo. B. Reed, of Bell county, committed suiat Belton, on suspicion of having murdered a man named Farrell, who was just starting to Missouri to purchase sheep. Reed had previously sustained a good character, and was in good standing as a Baptist and a Mason; but he was in debt to Farrell, and circumstantial proof against him was so strong as to leave little or no doubt of his having committed the deed for which he was imprisoned.

DISASTROUS FIRE. - On Sunday July 8th, at bout half after one o'clock, the citizens of Dal las, Dallas county, Texes, were startled with the terrible cry of fire. The flames had broken out in front of Peak's new drug store, which almost immediately enveloped the whole house. almost immediately enveloped the whole house. It was a two story frame, and filled with stores of all kinds. The fire then spread to Smith's warehouse, then to the *Herald* office, from which nothing but the books could be removed. The *Herald* office was a total loss, four presses, material of every kind, clothing, in fact everyto the Central Railroad Depot, get but one proper impression of the place. They see the evidences of enterprise; but the elegant home comfort of the citizens escapes them. This time we got sundry glimpses of the domestic department of the growing city, and can say now, what we never thought before, that we record Howston as a record Howston as store, with entire stock of goods; the Crutch-field House and all its furniture, including the Post-office and the matter in it; Western's Cor-ner; Simon's new building just framed; Hirsh's large storehouse with entire lot of goods; Carr's new frame building; Simon's store and goods; Nicholson & Ferri's Exchange Office; Thomas' drug store; Ellett's storehouse and goods; McCay's law office and books; Stack, ole's en-tire establishment; Camth's storehouse and goods; Fletcher's mercantile establishment; Birtle's old establishment and private residence; Mrs. Bingham's old residence; law office, books the medicine, surgical instruments and libraries of Drs. Pryor, Spencer, Johnson and Thomas, It was impossible to compute the exact loss, which will in all probability exceed \$300,000. All are houseless and homeles, now; it was indeed a rude awakening from last Sunday's afternoon siesta, the citizens of Dallas experi-enced. Many barely escaped with their lives, time. - Houston Republic.

> BAYLOR'S FIGHT -John R Baylor writes to the Weatherford News under the date of June 23d, that he had just returned from a scout after ndians-had three several fights, killed and scalped nine Indians and wounded several others, and captured several head of horses. He had six men besides himself—says the Indians were Reserve Comanches, Wacoes and Witchitas. A party of these Indians had killed and scalped a man by the name of Browning, whose scalp Baylor and his men recovered. Inside the shield of the Indian who had Browning's scalp,

The Texas Pioneer contains the news of the Bluff, by a man named Cone. Squires shot at Cone with a six-shooter, because Cone would

RUNAWAY CAUGHT .- A man named Berry Faulkner, who eloped from Madison county with his sister-in-law, and a negro and wagon belonging to his father-in-law, was arrested McKinney last week.

The residence of Dr. C. B. Raines, about four iles from Rusk, on the Palestine road, was destroyed by fire one day last week. It is sup-posed to have been the work of a negro incen-diory.

IMPORTANT TO THE FRONTIER .- Our indefatigable Representative, the Hon. Jno. H. Reagan, has, by the authority of the House Committee on Indian Affairs, reported to the House a bill which provides for the appointment of a com mission of two persons to take testimony along the frontier in regard to depredations committed by Indians and Mexicans, with a view of remuneration for the same, by the General Gov-ernment.—Dallas Herald.

The True Issue says, Rev. J. Adkisson has favored us with a specimen of wheat raised by him. It is excellent—the grain is large, and the yield averaged about thirty-five bushels to

We are gratified to learn that the mast crop will probably yield an abundant harvest for fat-tening hogs. We heard a gentleman say that he had never seen such a prospect.—True Issue. Fruit seems to be plentiful in San Augustine county. Rev. Sam Williams has shown the editor of the Express a bunch of eleven apples on one stem.

Col. S. W. Blount, of San Augustine, is raising onts with heads measuring fourteen inches, So says the Express. This must be the Egyptian oat raised in a part of Western Texas.

Capt. W. C. Yarborough, of Wood county, is raising the Egyptian oat. The Quitman Herald says that the heads are upon an average 22 inches long, and well filled with grain, and a sheaf will weight more than double the weight

JAPAN .- Speaking of a mission to Japan, the Friend says: "Most anxiously shall we watch the future

operations of this mission to that great nation of over 40,000,000 of people. The time may come when not only shall Bible prophecy be fulfilled in regard to that people, prediction, found in one of the ancient books of the Japanese, will be verified, which ruos nearly

". The pule faces are coming from the West, Flying upon the wings of the wind, Wilking upon the tops of the wave, Bringing to us a new rel gion.

And revolutionizing our country."

THE HOME CIRCLE for July has been received. This monthy periodical is published under the anspices of the M. E. Cdurch South, and abounds in valuable articles, both in prose and poetry.

The embellishments of the present number are in excellent taste, while the printing is executed in superb style,—N. W. Advocate.

Genius.- No great work of genius was ever written in the way of work, or before the wings were lifted by some gale of inspiration; which gale again would never have begun to blow had not the windows of thought and the chambers of light and beauty within been opened by years of patient toil and study.—Dr. Horace Bushnell.

each new day there is associated a new night. We purchase increase of knowledge with an in-

It is believed that at least 700,000 bushels of coal have been lost during the recent storm on the Ohio. In after ages, when some colvulsion of nature changes the bed of the Ohio river, there will be a very respectable coal seam all along its course as the result of those heavy

Some of the Canada papers complain that a large emigration is going on from Canada to our Western States. They say that more protection and encouragement are extended to the settlers in the Republic, and that the taxes are lighter.

Merchants at the West are combining not to

Merchants at the West are combining not to give their customers treats of intoxicating drinks. If some do it, others are compelled to, or lose their customers. It is desirable that there be a general combination against it. The effort to obtain it, is very laudable.

N. P. WILLIS, the author, has made a public profession of religion, having recently been con-firmed by Bishop Potter.

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Garibaldi had decreed the demolition of Fort Castellamare, at Palermo, and the first division of the revolutionary forces had been directed towards Syra-

revolutionary forces had been directed towards Syracuse.

The municipality of Palermo had sent an address to Garibaldi, requesting the immediate annexation of Sicily to the Italian Kingdom.

The Dictator replied he was a great admirer of Victor Emanuel, and he believed the annexation would be accomplished by, and with him, but that at present the annexation of Sicily alone would not be advisable, besides, in the event of immediate annexation, he would be under the necessity of retiring.

The American ship Washington had arrived at Genoa with 16 wounded. A Geneva journal says that Count Persigny and Lord John Russell had agreed upon the convocation of an European Congress, for the adjustment of the question of Savoy. Advices from Vienna announce that the Austrian Goverment is making preparations for war. The quantity of amunition that appears daily passing through Trieste is enormous, for the corps d'armee are already complete, and the fifth is already expected. There are 70,000 men established in one entrenched camp at Peschiera, and 40,000 are in position on the frontiers of Romagna.

The accounts from Rome say that General Guyon, the Commander of the French forces in that city, had demanded a reinforcement of two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry. Gen. Marciesen, who is on the best of terms with Gen. Guyon, is making preparations as if he expected shortly to be attacked. Advices from Ravenna, to the 22d, state that at Pola the Austrian Goverment compelled a Sardinian merchant vessel to hoist the Pontifical flag.

NAPOLEON TO THE KING OF NAPLES.

The French Courrier du Dimanche gives the fol-

NAPOLEON TO THE KING OF NAPLES.

NAPOLEON TO THE KING OF NAPLES.

The French Courrier du Dimanche gives the following as the answer of the Emperor Napoleon to the letter of the King of the Sicilies:

The Emperor Napoleon, after a few introductory words of common politeness, said that the bombardment of Palermo was a horror, and the capitulation an act of cowardice. As both cruelty and cowardice are equally repugnant to His Majesty, he has nothing to say about the means which might have been taken to avoid both the bombardment and the capitulation. The Emperor wishes to assure the King of the Two Sicilies of the interest he feels in the trials which he is subjected to. His Majesty would advise him to seek the security of his throne and the tranquility of his dominions in a policy sincerely national. him to seek the security of his throne and the tranquility of his dominions in a policy sincerely national. He urged upon him in very forcible language the necessity of making every concession demanded by national will. The Emperor, not being able to interfere in Sicily alone, recommended the King to grant reforms, and to endeavor to come to an understanding with Piedmont. His Majesty, together with England, would recommend Victor Emanuel to use all his influence with Garibaldi to prevent him from going to extremities. And thereupon the Emperor begged the young King to believe him to be his most devoted friend, &c

LATER FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

New York, July 15—The United States mail steamship North Star, Capt. Jones, of the Pacific and Atlantic Company's line has arrived at this port from Aspinwall

The advices from Central America say that Thomas F. Meagher and associates have concluded a contract with the Government of Costa Rica, for building a ralway from Boca del Toro to Punta Mala.

Eucador is a very disturbed State. An engagement is daily expected between the troops of Flores and Franco, at Guayaquil. The former are sacking the town.

LATER FROM HAYTI.

By the brig War Eagle at Philadelphia, we have news from Hayti to the 24th June:

At Terria Rouge the inhabitants, under the advice

By the brig War Lagle at Philadelphia, we have news from Hayti to the 24th Jupe:

At Terria Rouge the inhabitants, under the advice of the Government, have entered largely into cotton platting. This part of the island formerly possessed important cotton plantations, which had lately been allo ved to fidd into disuse.

The milanga, a vegetable in extensive use in Hayti, has been attacked by a disease similar to that which the potato is subject to in other countries. President Geffrard has received a letter from the Pope, in response to that addressed to his Holitess hast year. The Pope calls down upon President Geffrard the blessings due to those who have done good works, and affectionately bestows upon him the apostolic benediction.

Some curious statistics have been published in regard to the immorality prevalent in H-yti, from which

number of transports and men-of-war moved into the harbor and landed a force upon the island. The people and magistrates could of course offer no resistance, and, none was attempted. Gen Grant and the two Admirals accompanied by an armed guard of marines, proceeded to the quarters of the Chief Magistrate, with whom they had a conference, and the same evening a party of French and English, marines were landed, and the former were posted on a commanding eminence called Joys House Hill, a post of great military importance, as it commands the principal harbor as well as the town. The English, meantime, took possession of an old building formerly occupied by them as a hospital.

Parties are now making a thorough inspection of the island with a view of selecting three points for the occupation of the troops, that may seem most advantageous strategically, and also those localities that seem most likely to prove healthy to foreign residents.

A vast array of experience, says a correspon-

that seem most likely to prove healthy to foreign residents.

There has been no declaration of war. The first act is this one of coolly moving with a large force of ships and troops, and appropriating to their use a most lovely island, inhabited by a peaceful and agricultural people, who were wholly unprepared for expelling or resisting them. I see that an English officer has already been designated as Governor—The whole machinery of an Anglo-French colonial government will be put in operation at once. I notice that Gen Grant and staff are also looking at other islands, with a view no doubt, of appropriating such as they may suppose necessary in their future operations.

A NATURALIZED CITIZEN IN TROPPLE IN FRANCE. A NATURALIZED CITIZEN IN TROPBLE IN FRANCE.

A case of great interest has recently been settled by one of the tribunals of the Department of the Lower Rhine. A native of that province, Michael Zeiter by name, emigrated in early youth to America, and subsequently became an adopted citizen of the United States. Zeiter's name was on the registry the conscription, and as he did not answer he was condemned, and became liable to sezure on his return to France. He went back to his native province and was imprisoned. An appeal in his behalf was made to the Minister of the United States, who immediately addressed M. Thouvnel, and claimed the discharge of Zeiter on the ground that he had become a cittzen of the United States, and owing no further allegiance to France, could not be forced to perform service in the French army. The demand was granted, and France has set a precedent which will be of value in the rest of Europe, and which indicates her willingness to maintain the most friendly relations with this county.

At Concord, N. H., on Saturday last, the grand jury found bills against the United States officers for kidnapping Frank B. Sanborn on the 3d of April II will be recollected that Sanborn had been summoned as a witness by the United Senate in the Harper's Ferry raid investigation, and refused to attend. Officers were sent to arrest him, but he was rescued by esympathisers."

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

The President has accepted Vanderbilt's new offer to carry the California mai's three times a week, to and fro. via Panama, commencing on the 11th July.

Mr. Varley, electrician of the Atlantic Telegraph Co. has arrived at New York from England, with the design to raise the end of the Atlantic cable, remove its landing place, and remedy any defects that may be found in the cable itself.

may be found in the cable itself;

Mr. Edmund French, Assistant Superintendent of
the U. S. Treasury, whose trial for embezzlement
was to take place on the 7th inst., died on the morn-

r. Hayes' exploring expedition to the Arctic, Galveston. Office on Tremont street near the Tremont from Boston on the 6th.

The steamer Ben Lewis burst her boilers, and was burnt to the water's edge, at Cairo, Ill., on the 23th ult., causing the death of a large number of passengers, at first reported as high as 150. The captain of the Bay State, lying at the wharf with steam up could not be induced to go to the rescue of the Lewis' passengers, which caused so great a feeling against hun among the people along the river that his boat was not permitted to land any where until he reached cape Girardeau, where, the St. Louis Bulletin of the 7th says, the people turned out en masse and hung him, and burnt his boat, after having made the passengers and others get off. Washington, July 13.—The report recently in circulation that Marshal Rynders, of New York, had been removed for refusing to oppose Douglas, is contradicted.

Gen. Cullon, charged with embezzlement, has been acquitted.

the correspondence between President Buchanar and Queen Victoria, in reference to the visit of the Prince of Wales to the United States has been believed.

THE GRANADA SEIZED AS A SLAVER.

New YORK, July 14—The U. S mail steamship Granada, from New Orleans via Havana, has been put under surveillance, by the U. S. Marshal of this city, on suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade.

STRAMSHIP A DAY FROM EUROPR.

In the eight days from the 23 to the 30th of June inclusive, no less than nine steamers—averaging more than one per day—sailed from British ports for this country. These were the Persia, Golden Fleece, Bavaria, Etna, Parrana, Palestine, Glasgow, Fulton and Arabia. Of these, eight took their departure within the space of four days, equal to a morning and evening ferry service. This does not include the steamships sailing from German and French ports.

French ports.

It is announced that the Prince of Wales, when in the United States, will be simply known as Lord Renfrew. This is an ancient title, to which he has a hereditary right.

He is by birth Duke of Saxony, of Cornwall, in England and Rethear, Earl of Carriele, Baron of England and Rothsay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Reofrew, and Lord of the Isles in Scotland These he derives by descent from the ancient Kings of Scotland. He is also Prince of Wales, and Earl of Chester in England, and Earl of Dublin in Ireland, which dignities were conferred on him in his infancy

by patent.
Lord Renfrew is the lowest in rank of all his titles, and has probably been selected to express most decidedly the incognito he desires to preserve when travelling in a republic.

the town.
Gen. Mosquera, of New Granada, is marching of

good works, and affectionately bestows upon him the apostolic benediction.

Some curious statistics have been published in regard to the immorality prevalent in H-yti, from which it apppears that in the commune of Jacmel alone the births for the last thirteen years were 19,083, of which only 321 were legitimate—an average of one legitimate child for every fifty-nine illegitimate.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post, writing from Shanghal, on the 29th of April, gives the following account of the landing of the French and English forces on the Island of Chusan, and its occupation:

On the 21st inst. the English and French forces took formal possession of the Island of Chusan. A number of transports and men-of-war moved into the

Review of the Cotton Market.

We have no improvement to note this week. Accounts from Europe are to 1st inst., per steamer Arabia, which left Liverpool on the 50th ult., and touched at Que'nston on Sunday evening, the 1st inst. The Liverpool cotton market closed dull and drooping; holders were pressing their stocks on the market. The inferior grade had experienced a further decline of 14d, and upwards during the week, and quotations for all qualities were nominal. The quantity of cotton at present in the port of Liverpool sums up 1,331,000 bales, of which 1,123,000 bales are of Afferican production. The sales in this market have been too small to note. Prices are so irregular that we again omit quotations, which are nominal.

145,543 bales to same date last year. Stock on hand, and on shipboard not cleared, 8,623 bales. The receipts at all of supposite not creare, 2022 bates. The receipts at the ports now amount to 4,427,959 bales, being an increas of 789,570 bales over the receipts to same date last year MATHER HUGHES & SAUNDERS, Galveston, July 17, 1860.

A NEW WEEKLY PAPER. On Saturday, 14th of July,

THE METHODIST, A Weekly Paper of Fight Pages. It will aim to be the exponent of Conservative principles and will be thoroughly loyal to the Methodist Episcopa

and will be thoroughly royal to Chorch. While it will discuss with frankness and courage every while it will discuss with frankness and courage every

While it will discuss with frankness and courage every while it will discuss with frankness and courage every subject of interest to the Church, it will avoid personal or direct controversy with existing Methodist journals.

Upon the subject of Slavery. THE METHODIST will represent the views expressed by the Bishops in their late address to the General Conference. They are views of the application of Christianity to Slavery, which are believed to be sanctioned by Apostolic teaching and practice. It will resist all attements, as the next General conference approaches, to replaine the Church into controversy, or to make further encroachments upon the provisions of the Discipline in relation to Slavery.

Inasmuch as the subject of Lay Representation has been formally presented by the General Conference to the people for consideration, THE METHODIST will treat it as a question of moment to the denomination, and will open its columns for its temperate and loyal discussion.

It will represent no party, association, or clique. Its ample expital has been provided, apart from such combinations, by those who believe that the time has come for a larger, more thoroughly edited, and more independent organ of wethodism than its established journals, with their superandulation of the continuous of the continuous c

the U. S. Treasury, whose trial for embezzlement was to take place on the 7th inst., died on the morning of the seme day.

A party has returned to Montgomery, Ala, who went to Key West to endeavor to carry off some of the Africañs in charge of the U. S. Marshal there.—They found another party there from Charleston, and arrangements were satisfactorily made for removing the negroes, but, owing to some accident to the steamer chartered on the coast of Florifa, (it is feared she is lost.) the whole scheme failed. The entire population of Key West is said to be opposed to the sending of the negroes back to Africa; and the negroes wish to stay themseives.

The drought has been very long in Missouri, and destructive on the hay, oats, and hemp crops.

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The drought has been very long in Missouri, and the negroes wish to stay themseives.

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The drought has been very long in Missouri, and the prince of Wales is expected to be in Quebec on the 18th August. He will visit the United States, between Portland, Me, and Cincinnati. We should like to see him on a Comanche hunt on the Texas frontier, or a bear hunt in the cane break.

There were five vessels in the squadron taking aid to Garibaldi, from Genoa, of which two were captured by the Neapolitans, and have since been released the ship Charles and Jane, of Baltimore, towed by the vessels in the squadron taking aid to Garibaldi, from Genoa, of which two were captured by the Neapolitans, and have since been released the ship Charles and Jane, of Baltimore, towed by the vessels in the squadron taking aid to Garibaldi, from Genoa, of which two were captured by the Neapolitans, and have since been released the ship Charles a

New Orleans Markets. New Orleans, July 14, 1860.
Cotton-We have noticed only a limited inquiry again to-day, and the sales have been confined to about 200 bales. Our quotations are little better than nominal:—

Good Ordinary. 6 ½ @ 7 ½
Low Middling 8 @ 9
Middling 10 @— SUGAR—Fair to fully fair 7 14 @ 8c. per pound. FLOUR—Superfine \$5 60 per bbl. CORN—For prime lots, 75c. per bushel. · CATTLE MARKET.

BEEF CATTLE—A fair demand. We quote Western at 7483/c. per lb., and Texas at \$124\$30 per head. Stock 50 Western and 500 Texas cattle. SHEEF—We quote at \$32\$450 per head. Stock 230 head. MILCH COWS—SCATCE at \$3.460 and \$90 per head. VEAL CATTLE—Receipts 210 head. Prices \$64\$850 per head. Stock on sale 450 head.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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 June 28

J. D. McADOO, of Washington county, is a candidate for Attorney General of Texas—Election August 6th, 1860.

july 5 We are authorized to announce Hon E. A. PALMER a candidate for Judge of the Seventh Judicial District, composed of the counties of Grimes, Walker. Montgomery. Harris, and Galveston, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Gray.

We are authorized to announce JOHN J. DUNN a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Galveston county. june 21

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, lst, the letter containing the remittance be 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 July 1st to July 17th. A—R. T. P. Allen, \$100; R. Alexander, \$25; O. M. Addison, pen mailed; R. D. Allen, books mailed B—Y. Boring, \$8, books mailed; R. H. Beivin, \$5, books mailed; Dr. Brvan, books mailed; C. Ira E. Chalk, \$100, books subject to order; J. W. Cooley, \$10; Ira E. Chalk, \$2, 25, books mailed; V. C. Canon, \$19, 94; John F. Cook, manuals mailed; E. W. Cawthorn, \$6.

\$19 91; John F. Cook mailed,
\$6.
D—J. T. Daves, book mailed,
F. Felter and Ogsbury, \$32 70, paper and ink shipped; G.
W. Fleming, \$5. J. E. Ferguson, book mailed,
G—E. Graham, \$1, books mailed; C. S. M. Gåyle, \$12 68.
H—Mary B. Harris, \$3, books mailed; James G. Hardin, \$3, books mailed; W. F. Harris, \$24; James Hall, folio forwarded; B. Harris, books mailed; J. H. Low, 50c.
M—A. Mannen, \$5, books mailed; J. John Mathews, books mailed. mailed. N-M. H. Neely, \$1, book mailed. P-B. F. Perry, books sent to Isaac Anderson

Kennon.

R-A. H. Rogers, \$8, books mailed.

S-E. A. Stocking books mailed.

T-C. W. Thomas, \$27.

W-L. B. Whipple, books mailed. LETTERS AND FUNDS RECEIVED FOR ADVOCATE From July 10th to July 16th, inclusive. B-John Beverty, \$3; Mrs. J. W. Baver, \$2 C-C. L. 'unningnam & Co., \$2,1 n s; B S. Carden; John Carpenter, \$2,1 n s. D-E. V. Dale; A. B. Duval, 1 n s; J. T. Daves, \$2. E-James E Evans, E-1 F. Ferragon.

James E Evans,

J. E. Ferguson,

W. E. George, \$2.

C. L. Hamill, \$2; J. W. H. Hamill, \$5; Wm. Haiton,

L. J. Kidd, 1 n s; Dr. E. Knox, \$4, 1 n s. R.—I. J. Kida, I. S. 197. E. KRON, S., I. B.S.
R.—F. P. Ray.
S.—Thomas R. Stewart, \$1; W. A. Sherrill; S. K. Stovall,
\$4, J. M. Stringfield, J. M. Sandel; W. W. Sheffield,
T.—J. B. Tu'lls, \$5; C. W. Thomas, \$3.
W.—J. M. Whipple, \$6.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS,-Mrs. Winslow, and

Aem Adbertisements.

Waverly Female Institute. WIE next session of this Institute will open, as previous sessions have done, on the first Monday in September the a-ditton of a very spacious and commodious room will completed by the opening of the session. For the accom-

TERMS

For Semester, or Half Sension of Five Months.

Classical Languages. \$25.00
Intermediate Course—i. e., Higher English Branches
and Mathematics. 20.00
Primary Course. 15.00
Ornamental Branches—i. e., Pencil Drawing and Water Color Painting. 5.00
French or German. 5.00
A. P. HOOKE, Principal,
jy7t with computent Assistants.

Teacher Wanted. A MIDDLE AGED LADY, qualified to teach all the branches of an English Education, with Music on the riuno, is wanted, to whom will be paid \$25 per month, existe of board, for her attention to five children. Refer to Messrs. Soriey, Smith & Co., Galveston.

Anderson, Grimes Co., July 9, 1860—july3t

Teacher Wanted.

THE Trustees of Paine Femule Institute, at Goliad, Texas, desire to procure the services of an experienced educator. This institution is located in one of the most pleasant and healthy towns in Western Texas, is largely patronized, and offers the inducements to Teachers. Single gentlemen need not apply.

Apply, immediately to R. H. BELVIN, or J. A. CLARK, Goliad, July 10, 1860-19-4t

Notice

Motice
Taken UP by the subscriber, at Hodge'n Pend, Fort Be-d
county, on the 22d of May, two Fortel Horses, apparently
match norses. One is brand-d with 21—both horses have
white feet; one with two and the other three. The said
horses have been three months in this range.
May 28, 1860-july 19-6t

Books! Books!!

JUST RECEIVED. PUNSHON'S SERMONS. Price \$100. 20 per cent. discount to wholesale dealers. Many of our friends will be glad of the charact to get a volume of the Sermons of the great pulpit oratar, of the British Wesleyan Conference. FIVE YEARS IN CHINA. By Dr. Taylor. Price \$125. 20 per cent. discount to wholesale purchasers. The spearance of this work will be hail d with pleasure from the pen of Dr. Taylor. He knows whereaf he affirms.

Either of the above works sent by mail on receipt of the retail price.

L. C. CUNNINGHAM & CO.'S COMMERCIAL NOTICE. WE Would respectfully call the attention of PLANTERS and MERCHANTS, in the up-country to the fact that we have established a PORWARDING & COMMISSION HOUSE

At ALLEYION, Colorado County,
where we will receive and forward Cotton and other producto any port in the United States. We have made very avantageous arrangements with first class houses in Galveton, New Orleans and New York, which will enable us a ton, New Orleans and New York, which will enable us always to obtain the very highest price in either of these markets for any produce which may be consigned to us for sale. We sre, also, prepared to make liberal Cash advances upon COTTON. HIDES or WOOL delivered to us. We have a large and commodious Warehouse, and are prepared to receive and forward goods and merchandise, which we promise shall be always done promptly; and from our general acquaintance with teamsters who are usually engaged in transporting freight to the upper counties, we flatter ourselves that we will be able to send goods forward with as great eispatch as any house in Western Texas. We have, likewise, a Store connected with our business at that place, where we will always keep a compete stock of Dry Goods, Clething. Bats. Boots and Shoes.

where we will always keep a compete stock of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes,

Crockery and Hardware,

together with a very general stock of all kinds of groceries
(except liquors.) Also—BAGGING and ROPE for planters'
use. All of which we will sell at wholesale or retail at the
very lowest prices for Cash or country produce.

Persons forwarding goods through our House, will-be expected to pay freights before the goods are went; and, for the
convenience of those living in the Colorado valley, we propose that they may pay the same to our House in Bastrop,
or to R. M. Johnson, in Austin.

The we shall continue our business in Bastrop as heretofore, where we have on hand, and shall continue to keep, a
very

fore, where we have on hand, and shall continue to keep, a very

Complete Stock of Goods,
which we are offering to sell, for Cash, at very reduced prices. The business at Alleyton, (the termines of the Buffalo Bayou, Brazos and Colorado Railroad, in Colorado county.) will have the constant personal attention of L. C. 'unningham, who will spare no pains to give satistaction to all our customers.

We are also Agents for I. M. Singer & Co.'s Sewing Machines, which we will sell at New York prices, with the addition of freight only.

Likewise, we will buy and sell Land in Western and Videle Texas. We now have indisputable tiples to several valuable tracts of Land in our hands for sale at very reduced prices.

Ly. C. CUNNINGHAM & CO.
July 10, 1860. prices. July 10, 1860.

The Annual Fxamination
OF THE STUDENTS OF PORT SULLIVAN INSTITUTE will commence on Monday, July 16th. and close on
Wednesday, the 18th. The patrons, friends and public gen
rally are invited to attend.
JNO. CARMER.
July 5, 1860.

A Good Miller Wanted.

If a MUST BE an honest man: not a profane swearer, not a drunkard, not a dram-drinker, not a Sabbathbreaker. 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 of a man "having a form of godliness but denying he power thereof." S. Pauf says, "from such term away." He must be a man who can dress Burr Stones so as to make he best of Flour, and keep the mill in good order. He must, also, be a man who can file a Shingiang Saw and keep it in good order—or soon learn to do it—and run the machine; as he mill will not be grinding more than half the time.

Fayette co., May 10, 1850-3m

JOHN RABB

R. M. BILLINGSLEY. GENERAL LAND AGENT, Marriages.

On the 12th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. W. Shipman, Mr. B. R. DAVIS, of Galveston, and Miss ANNA BUTTS, of Plantersville. On the 28th of June, at the residence of Mr. James A. Graves, by Rev. John Carpenter, Mr. THOMAS H. TEA-GARDEN and Miss LOU NEIBLING—all of Bell county,

Camp Meetings. Providence permitting, there will be a Campineeting nea Liverpool, commencing on Thursnay before the fifth Sunda in July. Preachers and people are invited. Gentlemen will please to bring their blankets and stake ropes. Thos. F. Windsor, P. C.

By permission of divine providence, there will be a Camp-meeting held at Stephensville 'amp Ground, commencing Thursday before the fifth Sabbath in September, 1860.— Preachers and people are invived to attend. J. G. Johnson, P. E. T. B. Ferguson, P. C.

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 Sanday in ugust; also, another Camp-meeting, for the same circuit, and county of Houston, to, be held at Shiloy camp ground, ten miles from the town of rockett on the stage road leading from Crockett to Huntsville, commencing on Flurs as before second Sanday 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 Sabbath in July. Preachers and people are invited. Providence permitting, we intend having a Campmeetic on Cedar Bayou (near the church,) in the bounds of the Lynchburg Cir-uit, commencing on Pfursday evening before the 5th Sabbath in September next. Prea hers at people are ruwited to attend.

James Rice, James 1860.

date for the office of Sheriff of Galveston county. june 21
We are requested to announce Col. "HARLES RAILEY
as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Galveston county.
june 7 June 9, 1860.

By Divine permission there will be a Camp Meeting of Walnut Creek, commencing on Thursday night before the fourth Sabbath in July. Ministering brethren, please come and help us.

JOHN S. McGEE. P. E. PETER W. GRAVIS, P. C. Blanco and Perdinales, June 5, 1860 By divine permission the brethren at the Bethel Church, Madison Circuis, intend to have a "amp Meeting, at their old camp ground, (Bethel,) on Larrison's Creek, commencing on Thursday before the third Sunday in July next. A general invitation is extended.

JOHN R. WHITE.

Madison Circui May 8, 1860.

economy and convenience there is no building material in the Western country its equal. For fencing it is a desideratum. Inclose a postage stamp to the undersigned and get a circular.

MRAYMOND.

Mar 1-1y.

51 and 53 John Street, New York,

Wholesale Dealers in Books and Stationery 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 sectarian 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 net already done so.), with a view of making them their STANDARD TEXT-HOOKS.

Several new works have lately been adved to the above series, among which are "D-vie's New Calculus and Analytical Geometry," 'Emmons' Manual of Geology, 'Bo d's Composition, P.ck's Popular Physics.

Picase send to A. S. BARNES & BURR, New York, for their Descriptive Cayalogue of all their publications which shall be sent free of postage.

Spring and Sammer Goods. JUST RECEIVED and offered for sale at the LOWEST PRICES, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OP EVERY KIND OF Spring and Summer FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS. Any orders from our friends in the country will be a condet to with the utmost fidelity and dispatch, by condet to with the utmost fidelity and dispatch, by april 26 Howard & BURKHARDT.

Texas Land Certificates. 640 ACRES cach, of the Harrisburg Rull, Road; will patent to assignes, and can be located on any cant lands in the State. These Certificates can be subdivided to suit locators. A constant supply always on hand to suit applicants.

GEO, BUTLER.

april 5-6m Strand. Galveston.

"The East Texas Clarion." PUBLISHED WEEKLY.EDITOR

THE Clarion has a large and in-reasing circulation.

Eastern Texas, and particularly in the counties of Jasp Newton, Sabine, Shelby, Nacogdy in the counties of Jasp Newton, Sabine, Shelby, Nacogdy in the counties of Jasp Senina, Tyler, Orange, and tefferson, and is offered to but ness men as an excellent advertising medium. east men as an excellent advertising medium.

Agent in Galveston, T. H. O'Caliaghan, News Office,
api 19-tf

W. A. LEONARD.

Thousands are daily speaking in the praise of DR. EATON'S

nd why? because it never fai's to afford instants
of when given in time—It acts as it by the ic, and
lone will convince you that what we say is true. It NO PAREGORIC OR OPIATE

BLOOD FOOD. Healthy human Blood upon being ats us with the same essential elements, the True Standard Available the F

FIVE PREPARATIONS

adapted to the deficiencies of the 'lood in different diseases. For Conglin, Coldes, Bronchitis, or any affection who ever of the Throat or Lungs inducing ensump los use No. 1, which is also the No. for Depression of pictus Loss of Appetite, and for all Chronic Compities Loss of Appetite, and for all Chronic Compitates arising from Oversions. No. 2 for Liver Compitation. No. 3 for Dyspepsin. Beng already preparately into the circulation, so that what you gain you refers The No. 4 is for Fermil- Irregula birs. Hys cells Wenknesses, & e. See special directions for this. For The No. 4 is for Femmle I regula tites Hys ects
Wenknessen, &c. See special directions for this F.
Nall Rhenm. Ecuptions, Scrofulous, Kidney
and Bladder Complaints, take No. 5. In all cases it
directions a get be strictly followed. Price of the Bloo
Food \$1 per bottle.

Sold by HURCH & BUPONT,
No. 409 Bromway, New York.
For sale by Lahadie & Barstow, H. C. L. Aschoff, and it
Hanny, Gatveston, and by all respectable Druggess stronget
out the country

may11-1y

IMPORTANT TO PLANTERS. GREAT SAVING OF HORSE-POWER!

WILSON & BROTHERS' PREMIUM HORSE-POWER.

Allegether Superior to any now in use. The result of experiments which have been made, shows gain of from 33 to 5 · per cent, over the ordinary powers no in use We feel safein saying that 2 horses will be sufficie to run any gin up to a 60 saw, with perfect case—whereas, the old kind, almost invariably, 3 to 4 are used.

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 aroused 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

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

Address

P. PERRY, Galveston, jan12

Agent for the State of Texas

TORACCO ACENCY

TOBACCO AGENCY. C SNODGRASS, Agent for the sale of Virginia Manufactor of tured Tobacco, put up expressly for the Texas trade feels confident, from his experience in the business, and the advantage of having it shipped direct from the manufacturers, that he can offer inducements to city and country me change, such as they cannot have offered in any norther

medicine that he has been taking, but never discharged the head.

Your agent, being in our neighborhood, was sent to the house by some of our neighbors, as the case was one of the wonders of our village.

We gave the boy two bottles of B. A. Pahnestock's Vernifuge, which brought away twenty feet of the worm, with the head. During three years he has passed three hundred feet of the worm. We now would recommend it to all those that are afflicted with worms of any description, as a positive cure.

JOHN RUSELL.

Bastrop Military Institute A College Charter with University Powers.

The Governor is ex officio Inspector of the Institute
The usual degrees conferred by a Joint Board, composed
of the Board of Trustees, a Board of Visitors on the part
of the State, and the Visiting Commutee on the part of the
Texas Annual onterence.
Course of Struct unusually Full, 'instruction Thorough,
and Discipline Strict.
The Annual Sessions commence on the first Monday in
September, and continue forty weeks without intermission.
Vacation during July and August.
Put its received at any time.
The charge for Tuition and Board, including lights, fuel,
and washing, will be \$95 per Term of Twenty weeks, for
those pursuing the elementary English branches only; for
all others, \$115 per Term. The charge for Tuition, alone,
being \$50 for the latter and \$30 for the former.
The institute charge for Board and Tuition must be paid,
or satisfactorily arranged, at the time of entering.
For further information address the Superintendent, Bastrop, Texas.

R. T. P. Alleen, Superintendent The Governor is ex officio Inspector of the Institute

July 5, 1860.

R T. P. ALLEN, Superintendent

Chappell Hill, Texas.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of Chappel Hill, and the surrounding country, that they are prepared to do all kinds of work in their line of business, suc as REPAIRING CARRIAGES and HARNESS, with near ess and despatch. Give us a call.
june 14-3m A HARWELL & SONS

Carriage and Harness Shop.

Texas Piano Forte Warerooms, At Messrs. Armstrong & Bro's Bo-kstore. The subscriber is sole agent for the State of Texas CHICKERING & SONS, Boston, STODART & MOKKIS, New York. OCTAVE, ROSEWOOD PIANOS,

Ga'veston, June 2, 1860 T. A. E. BOHNSTED F. To all who Value their Sight. Spectacles Accurately Fitted to the Condition of the Eye. G. B NEWMAN.

Opticing and Speciacle Maker,

DEGS to inform the Speciacle wearing public, that he permanently located in this city with a well selected stos of the eclebrared and newly invented concave convex Bratlian rebbie speciacles, and will continue to keep the large and finest soor ment of the kind in the State; also, attained and Optical instruments, Baro neters, Self Registering Thermomenetrs Microscopes, paginsses, marine Glassa and Compasses for Hunters and Excursionists, Magnifyer and Readers.

The superiority of the Pebble Glass over all others, is a their great density, purity and transparency of materia serfect surface, and exac spherical figure; are admirable papted to the Organs of vight, and perfectly natural to the tye. The suggess with which I have met in the wester part of this State during the whole of last year, and at the apital during the assistion of the last Legislature. I flatte myself in saying, that I have given general satisfaction to the whole have he nored me with their personage. I respect this, to examine unlar, warranted to suit in all cases, in the western of the system of the system of the system of the repercising dearness of vision and imparting strength for long cading who the redestron the country, with the statement of aging condition of the Eyes, promptly attended to. Pebble in Glasses fitted to deformes. Location, and the office of the condition of the Eyes, promptly attended to. Pebble in Glasses fitted to deformes. Optician and Speciacle Maker,

EXCHANGE SENERAL AGENCY OFFICE

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

Courts.—Suits prosecuted in the Federal Courts at Tyle
r the Courts of Anderson, Houston, Cherokee, Smith, Her
erson, Kaufman, Dallas, Ellis, and Freestone counties, wi ave personal affication.
Sight and Time Dearts for sale, in sums to suit pu

hasers.

Fund Remitted on the day received, in Sight Exchange Burosits Centric to for payment on Call

Taxes paid on Lind for mon-residents.

General Agency for Land, Restrance Companies, Itolates, Sewing Machines, Publishers, &c. Sales, Sewing Machines, Publish-rs, &c.

REFERENES.

New York—Reid & Tracy, Hebrys, Smith & Townsend
I. M. Wardwell, McKesson & Robbins, Lene, floyee & co.,
Iohn D. Scott & Co., Sackett, Beleher & Co., Condict, Jenuings & Co., Harrel, Risdey & Kitchen.

New Orleans—McKleroy & Hardford, J. Burnside & Co.,
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Galveston, Texas. Feb. 1860 FRANCIS D. ALLEN

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Plantation rights will be sold at \$2 dollars per plow stocks at the plow delivered at any point within the counties named at \$6 per plow for the 7 inch steel share, and \$8 for the 9 inch steel share.

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Bastrop, Feb. 25-tf

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Are now prepared to receive consignments at Hempstead
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Toders for Plantation Supplies promptly responded to when
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Business Cards.

JAMES T. WARE, WHOLESALE GROCER, Galveston, Texas.

B. M. & E. A. WHITLOCK & Co., New York,
Special Partners.

PEFERRING to the above card I beg to announce that I
have bought the entire interest of A. B. Block and S.
W. Pipkin in the house of Block. Ware & Co., and shall continue the Wholesale Grocery business on my own account, at the old stand, where I shall be pleased to have my friends call. be settled by either
J. M. JONES,
J. B. ROOT,
B. R. DAVIS. Galveston, July 2, 1860. Copartnership. THE undersigned have this day formed a Copar nership under the name of Root & Davis, and will continue the business of the late firm of Jones, Root & Co., in all its various branches.

Thankful for past favors from the flends and customers of the late firm, solicit a continuance of the same.

B. L. Peel J. F. Dumble Jno. M. Brown Ch ppett Hill Houston Washington PEEL, DUMBLE & CO. COTTON AND WOOL FACTORS, GENERAL COMMISSION AND COLLECTING AGENTS, GALVESTON & HOUSTON JOEL RIGGS.
iate of Monigomery, Ala.

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iate of Selma, Ala. RIGGS & SPAIGHT, Cotton and Sugar Factors.

Galveston, July 2, 1860

(Successors to E. S. Bolling & Co.,) uctioneers & General Commission Merchants,

Str-nd street, Galveston.

LWAYS on hand and daily receiving large stock Goods, Clothing, Hostery, Hats, Caps, Boats Hardware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Furniture, Willow Ware, Crockery, Stone and Glass Ware, Produce, Cigars, Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Yanker Notions, &c. Regular Auction Sales every Monday and Thursday. Will attend strictly to all business entrusted to their care. County Merchants, Pediars, and others furnished on the County Merchants, Pediars, and others furnished on the most reasonable terms.

Particular attention given to the Sale of Country Produce, REFER T'0-T. H. McMahan & Gilbert, E B. Nichols & Co. R. & D. G. Mills, Ball, Hutchings & Co-Galveston. A Underwood, Judge S. W. Perkins, John Adriance, J. W. Rrooks-Columbia.

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

Galveston. Texas,

W. H.I. give personal and crompt a tention to business intrusted to them. This Liberal advances made on consignments for sale or shipment.

All consignments by insur-ble boats or vessels will be covered by ou. Open Policy unless otherwise instructed.—(ap 12 Co-Partnership Notice.

STROTHER,

Gaiveston

STROTHER & STONE,

Louisberg, N. C. Cetton Factors and Commission Merchants, Galveston, Texas

HE undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the above name, for the purpose of doing a General Factorage and Commission business in the city of Galessian. Pidging prompt and personal attention to all business in-frusted to our care, we respectfully solicit consignments o produce, merchandise, &c., either for sale here or shipment. G. W STROTHER, Galveston, Mar. 17, 1860-22 DEWITT C. STONE.

JOSEPH STOW. Carriage Repository. Carriage Repository.

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

Galees on. Texas.

Where Carriages Buggies, and every description of vehicle can be had. Double and shorle Harness arways on hand. All those in want of Carriages would do wel to call at the Repository before purchasing elsewhere.

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

Orders from the country thankfully received and promptly strended to jan 5-1y

J. S. & J. B. SYDNOR. Auction and Commission Merchants. Strand, Galveston

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Regular Sales every Tuesday and Friday,-febi6

(Sales Room over the Store of Andrews & Grover,

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The Dealers and Country Merchants are respectfully inthed to call and examine my stock, which comprises a full
and complete assortment—selected expressly to meet the
wants of the trade
Having made arrangements with manufacturers, I will be
constantly replenishing with fresh and season ble goods in
my line of business

A. S. LABUZAN. COTTON FACTOR AND COMMISSION MERCHANT. STRAND, GALVESTON.

A LL produce shipped to my address, with Bill of Lading, will be covered by open policy of Insurance when shipments are made on steamboats or vessels which have passed the necessary inspection.

Let 'traders for bagging, rope, and the usual Plantation Supplies, promptly attended to.

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COTTON FACTORS, AND COLLECTING AGENTS.

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General Agency

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Dealing in Galveston Island Lots, City Property, Texas

(sands, Land Certificates, Scrip, and property of every

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Payment of Taxes Collection of Claims, and Partitionage of Lands into Tracts, to suit Purchasers, in any por
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Orders, or information, relative to any of the agove will

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Galvesion

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COTTON and Sugar Factors, General Commission and Shipping Merchants and Collection Agents Galvesion, Texas. July 1-1, 1858

Gaiveston, Texas, July 1-1, 1858

B NICHOLS & CO. Cotton Factors and Commission of the Cotton valued at the Cotton of the Co

Sabine Pass. ROBERT F. GREEN & CO., COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS. CENTRAL WHARF, Sabine Pass, Texas.

S. J. LEE. RECEIVING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION MERCHANT, Lavaca, Texas.
Will make cash advances on consignments to his friends in New Orleans, New York and Boston.

aug4-mar15

OHILDREN'S FESTIVAL-The Harmony Grove Sabbath-school, of the Lynchburg Circuit, celebrated the day of our National Independence in the following manner: At ten o'clock the 4th day of July, it came together at the Church, near which seats and stage had been arranged by the good people for the occasion. Here it met a number of the young folks from Houston, headed by that smiling face of Bro. Norton's, the Book Merchant of Houston, and the young and the old from elsewhere. The Houston delegation was placed on the stage, and Miss Kate McGowen at the melodeon. They commenced by singing, "We meet again in gladness," and prayer by Rev. H. M. Glass, of the Texas Conference. After the Declaration was read by Mr. Wm. Bryan, we heard some soul-stirring speeches and dialogues from the children of Harmony Grove, with music

Isaac Newton, in conversation with some friends. It was becoming late in the evening, and one after another, seeking repose from the cares and toils of the day, made preparation to retire to their best he. Some pulled off their boots and coats to lay themselves down to rest; others, in the attempt to make it seem as much as possible like home, threw off more of their clothing, each as his own comfort or apprehension of danger indicated.

Mirage.—A correspondent of the Huntsville

ion of danger indicated.

I had noticed on the deck a fine-looking little boy of about six years old, following around a man evidently his father, whose appearance indicated him to be a foreigner, probably a German, a man of medium height and respectable dress. The child was unusually fair and fine-looking, handsome featured, with an intelligent and affectionate looking expression of countenance; and from his little German cap fell his chestnut hair, in thick, clustering, beau-

tiful curls.

After walking about the cabin for a time, the father and son stopped within a few feet of where we were seated and began preparations for going to bed. I watched them. The father adjusted and arranged the bed the child was to occupy, which was an upper berth, while the little fellow was undressing himself. Having finished this, his father tied a hankerchief around his head to protect his curls, which looked as if the sunlight from his young hanny heart always rested there. This done happy heart always rested there. This done, I looked for him to seek his resting-place; but instead of this, he quietly kneeled down on the floor, put his little hands together so beautifully childlike, and simple, and resting his arms on the lower berth, against which he knelt, he began his vesper prayer.

The father sat down by his side, and waited the conclusion. It was for a child a long prayer, but well understood. I could hear the prayer, but well understood. I could hear the murmuring of his sweet voice, but could not distinguish the words he spoke. But what a scene! There were men around him, Christian particulars as here related. men, retiring to rest without prayer, or if pray-ing at all, a kind of mental desire for protection,

as she had taught him to lisp his prayers.

A beautiful sight was this, that child at prayer in the midst of the busy, thoughtless throng. He alone of the reclining multitude draws nigh to heaven. I thank the maternal love that taught him to lisp his evening prayer, whether Catholic or Protestant, whether dead or living, whether far off or nigh. It did me from weeping then, nor can I now, as I see again that sweet child in the cabin of the Isaac

DREAM OF A DYING CHILD,-David Martyn, of Wayne county, N. C., was a very good boy, and unlike most boys, was devoted to his Bible. He had learned much of the divine feachings, and conversed with an intelligence beyond his years. But the blighting hand of disease was laid upon David, and his little form began to sink toward the grave. He looked forward to the hour of death with a calmness and composure worthy of the profoundest Chris-

tian philosopher.

Just before the hour of his death he apparently fell asleep, and after resting quietly for a time, he opened his eyes, and said he had just tioned a delightful dream. Said he: "I hought I wandered into the woods, and there ound a large tree, the trunk of which was hollow. In the bottom of the hollow I saw several young animals, which appeared very gentle and sleek, and with which I commenced playing. While I was thus playing with these little creatures, an angelic being, clothed in pure white, descended the hollow of the tree, and carried too an experience of the large tree and carried too an experience of the large tree and carried too. took me, and carried me up through the hollow, and placed me in the midst of a vast number of other angelic hosts, with whose company I was very much delighted. I expressed a desire to dwell with them, but wished first to go and bid my friends adieu. So the angel came back with me, and placed me where he found me, stating

that he would call for me again in a few hours."

This little boy felt assured in his own mind that in a few hours he should die. So he called for friends about the house to be gathered around him, and after giving advice to each as he thought transfer. he thought proper, and sending a few messages to several of his friends, he bade them all fare-well, and in a few moments closed his eyes in death. Thus sweetly closed the life of a child whose early years had been devoted to his Mawhose early years had been devoted to his Ma-ker. Blessed child! how many of earth's mightiest characters have failed, in all their wisdom and magnificence, to find the bliss which thou hast found, and to experience in the hour of death that transport which thy sweet spirit felt while angels were bearing thee

EFFECTS OF INDULGENCE. — Young people who have been habitually gratified in all their desires, will not only more indulge in capricious desires, but will infallibly take it more amiss when the feelings or happiness of others require that they should be thwarted, than those who have been practically trained to the habit of subduing and restraining them, and consequently will, in general, sacrifice the happiness, of others to their own selfish indulgence. To what else is the selfishness of retrieval. of others to their own selfish indulgence. To what else is the selfishness of princes and other great people to be attributed? It is vain to think of cultivating principles of generosity and beneficence by mere exhortation and reasoning. Nothing but the practical habit of overcoming our own selfishness, and of familiarly encountering privations and discomfort on account of these will ever enable me to do it where the content of the selfishness and of selfishness are to do it where the content of the selfishness of princes and other than the selfishness of princes and the selfishness of pr others, will ever enable us to do it when required. And therefore I am firmly persuaded indulgence infallibly produces selfishness and hardness of heart, and that nothing but a severe discipline and control can lay the foundation of a magnatic way.

HONESTY IN BUYING AND SELL-ING.—Some are not honest in buying or selling. Their rule is, to buy at all times as cheap as they can and sell as dear as they can. This is a wicked rule. We often trade with those who do not know the worth of the thing bought or sold. It is cheating them to make the best bargain we can. Sometimes we trade with those who are in great want, and we fix our own prices, and make them much too high if we buy. There is a fair price for everything. He who is just and true, and loves his neighbor as himself, will soon find out what a fair price is. Almost all men use too many words in buying and selling, and when too many words enly throne, whom earth had never tainted with sin. HONESTY IN BUYING AND SELL

TALE OF AN ELEPHANT.—Tell my grandchildren, said the late Right Rev. Daniel Wilson, writing home from India, that an elephant here had a disease in his eyes. For three days he had been completely blind. His owner, an engineer officer, asked my dear Dr. Webb if he could do anything to relieve the poor animal. The Doctor said he would try nitrate of silver, which was a remedy commonly applied to simiwhich was a remedy commonly applied to similar diseases in the human eye. The huge animal was ordered to lie down, and at first, on the application of the remedy, raised a most extraordinary roar at the acute pain which it extraordinary roar at the acute pain which it occasioned. The effect, however, was wonderful. The eye was, in a manner, restored, and the animal could partially see. The next day, when he was brought, and heard the Doctor's voice, he laid down of himself, placed his enormous head on one side, curled up his trunk, drew in his breath just like a man about to endure an operation, gave a sigh of relief when it was over, and then, by trunk and gestures, evidently wished to express his gratitude. What sagacity! What a lesson to us of pa-tience!

the children of Harmony Grove, with music sweet from young and old, accompanied by the melodeon.

After which the congregation was waited upon with the substantial of life, it having been well cooked under the direction of a Committee appointed for that purpose; then we had a friendly, social talk with each other, and left glad that we had been there. Much is due Dr. Bryan, for his exertions in behalf of the Sabbath-school cause; would that we all felt that interest in the moral culture of our children that we should. Yours, truly, Jas. Rice.

BEAUTIFUL SKETCH.—A few weeks since, in coming down the North River, I was seated in the cabin of the magnificent steamer Isaac Newton, in conversation with some friends. It was becoming late in the evening, and one after another, seeking repose from the cares and toils of the day, made preparation to grize to their better.

MIRAGE.-A correspondent of the Huntsville Item says:

While I write, a strange phenomenon, for this thickly wooded purlieu of the country, is exhibited to the eye. From the eminence on which I live, to the opposite hill—south—a distance of six or seven hundred yards—the ground is cleared, and planted in corn, which, by the way, is suffering greatly for rain. This last mentioned hill, is crowned with a thick growth of large pine trees, whose tops in ordinary weather, form an abrupt boundary to the vision, on the utmost verge of the horizon. Strange, howover, to relate, the tops of those pines on the hill, six hundred yards from my house, are at this moment—3 o'clock P. M,—as plainly daguerreotyped on the atmosphere, or firmanent miles beyond, to the south, as the hand of the artist could picture them! standing forth as gigantic fac similes, in all their varied outlines Equally strange, from the line of timber on the aforementioned hill, to where it is so distinctly painted in the firmament beyond—although densely wooded, and broken ground—there appears to be a vast open sea, or valley, covered with fog, the farther shore of which as before stated, seems lined with those same giant spectres of the hill. Who can now account for this grand mirage of the woods? Not I, surely, unless the long continued and still continuing drought has mercurialized the atmosphere, and

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES .without sufficient courage or picty to kneel down in a steamboat's cabin and, before strangers, acknowledge the goodness of God, or ask his protecting love.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE COURSE OF THE CO each death there occur 28 cases of sickness, making in the course of the year over 16,000,making in the course of the year over 16,000,000 cases, involving more or less sickness in the
United States. It is the opinion of the most
enlightened and candid physicians that about
one-half of these deaths, and one-half of this
sickness, is occasioned by the violation of the
laws of health, in reference to air, food, clothing, labor, etc., over which we have a control,
and, therefore, this amount of death and sickness is preventable. In accordance with this
fact, the English Board of Health states, as a
result of statistics collected for many years,
that "one-half of the attainable period of life
is lost to all who are born." The standard of
health is higher in England than in this country; health is higher in England than in this country; there being 22 deaths to 1,000 inhabitants annually, in the former, and 24 to 1,000 here. Dr. Carpenter, who is regarded as the highest authority in physiology, says that the annual average mortality in England "is just double that to which it might be reduced" by a knowledge of hygiene. The same statement may apply to the United States.

RED RUST IN COTTON.—The Wanesboro North Carolina Argus says; We have just been put in possession of an item of great interest to cotton growers. Those who have tried it say that common salt, about three pecks to the acre, sown broadcast, will cure cotton of this disease after it has made its fulness and color. We should think, too, that the same remedy would be likely to prevent the disease where it is apt to make its appearance. Try it, you will be benefitted.

Obitnaries.

WILLIAM PATTERSON. - At San Gabriel Lodge Room, July 30, 1860, the Committee appointed by the Lodge to draft resolutions relating to the death of our brother William Patterson, reported to death of our brother William Patterson, reported down loss mathes, 900 M Percussion caps 1000 pr Trace chains, 1000 Plows, assorted 10 casks Ox chains. 18000 ibs Zine Paint

ment.

3. That the Lodge be draped in mourning for three months, and the members and visiting brethren wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

4. That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the brothers of the deceased, and that they be published in such newspapers as may be ordered by the W. M. of this Lodge.

THOS. P. HUGHES,

A. S. WALKER,

J. A. HOUGHTON.

A true copy from the Records, and requested the W. M. to be published in your paper.

Sec. of Lodge No. 8

D. Womack Camp Creek, Robertson Co, Texas. June 25.

Nashville Advocate and Banner of Pear

Asa Thompson and Beatrice E. Oliver, departed this away; and though we weep at our separation, we are satisfied that she has gone to our Father's bosom, and now is one of that pure circle around his heavas himself, will soon find out what a fair price is. Almost all men use too many words in buying and selling, and when too many words are used, there is almost always a lie somewhere.

are satisfied that she has gone to our Father's bosom, and now is one of that pure circle around his heavenly throne, whom earth had never tainted with sin. May this dispensation be sanctified to the good of where.

Manufactured at Bridgewater, Massachusetts.

Thuse GINS, which have been introduced into Texas a very target, have given great satisfaction. We have on hand for sale forty, fifty and extry eaw Gins and Planters who wish to buy may take one on trial, and if it does not answer their purpose can return it.

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Tuition in Common English studies,

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For Prospectus, or to obtain an interview with one of the Teachers, address the undersigned. the undersigned.

JAS. K. HULL, A. B.
C. W. LEFFINGWELL. Jan 5-1v

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

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Perfect satisfaction warranted.

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Domestic Hardware. In addition to a large and varied stock, have received from Europe and Northern manufactories—
300 tons English Refined and Sweeds Bar and Slab Iron,
5 tons Cast and English Blister Steel,
5 tons Spring Steel, 300 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 dozen Sexthes,
100 Solid Brass Box Vices, 50 Cultivaters,
50 " Iron " Vices, 20 dozen Sexthes,
120 Stocks and Dies, all sizes; 500 bags Shot, ass'd;
4000 lbs. Smiths' Hand and Sledge Hammers,
50 dozen Horse Collars, 2,0000 Zine Paint,
50 dozen Horse Collars, 2,0000 Zine Paint,
50 dozen Horse Collars, 2,0000 Zine Paint,
50 dozen Horse Collars, 6,000 Zine Paint,
50 dozen Bind Bridles, 10 bbls, Boiled Lindseed Oil,
50 dozen Bind Bridles, 10 bbls, Boiled Lindseed Oil,
50 dozen Bind Bridles, 10 bbls, Boiled Lindseed Oil,
50 dozen Horse Collars, 5,000 Zine Paint,
50 dozen Bind Bridles, 10 bbls, Boiled Lindseed Oil,
50 dozen Bind Bridles, 10 bbls, Boiled Lindseed Oil,
50 dozen Bind Bridles, 10 bbls, Boiled Lindseed Oil,
50 dozen Horse Collars, 5 bbls, Spanish Brown,
500 boxes Tin Plate, 2 bbls, Damar Varnish,
500 kegs Bar Lead, 3 " Japan do,
60 collassa's size Lead Pipe, 200 lbs, Paris Green,
10 rolls Sheet Lead, 100 lbs, Chrone Greea,
100 pounds Chrome Yellow.
ALSO—Alarge assortment of Tinware, Japanware, Woodenware, Salery, Guns, Rifles and Pistols in great variety and at low prices.

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N. B.—This establishment is entirely independent of, and has no connection with, any other of its kind, in this city of elsewhere. ap 14-59 STRAND FURNITURE DEPOT.

NEW FALL STOCK, BY LATE ARRIVALS.

BEDSTEADS, Rosewood, Mahogany and Wainut.
SOFAS, do. do. do.
Bureaus and Toilet Tables,
Extension and Falling Leaf do.,
Centre, Card and Pier do.,
Cane and Wood Bottom Chaire,
Tete a Tetes. Sideboards, Washstands,
Maiting.

China, Crockery & Glass Ware.

White French China I ea and Coffee sets, Gill Band Uigured and Motto Cups and Saweers, Mugs, Butters, Candicaticks, Inkstands, Cologne Bottles, Card Baskets, Vasce, &c., &c. White Grante Dinner, Tea and Coffee Sets, Butters, Mugs, Pitchers, Tollet Sets, &c., &c.

GL:sa Warg.—Goblets, Champagnes, Wines, Cordials Plain and Cur Glass Table and dar Tumblers, Decanters, Candicaticks, Lamps, Butter and Preserve Dishes, Jars, Candicaticks, Lamps, Butter and Preserve Dishes, Jars,

Candlesticks, Lamps, Briter and Preserve Dishes, Jars, Castors, Hanging Lamps, &c. &c.

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

Silver Plaied Ware.

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Blank Books, Stationery, Cap, Letter and Job Prinning Paper.

A flue assortment of Cap Paper, Packet and Commercial ost, Letter and Noie Paper, Bath Post, etc. Country orders solicited. For sale by

novil ROOT & DAVIS.

0 Cultivators, 0 doz Scythes, 00 bags Shot, assorted 000 lbs Bar Lead, the death of our brother William Patterson, reported the following:

Whereas it has pleased the Supreme Architect, in his wisdom, to remove our brother from his labors in our midst, therefore, Resolved,

1. That in the death of our brother, Masonry has lost one of its brightest ornaments, the M. E. Church, Sottal, one of its most consistent members, the community a good citizen and an honest, self-sacrificing mann, and we individually one of our firmest and best friends.

2. That we sympathize with the relatives and intimate friends, of the deceased in their bereavement.

3. That the Lodge be draped in mourning for three months, and the members and visiting brethren wear the usual badge of mourning for three months, and the members and visiting brethren wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

1. That a capt of these southers are proved these sensitions are proved these sand visiting brethren wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

1. That a capt of these southers are proved the sensition of the deceased in their bereavement.

2. That a capt of these southers, reported to Canada of Curry combs.

3. The usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

4. That a capt of these sacrificing to case of the sa

New Spring and Summer Goods,

CLOTHING EMPORIUM BRIGGS & YARD, 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.

nent will be found full and complete in every particular.

LADIES' and MISSES' BOOTEES, SHOES, GAITERS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE Has long been regarded with favor and confidence, by a large body of the regular medical profession in every State in the Union, as a preparation unsurpassed by any, and is daily prescribed by the most eminent physicians throughout the United States. During the long period of its continued popularity, spurious and counterfeit imitations have from time to time made their appearance. Never has it been more necessary on the part of the buyer to exercise a judicious caution thag at this time. These imitations are often so close in their external resemblance to B. A. Fannestock's Vermifuge, as to be well calculated to put upon the unsuspecting purchaser an article which he neither wished nor intended to buy. It is not enough to buy of an accredited agent; but every purchaser must use vigilance to avoid being imposed upon, and must examine every bottle to assure himself that he is buying the genuine B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge.

Magnolia Cotton Gins,

Miscellaneous Adbertisements.

CHILDREN TEETHING. MRS. WINSLOW,

SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING, hich greatly facilities the process of teething, by softening e gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN appropriate action, and is SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the tomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and nergy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve Griping in the Bowels, and Wind Colic, Griping in the Bowels, and Wind Colic, and overcome convulsions, which, if not specifity 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 teetling, 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 rehef 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 CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

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A full and complete assortment, new styles.

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White and richly decorated DINNER, TEA, and TOILET
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Mugs, Card Trays, &c., &c. GLASS WARE. rystal and Flint, Cut and Pressed ware, for TABLE, BAR and GENERAL USE; Lamps, Globes, Shades and Chim-leys, Lanterns, Hall and Side Lamps, Confectioners' Jars, Jar Tumblers, Beer Mugs, Decanters, &c.

KEROSENE OIL LAMPS. rivaled in Benuty, Simplicity, and Economy. A full sup of Refined Kerosene Oil always on hand. ASSORTED CRATES OF CROCKERY.

ckages.

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Brass and Iron bound CEDAR TUBS, Churns, Pails, Piggins, Painted Tubs and Buckets, Ooak Well Buckets, covered

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I fine assortment of Ivory, Buck, Ebony, Bone and Coco andie Knives and Forks, Carvers and Forks—Pocket and for Knives.

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

In November last, at Sabine Pass, Mr. J. J. Lyons resented me with a beautifully colored and nicety pe all of Toltet Soap, and at the same time with a nichaving Cream, or Washing Soap, made from Roratent, and requested me to test its qualities for even one for which soap is used. I did so, fully, fair cithout knowing its compound, and was so pleased

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

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Clarksville Female Academy. Clarksyille Female Academy.

THIS INSTITUTION is located in Clarksyille, Tennessee

I sixty-five miles below Nashvillve, on Cumberland river
Besides being accessible at all seasons by boats, it has rail
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soon have two others completed—one to Henderson, and the
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school for many years, but no boarding school proper untitwo years ago, for want of house. We have now the larges
and most splendial 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 Fennessee Conference, has been added to the faculty. We latend to have the best faculty the South can boast of. In short, we are determined to make it the chie, 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 will 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 expense until our young and promising institution can be fully brought before the public, and secure its esteem and confidence.

We are presented for partler, and vacation boarders. The dence.
We are prepared for parlor and vacation boarders. The mext 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. may 17-4m B. W. McCRAE, Sec. Board Trustees.

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

H. S. THRALL.

Asbury High School, Thompson ille, Gonzales County, Texas.
Mrs. MARY C. HILL, Principal. HE FIRST SESSION of this Institute will c Monday February 20th, 1860, under the superin f the Texas Conference. or the Texas Conference,

Rates of Tuition, per Session of Five Months.
Orthography, Reading, Writing, Primary Geography,
Mental Arithmetic.
Geography, Higher Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Composition
Higher Sciences and Mathematics, Latin, French, and
Spanish
Trawling and Painting. Spanish
brawing and Painting, each
dusic on Piano or Guitar.

Vocal Music. gratis

Tuition charged from date of entrance. No deduction, except in case of protracted sickness. Board can be had in
private families at from \$8 to \$10 per month.

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

P. THOMPSON, Sec. B. T.

P. THOMPSON, Sec. B. T.

Chappell Hill Female College.

PHE NINTH SESSION of the Chappell Hill Femal

College commenced on the first Monday in Feb., 1860.

Mrs. MARY C. HALSEY, Principal.

U. CHAPMAN, A. M., Prot. Mathematics.

Miss K. JACKSON, Teacher of Latin and Fronch.

Miss ANN E. HERRING, Assistant.

Mrs. ELLEN S. COOK. Teacher of Music.

Mrs. SARAH B. CHAPMAN,

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Preparatory 13 00
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Primary 13 50
Primary 14 50
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Preparative Drawing, also an easy method of Sketching from nature, including Poorah
Shading a new and beautiful style, pr sess 15 00
For further information address the Principal, felt 23, 1860
M. C. HALSEY

McKenzie Institute MCK-BZIC Institute

THE Nineteenth Session of this institute will open on Monday, 3d Oct., next, and continue forty weeks, under the superintendence of Rev. J. W. P. MsKenzio, assisted by a foll corps of experienced Teachers. The buildings ar-large and pleasant, and the Labratory well supplied with apparatus. The two Departments of this Academy will be entirely distinct.

Board, Tuitton, Room Rent, etc., in Advance, either in Cash, or note with Security. Cash, or note with Security.
Linguis or Mathematical Department, 130 00
Engian Department, 130 00
Linguis on Piano Forte, 50 00
Lise of Instrument for practice 19 00
Incidental Tax each student, 100

When payment is made by note, ten per cent. interest will be charged on the same from date
Pupils charged, after the first month, from time of entrance, and no deduction will be made under any circumstance, except for protracted sickness.

Parents or Students will be allowed to choose their own physicians.
Vocal Music will be taught in the Institute by Prof. Plagge,
twice a week, and every student will be required to take Vocal Music, as a study, unless it is not desired by parents or Clarksviile, Sept. 10, 1859,

Port Sullivan Institute. HE SECOND SESSION of this Institution will open of Monday Feb. 27th, under the presidency of Rev. J. I ARMER, A. M. Mrs. Helen L. Carmer, Preceptress of the Female D partment.
The Music Department will be under the charge of Prof.
R. Panont, the well known composer.
The scholastic year is divided into two sessions of twenty
one weeks each,
For full particulars address Rev. J. Carmer, or the sub-

At Veal's Station, Parker County, Texas. THE Second Session of this Institution will commence the First Monday in October, 1839, under, the superitudence of J. N. B. HENSLEE as Principal, with a comp

Centenary College of Louisiana-VIIE next Term of this institution will open on the 4th o October, 1858 REV. J. C. MILLER, M.A., President and Professor o lental and Moral Science. ental and Moral Science. REV. WM. H. SCALES, M.A., Professor of Mathema

guage
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